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BURKE WILL NOT CONFESS.

THE WINNIPEG SUSPECT STILL REFUSES TO TALK.

"The Tribune" Man Is the First Reporter to See the Suspect Since His Arrest, but the Jail Officials Refuse to Allow the Prisoner to Be Interviewed—The "Interview" Sent Out to a Chicago Paper Was Manufactured to Order.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 19.—[Special.]—Martin Burke, alias Delaney, alias Williams, has not confessed. There is no question about this. The denial comes from the Chief of Police, the attorney, and the prisoner himself. "You may say from me," said Mr. Isaac Campbell, Burke's attorney, "that the man who wrote the confession is a liar, that he never saw Burke, and that Burke never made a confession to him or to any one else."

"You may say for me," said Chief of Police McRae, "that the alleged confession has no foundation in fact whatsoever, that the man who wrote it has never seen Burke since he was arrested, that he applied for permission to see him the night the dispatch was sent out and was refused."

"You may say for me," said Burke himself, "that I never confessed to anything, as I had nothing to confess."

"Since your arrest have you seen any one to talk to except Mr. Campbell and the officers?" was asked. "No." "Then it would have been impossible for you to make any confession had you so desired?"

"To any except the officers and my counsel, yes."

"You have no confession to make now?"

"I have nothing to confess."

"Am I the first newspaper man who has seen you since your arrest?"

"Yes."

The man who wrote the alleged confession is employed on a local paper here and has a reputation that is not enviable in the newspaper line. He received instructions to send an interview with Burke, and, not being able to get one, manufactured it. It is his boast that he can send anything that is called for. When he received instructions to get an interview with Burke he went to the police station and asked to see him. Chief McRae refused to grant permission. "He never has even seen him," said the chief today. The only time that Burke has been taken out was when he was brought before the court yesterday, and this man was not in court at the time. To one acquainted with Canadian laws such a confession as that telegraphed was simply absurd. Prisoners are not so easily seen here as they are in Chicago. When a man is arrested on a grave charge he is kept away from the public. It would cost Chief McRae his position did he allow reporters to interview prisoners indiscriminately.

Mr. Campbell and Chief McRae were proof to all entreaties at first. "It would be violating all the ethics of the profession," said Mr. Campbell, "if I were to allow you to see him. Canadian law is strict in these matters."

"I can't possibly do it," said Chief McRae. "I have refused every request for an interview up to now, and here we don't allow every one free access to a prisoner."

"No one has seen him then?"

"Absolutely no one but his counsel and the officers."

Then the fake came into play. The reporter wanted to know whether there was any truth in the alleged confession. "There is no truth in it," said the Chief. "He has not been seen by a reporter since he was arrested."

"Has he made any confession to you?"

HAS MADE NO CONFESSION.

"None whatever, and I want to make that statement emphatic, because otherwise people may think I am trying to shield him in some way. There has been no confession so far as I know."

"You would know if there was one?"

"Certainly."

"There has been no confession," said Mr. Campbell, "that is absolutely impossible. I know Canadian law well enough to know that there could have been none under the circumstances. The fact of the matter is that you Americans wire up here for an interview with a prisoner and some conscienceless rascal sends one. You don't know enough about our laws to prevent being imposed upon."

"How do you know Burke wasn't interviewed?"

"I tell you he wasn't, and the Chief tells you he wasn't."

"Why can't Burke himself tell me he wasn't? It would give the lie to that story sent out."

"Is that all you want to ask him?"

"No; I want to ask him a good many things."

"I am willing to let you ask him about the alleged confession but nothing else."

"Why, not?"

"Simply legal reasons. I don't know who his lawyers will be when he gets to Chicago, if he be taken there, but I don't want him to have to explain away any statements he made in Manitoba."

"But I only want to ask him questions about his life. There can be no objection to his stating where he was born."

"Well, I don't know about that. Ordinarily my answer would be 'No.' But I can't tell what some one in Chicago will swear to in that matter. If Woodruff, for instance, found that he was getting into a tight place he might, with the information given him by your papers, swear to something damaging to my client. I am afraid under the circumstances to allow him to answer any questions."

"But he has not confessed?"

"No."

"Then why not let him say so?"

"I say so and the Chief says so."

"I would prefer to have it from him. The alleged confession came from him and I would like to have the denial from his own lips."

"To give that the lie I will let you see him, but he can't be interviewed."

"Will I be the first newspaper man who has seen him?"

"Yes."

HE SEES BURKE.

THE TRIBUNE representative is the first one who has seen Burke since he was incarcerated, and he was only allowed to ask questions denying the "fake" confession.

"I would like to ask you," said THE TRIBUNE man, "whether you were acquainted with——"

"No interview," interrupted Mr. Campbell.

"I simply wanted to ask him——"

"Never mind. You've secured what you came for. That is enough. Mr. Burke is not being interviewed. I told you he would only answer questions concerning that alleged confession."

"Have you seen any other newspaper man?" was asked.

"No," replied Burke.

Then the reporter was led out into the cold, cold world and left there.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SUSPECT.

As to whether the man under arrest here is the man wanted in Chicago is a matter for the authorities to settle when they get here. He appears to be about 27 or 28 years of age and looks like a laboring man who is fairly well off financially. He dresses well, according to that idea, wearing loud clothes. His hight is about five feet ten or eleven inches, and he is rather slight. He has a dark brown mustache. On his head are several scars; one of them is beside and below his left eye, and is particularly noticeable. Another is along the left side of the top of his head and cannot be noticed when his hair is properly combed. The third is more in the nature of a lump than a scar. The officers who are expected to identify him will arrive about noon tomorrow. The identification, however, will have little effect until extradition proceedings are begun, as Mr. Burke intends to fight."

"On what ground," was asked of Mr. Campbell, "will the fight be made?"

"Well, they have to put in sufficient evidence to commit him here before they can get extradition papers. Our defense will depend largely on what that evidence is."

"You will fight?"

"Certainly, that is the very reason why I am so careful here. If he has nothing to explain away when he gets to the States, if he is taken there, so much the better for his lawyers there."

"If he is innocent why should he object so much to being taken to the States?"

"There might be a good many reasons. If any one has turned State's evidence, as I see reported, his life might be sworn away to save some one else."

"Has he given any details to you yet?"

"No; he has simply said, 'I am innocent of any complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin.' He admits that he knows some of the parties accused, but that is all."

Burke's picture was taken by the police today. It was done by the instantaneous process.

WHO ORDERED THE ARREST?

Chief McRae Says He Received No Instructions from Chicago.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 19.—[Special.]—How Burke came to be arrested is a mystery. Chief of Police McRae is uncommunicative on the subject. A number of stories have been published, some of them giving the credit for the arrest of Burke to the Chicago police and some to the police of Winnipeg. Chief McRae refuses either to deny or affirm any of the rumors. "It is not my business," he said, "to gossip on the street."

"But I would like to know," said the reporter, "on what information you arrested him. Some say the information came from Chicago, and some that it came from Michigan."

"Have the Chicago police claimed the credit of the arrest?"

"Not so far as I know."

"Very well, let it drop then."

"They are not entitled to it?"

"I never heard from them until I had wired a minute description to Chief Hubbard."

"Where did you get your information, then?"

"O, I'm not talking now."

"Was it from Michigan?"

"I can't talk at present."

"I understand that your first intimation was from a brother in Chicago?"

"Has Burke a brother there?"

"I mean a brother of yours."

Chief McRae retired within himself and debated some time as to whether he should say anything. Finally he said: "I have no brother in Chicago."

"I was informed that you had one there and that he was connected with the police force in some way."

"I have none."

"I was also told that you have received information ahead of any that could come from any official source and have made this important arrest on the strength of it?"

"It is false."

"What interest would any one in Michigan have in sending pointers to you on the Cronin murder?"

"After the Chicago officers arrive here I can talk more freely perhaps."

"Where did you make the arrest?" was asked of Chief McRae.

"On the Canadian Pacific train bound for Montreal. He was just leaving."

"What did he say his name was?"

"He didn't say then. He told me several times that he would tell me what it was, but he never did until he got to the station."

"What name did he give then?"

"Martin Burke."

"What name was on the ticket he had?"

"W. J. Cooper."

"Why did you look for him on that train?"

"I have told you that I can't talk of that."

There is something strange in the arrest of Burke that it seems impossible to clear away in this legally befogged atmosphere. There is an amount of secrecy and mystery thrown around it that leaves only guess work for an outsider. Why was he arrested? On what charge? What should lead one to suppose that he was implicated in the Cronin murder? A dispatch from Michigan is the rumor. "I decline to answer" says the Chief after he had already said the information did not come from Chicago.

THE EXTRADITION OF BURKE.

There Is Little Doubt That the Canadian Authorities Will Give Him Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—It was stated at the State Department this afternoon that no request had yet been received from the Illinois authorities for the extradition of Martin Burke. An early request, however, is anticipated, and it is evident that it will be acted on promptly. The usual custom will probably be followed, and the messenger who brings the request from Gov. Fifer for the requisition of Burke will be commissioned as the agent of the State Department to bring him back to the United States. A question has been raised in some quarters about the course of the Dominion Government in case Burke turns out to be a British subject, as has been claimed. A good many countries in their extradition treaties specify that they shall not be bound to deliver up their own subjects. There is no such reservation in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and as their laws are similar it has never been the practice to refuse to deliver up their own subjects on charges of murder. All that is required is such evidence of criminality as, according to the Canadian laws, would justify Burke's arrest and commitment for trial if the murder had been committed on Canadian soil. The magistrate before whom he is taken is the judge of the weight of the evidence adduced. With a certified copy of the indictment found by the Cook County grand jury there isn't any question that the evidence would be looked upon as weighty enough.

NEVER HEARD OF IN HOUGHTON.

Burke, Delaney, or Wrenn Unknown in the Michigan Mining Town.

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—The town of Hancock is not a little excited over the report that another of the men concerned in the Cronin murder came from there. As a general thing the report is not credited, a majority of the people believing even today that Dan Coughlin, too, is innocent of any connection with the affair. Martin Burke, or Delaney, if he was in Hancock or the surrounding towns must have been known by another name. As careful a search as could be made in a day failed to turn up any one who knew anything about such a man. There is a Dennis Burke in Houghton, but no other Burke was ever known here. There were two families of Delaneys, and one is here now. They live in a ravine a mile east of the Town of Hancock. The family consists of an old man, his wife, two daughters, and a little boy. There are no grown sons or relatives. Another Delaney, who was known here, has been dead a few years. There is a Jim Burt, who has a boiler shop on Portage Lake close by Hancock, and that is the nearest that any one in Hancock comes to the name of Burke. There are plenty of Irish people here, but strange to say no Burkes among them.

A TRIBUNE correspondent saw a number of the oldest and best informed residents of

[Continued on second page.]

THE ROAD UP THE CONGO.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO OPERATE THE LINE.

It Is Thought That There Would Be Sufficient Freight and Passenger Traffic to Make the Road a Success from the Start—The Cost of Construction Figured at 25,000,000 Francs—What the Freight and Passenger Rates Would Be.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, June 19.—The Paris edition of the *Herald* prints the following story from "Congo's Champion": The Congo Commercial and Industrial Company, having completed the preliminary study of the projected Congo railway from Matadi to Stanley Pool, have presented the results of their investigation in a report made by the permanent committee. From this document it appears—first, that the cost of the railway with a gauge of seventy-five centimetres has been estimated at 25,000,000 francs, including interest charges on the capital during the period of construction; second, that the expense of working the road, calculated on a basis of one train in constant circulation on the line, may be estimated at 1,200,000 francs a year; third, that the gross receipts assured to the railway will amount, at a minimum, to the sum now expended in the district of the cataracts for transportation on men's backs. It appears from the statistics produced on the subject that these expenses amount to more than 2,500,000 francs a year. These facts prove that the railway can be made to pay its running expenses and also to give a remuneration from the start to the capital invested in it, which will keep pace with the economic and commercial development of the Upper Congo region. Under these conditions there is good reason for the establishment of the Congo railway with the aid of the Belgian Government and with the assistance of the capital raised in Belgium and in other countries, which will preserve to the enterprise the international character that its projectors desire it to have.

The capital of the company will be fixed at 25,000,000 francs, divided as follows: A stock capital of 10,000,000 francs which will have a prior right to the net profits to the extent of 3½ per cent of the capital, as guaranteed interest, but which will not participate in any surplus of profit. These shares of stock, entirely paid up when the company is formed, are to be taken up by the Belgian Government and the interest of 3½ per cent will be paid on them during the period of construction, which will be charged to the account of the cost of the first establishment; an additional capital of 15,000,000 francs in common stock and having the right to 3½ per cent interest concurrently with preferred stock on the first profits. The common stock will then be entitled to the first dividend of 3½ per cent. In addition a table will be prepared for the formation of a sinking fund with which to pay off at par, in a period of ninety-five years, 20,000 shares of preferred and 30,000 shares of common stock subscribed for at 500 francs and 1,000 francs during the period of construction. The holders of common stock will be entitled to receive interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the amount of paid up capital. The annual sum necessary in order to pay interest on the capital and to provide for a sinking fund will be, in round numbers, 1,450,000 francs—that is to say: 362,500 francs as interest of 3½ per cent and for sinking fund for the payment at par of the 20,000 shares of preferred capital and 1,087,500 francs for guaranteed interest and first dividends of 7 per cent on common stock and for the sinking fund necessary to pay off these shares at 1,000 francs each. If the profits of any year do not allow the payment of this annual sum of 1,450,000 francs the difference will be carried forward with added interest to the following year, in order that the two classes of shares may receive the stipulated interest before any subsequent profits can be applied to other payments.

DIVISION OF THE SURPLUS.

The surplus of the profits after the payment of the above annual charges shall be divided as follows: Fifty per cent to common stock not yet paid off from the sinking fund and to the shares issued to take the place of such stock; 10 per cent to the Board of Directors; 40 per cent to the 4,800 founders' shares. Three thousand of these shares will be assigned to the syndicate of subscribers to 30,000 shares of common stock, or one founder's share to every ten shares of common stock. It will also be stipulated in the by-laws of the company that the profits arising from any source other than the working of the line, as for example the sale of the 625,400 hectares of land granted to the company by way of subvention, will be applied to the sinking fund. The freight and passenger rates will be: For up-country freight, 1,000 francs per ton; this rate is the same as the present cost of transportation on the backs of men; down-country freight, 200 francs per ton, on an average, with differential rates of freight according to the value of the merchandise carried—ivory, for example, paying the maximum of 1,000 francs per ton, and palm oil the minimum of 150 francs; passengers, 500 francs for single fare. This rate is what it now costs for the journey from Matadi to Stanley Pool, or vice versa.

TRAFFIC OF THE ROAD.

The following are estimates as to the traffic of the road: First, a train constantly on the line would take two days to make the run up-country and the same length of time to return, say ninety round trips during the year, the carrying capacity of each train to be fifty tons. Estimating the paying freight to be for each up-country trip one-half the carrying capacity of the train, or twenty-five tons, and 80 per cent of the carrying capacity for each down trip, or forty tons, and also a passenger traffic of 300 travelers, the following may be set down as the receipts of the first year: Up, 2,250 tons at 1,000 francs, 2,250,000 francs; down, equals 3,600 tons at 200 francs, 720,000 francs; passenger traffic, 300 passengers at 200 francs each, 150,000 francs; total, 3,120,000 francs. The cost of operating the line will be: Fixed expenses, 1,000,000 francs; variable expenses, 200,000 francs; net results, 1,920,000 francs; 5 per cent deducted for the reserve, 96,000 francs; leaves profits for distribution, 1,824,000 francs, of which will be needed in order to pay 3½ per cent on the preferred and 7 per cent on the common stock and for the sinking fund 1,450,000 francs, balance 374,000 francs. Of this available balance of 374,000 francs there will be distributed 50 per cent to common stock—viz.: 187,000 francs, or 6 francs 25 centimes per share, as an additional dividend; 40 per cent to the founders' shares—viz.: 149,600 francs, or 31 francs 16 centimes per share. The common stock of 500 francs per share, to which is attached its tenth part of a founder's share, will thus have received 44 francs 31 centimes, or nearly 9 per cent on its par value.

In this preliminary estimate of receipts the calculation has been based on the actual traffic in four years of 2,250 tons. In 1883 there were transported up country thirty-six tons of merchandise; in 1885 the actual traffic was 360 tons; in 1887 it was 1,800 tons.

A SECOND HYPOTHESIS.

A second hypothesis with two trains constantly on the line under the same conditions of paying freight, as in the preceding estimate, and with 500 passengers instead of 300, would allow of a 20 per cent reduction for up-country freight, of a 25 per cent reduction for down-country freight, and of a reduction of 100 francs in passenger rates. This would give the following as the results of a year's operation of the line: First, up-country, 4,500 tons at 800 francs per ton, 3,600,000 francs; second, down-country, 7,200 tons at 250 francs per ton, 1,800,000 francs; third, 500 passengers at 400 francs apiece, 200,000 francs.

A TALK WITH M. DE BRAZZA.

The African Explorer Tells What He Thinks of the Congo Railroad Scheme.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, June 19.—"What do you think of the Congo Railway?" asked a *Herald* correspondent to M. Savorgnan de Brazza, the distinguished African explorer. "I think a great deal about it," said De Brazza, "but as it is a financial subject, and as I am not a financier, I would rather not express an opinion about it."

"But on the political and philanthropic aspects of the railway you would perhaps have no objection to having your views made public?"

"No," replied Brazza, "but as to the financial soundness of the project let it be distinctly understood that I make every possible reservation."

"All right. Would you mind telling me what you think will be the effect of the railway upon the slave trade?"

"The slave trade can only be destroyed by commerce and an increase of the means of communication. From this point of view the proposed railway will doubtless be a great success, but not more so than any other railway connecting Stanley Pool with the Atlantic."

"I don't quite understand you. Have plans been made for other railway routes besides that adopted by the Congo administration?"

"Yes; there are three routes practicable for connecting by rail Stanley Pool with the Atlantic, and in my opinion the two routes rejected, probably for political reasons, by the Congo administration are either of them better than the one now before the public."

"What are these three routes?"

"First, there is the route entirely within the limits of French territory. Transportation from the sea to Stanley Pool by this route only costs, at present, 500 francs per ton, just one-half of the maximum freight rates of the proposed railway. The distance by this route would be 550 kilometres, of which 440 are by navigable river and 110 by rail. The objection to this route, which would connect Brazzaville, in Stanley Pool, with the sea, is that, being on French territory, it would naturally not be subject to international control. Another route would be from Coma near the mouth of the Congo, following the north bank of the Congo along the high plateau of the country to Brazzaville or Stanley Pool. This railway would be partly in French territory and partly in the territory of the Congo Free State. The distance would be about 335 kilometres, and it would be subject to international control. In my opinion this would be the best line for railway construction; it would be cheaper, and the railway would come out at a seaport capable of floating the largest merchant vessel. Matadi Harbor, the terminus of the proposed Belgian railway is so small that vessels of over 200 tons are unable to enter it. The third, and, in my opinion, worst route of all is the proposed line from Matadi to Stanley Pool, a distance of 438 kilometres, it being entirely within the territory of the Congo Free State. It is not subject to any real international control; moreover, it does no debouche at a real seaport, but at a place where only very small vessels can enter."

"Why do you think the proposed railway will not be subject to international control when the stockholders are of so many nationalities—Belgians, English, Germans, and Americans?"

"I will tell you frankly. It is either Germany or Austria that is behind the Free State of the Congo. In the first place the Congo convention of 1885, which called the Congo Free State into existence, sat at Berlin and was a German affair. So long as the Archduke Rudolph lived it was from Austria that Belgium derived her inspiration, but now Germany is the Power that through Belgium will eventually control the Congo. Under such circumstances I believe that anything like international control of a railway built entirely within the limits of the Congo Free State territory is an impossibility."

"Now that the Congo Free State has begun a railroad from the west coast and an English syndicate is getting ready to build one from Zanzibar, why does not the French Congo Company come into the field and build one also?"

"Ah!" replied M. de Brazza, "we have studied the best routes and we are already at work, but we intend to make no noise about it. As soon as the money is subscribed the French railway will be constructed in French territory, and this will be accomplished by French money and French enterprise."

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS MAY STRIKE.

Trouble Between the Brotherhood and the Union Pacific Railway Company.

OMAHA, Neb., June 19.—[Special.]—The controversy between the officials of the Union Pacific and the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers over the schedule of wages to apply on the Kansas Central has grown desperate, and unless the demand of the engineers for the restoration of the former schedule is granted a general walkout seems inevitable at all points on the line. This forenoon the engineers' committee conferred with the officials of the road. General Manager Kimball requested that a Board of Arbitration be appointed to settle the dispute. The engineers held a conference on this proposition and decided that there was no question to arbitrate. Mr. Kimball then asked the engineers to defer further action until he should hear from Vice-President Holcombe, who is now in Portland. A member of the committee says that unless they receive a favorable answer from Mr. Holcombe tomorrow they will ask Chief Arthur to order a strike on the entire Union Pacific system.

EVERYBODY WANTS AN OFFICE.

So Think Collector Wilcox of Champaign and Marshal Hitch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Levi S. Wilcox of Champaign, the new Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District, is in the city to meet Collector Cooper and arrange for the transfer of that office July 1. He has appointed J. B. Green of Champaign chief deputy. For the thirty-five appointments at his command he has about 600 applications. He will announce his appointments soon, and has determined to give all parts of the district a fair representation. C. P. Hitch, the new United States Marshal for Southern Illinois, is also in the city. He will take charge of his office July 1, and expects to announce the few appointments at his command before the end of the week. He, too, has been deluged with applications of place-hunters, having about 100 to every place at his command.

Two Indians Murdered.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 19.—[Special.]—Two Choctaw Indians name Tuba and Jumping Frog, who had drawn several hundred dollars of Choctaw net proceeds funds and started for this city, were killed last night in the woods of Sugar Loaf Mountain in Indian Territory, thirty miles south of here. The remains were found this morning by an Indian school-teacher. Both men had been shot through the head with Winchesters and their pockets rifled. Their horses were also stolen. Deputy Marshals were ordered to scour the country.

Billings is Out of Jail.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—The bail bond offered by M. E. Billings was approved today and he was released from custody. The bond was for $7,000 and was signed by seven sureties, all of them residing in this county. One of the sureties is Wesley Allen, who was a member of the jury that convicted Billings of the murder of Kingsley at the former trial. Billings says that he is anxious to have the trial take place at the September term of court and claims to be confident of acquittal.

SEVEN PEOPLE POISONED.

A MOTHER AND SIX CHILDREN MYSTERIOUSLY STRICKEN DOWN.

Mrs. Luther S. Dickey, Her Five Daughters, and Her Son the Sufferers—Two of the Daughters, Alice and Bessie, Cannot Live—The Physicians at a Loss—The Father Absent from the City—The Scene at the House.

The wife and six children of Luther S. Dickey, living at No. 270 Warren avenue, were mysteriously poisoned Tuesday night, although the symptoms were not developed until yesterday.

At midnight the doctors reported the condition and symptoms of the family as follows:

ALICE, aged 10, began vomiting at 1 a. m. Tuesday. Cannot live till morning.

BESSIE, aged 5, restless all night of the 18th and at 4 a. m. began vomiting. Temperature, 105°; pulse, 144. No hope of recovery.

MAUD, aged 5 years, felt well until noon, when she was taken with a fainting spell and after a short sleep began to vomit. Temperature, 104°; pulse, 150. Some hope of recovery.

JENNIE, aged 17, taken sick at 12:40. Temperature, 104°; pulse, 128. May recover.

NELLIE, aged 15, went to school at noon; came home. Severe headache, and did not vomit until last evening. Temperature, 104; pulse, 150. Will probably recover.

LUTHER, aged 7, went to school and felt well until last evening, when he was taken suddenly sick. He will probably recover.

MRS. L. S. DICKEY, taken sick at 10 o'clock last night. Condition depressed, but hopes of recovery.

THE FATHER AWAY FROM HOME.

Mr. Dickey is out of the city, having gone to Beloit, Wis., on business some days ago. He has been wired to return at once, but no answer had been received from him up to an early hour this morning.

The cause of the poisoning is a profound mystery to the medical experts who have been called into the case, as the closest investigation fails to show that any of the family partook of the food which had not been eaten freely by the four boarders in the house. The only article of food eaten at the 6 o'clock meal Tuesday which aroused suspicion was the canned corn, but all of the boarders partook of that, while the three youngest children did not. Raspberries were eaten for dessert, and, as far as could be learned last night, were the only dish partaken of by all.

THE DOCTORS ARE DOUBTFUL.

Drs. Charles W. and Frank Earle and A. E. Hoadley are doing all that medical skill suggests, and they feel satisfied they will be able to save the lives of at least three of the children and the mother, although somewhat apprehensive of an unfavorable turn.

Dr. Charles W. Earle said last night that the case was singularly mysterious, and that the only conclusion to which he could come was that the poisoning resulted from what the chemists called ptomaines, or the fermentation of canned foods, although the fact that several of the younger children did not touch the corn rather staggered him. He could scarcely believe that the raspberries caused the trouble, as they had been examined, to say nothing of the fact that there were four persons who had eaten them without being affected. In speaking of the condition of the sick persons he said there was no hope for the recovery of Allie, as she had been pulseless for three hours. Bessie and Maud, he said, were also in danger, with the chances somewhat against their recovery. It seemed to him that the poison, whatever it might have been, only affected those who were of a passive disposition and not inclined to offer much resistance. It was this fact which will probably enable the boy to recover.

IT RESEMBLES A HOSPITAL.

The house resembles a hospital more than a home. The mother occupies one bedroom and in an almost unconscious state. The twins, Maud and Bessie, lie on a couch in the front parlor, while Jennie, Nellie, and Luther are in the dining-room, library, and sitting-room respectively.

Mr. Dickey is an advertising solicitor and spends a good deal of time out of the city. He is well known in the neighborhood, having lived there a number of years, and it was largely through the sympathetic kindness of friends that the members of the stricken family were made as comfortable as they were last night.

The police called at the house at 2 o'clock this morning and ordered an immediate investigation of the cause of the poisoning. The doctors who are attending the patients will notify Health Commissioner De Wolf this morning, with a view to having a chemical analysis made of all the food in the house.

REPORTED MURDER IN HONDURAS.

Edward W. Perry of Chicago Said to Have Been Assassinated.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—[Special.]—A report has been received in shipping circles here that Edward W. Perry, a well-known citizen of Chicago, has been murdered in Honduras. Mr. Perry came to Baltimore last summer and purchased the steamer Nanticoke. He sailed from Baltimore for Honduras in March, and while the Nanticoke was in safe harbor in Hampton Roads she was reported lost with all on board. The lost vessel with which the Nanticoke was connected proved to be the Haytian gunboat Conserva. Mr. Perry had been President of the Troeger-Perry Publishing company in Chicago. When he left Baltimore in the Nanticoke he took with him a party of colonists, having severed his connection with the publishing company about six months before. He had received a big grant of territory in Honduras from the Government, and it is now owned by the American-Honduras Company. Mr. Perry's object was to colonize this land with families from the United States. It is stated here that a letter was received at the company's office in Chicago last Friday from J. W. Troeger, who was one of the party, dated at Ruatan, Honduras, in which he said that he would sail for home on the next steamer. He made no mention of Mr. Perry. The latter was about 48 years of age, and has a wife and three children who are now visiting in the East.

FAIR LILLIAN KNOWLES IS FREE.

The Young Whistler Lowers Herself from Her Prison Window and Escapes.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—Lillian Knowles, a handsome young woman who has figured prominently on amusement programs as a whistler, escaped yesterday from Dedham Asylum, where she had been placed on probation for petty larceny. She managed it adroitly. She lowered herself from a window at the rear of the institution to the ground and disappeared in the woods near by, where she lay in hiding the entire day. When the shades of night fell the young fugitive came out to the street and hailing a passing carriage secured a ride to the village. She told the driver her story and secured his sympathy and assistance to help her out of the town. She then left him, saying that she would walk the nine miles to Boston. She disappeared in the darkness, and nothing has since been heard or seen of her.

Life Sentence for a Boy.

GALENA, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Jonathan S. Keene, the 16-year-old murderer of Prof. H. T. Matchett, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Hanover, this county, was arraigned this afternoon before Judge Crabtree of the Circuit Court for sentence, he having previously pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and will be taken either to Joliet or Chester tonight. He received his sentence with marked composure.

THE NEW MEXICAN-JAPANESE TREATY.

A Triumph for the Diplomats of the Southern Republic—Its Provisions.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 19.—[Special.]—The Mexican Government has officially promulgated the treaty signed at Washington with Japan Nov. 30 last. It marks a new era in the diplomatic relations of Japan with the Western Powers and will probably be shortly followed by the negotiations of a similar treaty between the United States and Japan.

This is the first time that Mexico has had the honor of initiating a new departure in treaty relations with Eastern Powers, and the Mexican officials are naturally elated over the prominence and advantage which this step has given them. The treaty was arranged at Washington between Minister Romero of Mexico and Minister Mutsu of Japan to the United States. It provides for perpetual amity between the two nations and their citizens and subjects. After making the usual provisions for accrediting diplomatic and Consular officers between the two nations the treaty declares there shall be between the territories and possessions of the two contracting parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The citizens respectively of each of the contracting parties shall have the right to come freely and securely with their ships and cargoes to all places and ports in the territories and possessions of the other where citizens or subjects of the most favored nation are permitted so to come. They may remain and reside at all the places or ports where citizens and subjects of the most favored nation are permitted to remain and reside, and they may there hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and they may there trade by wholesale or retail in all kinds of products, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in consideration of the several stipulations contained in this treaty, grants to Mexican citizens resorting to Japan, apart from and in addition to those already stated, the privilege of coming, remaining, and residing in all parts of his territories and possessions; of their hiring and occupying houses and warehouses; of their trading by wholesale and retail in all kinds of products, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce, and finally of their engaging in and pursuing all other lawful occupations.

If new and additional rights are granted by either party to the treaty to any other nation the same privileges are to be granted either to citizens of Mexico or Japan and on exactly the same terms, and no higher duties on importations, tonnage, etc., are to be imposed in either country as against the other than are imposed upon importations and tonnage of the most favored nation. It seems to be a liberal treaty, and is all the more important because the Mexican Republic appears to be taking the lead in obtaining commercial relations with Japan.

STILL ARGUING WITH THE INDIANS.

The Commissioners Making Some Progress with the Pine Ridge Agency Sioux.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Dak., June 19.—The conditions have somewhat improved since yesterday. The excitement has subsided and a better feeling seems to prevail. The Indians are now asking for information singly or in parties of two or three, instead of complaining about the violation of the treaty, which had been the constant burden of their talk until today. With a few exceptions none of the chiefs have before been willing to even discuss the question of the sale of their surplus land. Last evening and today Gen. Crook has had interviews with many of the prominent Indians and squaw men and explained the provisions of the bill to them personally with good effect. During the large council the Indians have been bound down to the agreement of their caucusing and have been unwilling to go beyond it in the council. This afternoon there seems to have been a real desire to have matters explained.

While this fact cannot be accepted as particularly favorable it is nevertheless something gained, and lays a foundation for the commissioners to build on. Every condition is warmly contested and success can only come after hard and persistent work. During the council American Horse made an amusing allusion to the Chairman of the commission. He said that as he understood he had been formally adopted as a member of the Sioux nation at Rosebud he would expect him to take a more personal interest in their affairs than the other members. He also alluded to another member who is fond of horseback exercise, and said they had fat ponies and pretty women and that he could take the choice of their ponies and women to ride about with. In this way he hopes to be able to keep the commissioners here long enough to have everything properly explained. These remarks seemed to be as thoroughly appreciated by the Indians as by the white people present. Signatures have been taken slowly all day. At 5 p. m. 350 had signed.

ACCEPTED DR. SMALL'S CHALLENGE.

A Man at Sedalia, Mo., Exposes Himself to Be Bitten by a Mad Dog.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 19.—[Special.]—Dr. Ed N. Small of this city had several valuable dogs attacked with rabies Sunday. All of them died except one, and as a joke he offered $500 to any man who would allow the dog to bite him and trust to a madstone for cure. He has had applications from several men by mail and in person to accept the proposition, but to all of them the doctor replied that the offer was a joke, and that he would not stand by it. One man, however, a stranger in the city from Arkansas, who refused to give his name, was not to be put off in this way. He gained access to the place where the rabid dog was, boldly bared his arm, and exposed it to the dog. The animal immediately bit a piece of flesh out of the rash man's arm. The dog died in convulsions fifteen minutes later. The man applied a madstone to the wound and is still alive and well, but apprehensions are felt for his future. It is thought the man's mind is affected.

BOODLE CONTRACTS IN DETROIT.

President Jacob of the City Council Charged with Asking a Commission.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Peter Malcolm of East Saginaw, one of the bidders on paving contracts, made affidavit that when he sought to interview members of the committee having the report on these contracts in preparation one of the committee introduced him to J. Christ Jacob, President of the Common Council; that after a few words Jacob said: "We are in the habit of getting 10 per cent from paving contractors for awarding them contracts."

"I replied," swears Malcolm, "I am not in the habit of figuring on contracts in that way. I asked him if I should send him a draft for the amount. He said: 'No, you will have to bring it in cash.' My purpose in offering Jacob a draft was to get written evidence."

Father Dorney to Be Removed.

It is stated on semi-official authority that Father Maurice J. Dorney will be transferred from the scene of his labors in the Town of Lake to a region of more pastoral simplicity. If he declines to accept the transfer he may be deprived of his frock.

Chicago & Hammond Street Railway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—Articles were filed with Indiana's Secretary of State today incorporating the East Chicago, Hammond & Hegewisch Street Railway Company, which proposes to build a street railway line from Chicago to Hammond, Ind., a distance of twenty miles. The capital stock is $500,000 and the directors are John W. Ulm, Sidney A. Stevens, and John C. Polley.

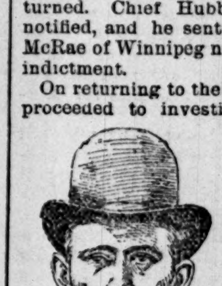
ON ITS WAY TO WINNIPEG

THE INDICTMENT FOR WILLFUL MURDER AGAINST MARTIN BURKE.

After Formally Presenting the Document in Court the Grand Jury Continues Its Work of Unearthing the Secrets of the Organized Murderers—Burke Said to Be an Impressionable Young Man Who Will Squeal to Avoid the Gallows.

As was predicted in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, the special grand jury returned an indictment into court against Martin Burke, charging him with murder, also a second indictment charging him, with other persons unknown, with conspiracy to murder. The indictment had been found the evening before, but as only seventeen jurors were present the full jury yesterday morning voted again on the bills. The State's Attorney had drafted the instruments in anticipation of the jury's action and they were promptly returned. Chief Hubbard was immediately notified, and he sent a dispatch to Chief McRae of Winnipeg notifying him of Burke's indictment.

On returning to their rooms the grand jury proceeded to investigate Alex. Sullivan's connection with the case. Their previous efforts in this direction have not been as successful as a majority of the jurors would wish. Much talk had been made in some of the papers the previous day as to the importance of Sullivan's telegraphic dispatches, but it turns out that these were of the most formal character. The jurors could make nothing out of them. Most of them were sent since the disappearance of Cronin and they were studiously careful.



MARTIN BURKE.

"I don't mind telling you," said a grand juror yesterday afternoon after adjournment, "that the Sullivan telegrams have thrown no new light on the case."

A second juror said: "There is not an important fact in them. From what we have learned of Sullivan in the grand jury he is the last man that would give himself away in his telegraphic dispatches. He is too shrewd for that."

Thus ends one of the "sensations" of the case. The witnesses examined in reference to Sullivan were also quite reticent. They were only slightly acquainted with him. They did not obtain his confidence. They had heard of his dislike for Cronin, but they heard in a rather indirect way, through third parties, as a general rumor, or through persons now dead, like Tim Crean. They had not heard Sullivan himself express an opinion. Thus swore Denis O'Connor, John F. Beggs, Father Dorney, and other persons of less note connected with the case.

The evidence of this character became monotonous and a new tack was taken—namely: to establish close relations between Sullivan and Dan Coughlin. This had been done to a certain extent by the evidence of Messrs. Windes and Brown of Sullivan's office and by Desk Sergeant Montgomery of the Chicago Avenue Station. But the other witnesses were disappointing in this respect until Stephen Conley was placed on the stand yesterday afternoon.

SAW SULLIVAN AND BURKE TOGETHER.

Stephen Conley is the watchman at the County Hospital. He is a red-faced, stout Irishman. Like most political employés he has been a Clan-na-Gael. He resided mostly on the North Side, and was well acquainted with the members of Camp 20. He knew Dan Coughlin. He thinks he knew Martin Burke. He saw Martin Burke or one who answers to Martin Burke's description in Alexander Sullivan's office some time in April. He happened to be in the Opera-House Block at the time and saw them enter. Recent events recalled the circumstances to his memory.

What Mr. Conley said further on this point THE TRIBUNE inquirer was unable to learn. But his evidence was deemed of the utmost importance by THE TRIBUNE's informant, who said: "I had been discouraged by the slow progress being made in the Sullivan branch of the case until today. Now I am confident of good results."

It appears that Conley also knew Dr. Cronin. He was taken to see Woodruff at the County Jail, and he swore positively that he saw Woodruff in Cronin's office on one occasion. Conley is a man of considerable intelligence and seemed to be conservative in his statements. He was not a volunteer witness. His story, therefore, made all the greater impression, and he will be recalled.

Next to Conley John F. Beggs was perhaps the most important witness. Mr. Beggs went over the ground covered before the Coroner's jury, admitted that charges had been preferred against him in Camp 20 for calling meetings in an irregular manner, etc., etc. These facts having been established Mr. Beggs was asked what he knew about Burke. He knew him as a member of the Clan-na-Gael Guards. He knew him as a member of Camp 20.

WHAT BEGGS KNEW OF BURKE.

"Did you not recommend his appointment in one of the city departments?"

"No."

"Do you know who did?"

"I think it was a committee composed of members of our camp."

"Why do you think so?"

"Burke told me so."

"Then you had a conversation with Burke about the matter? When was this?"

"Some time in March or early in April."

"What was the occasion?"

"Burke came to my office to request that I should use my influence to have him reinstated."

"Did you have him reinstated?"

"I did my best, but did not succeed."

"Was he often at your office?"

"Three or four times."

Other witnesses swore that Burke must have been at Beggs' office a dozen times.

A witness named Gibbon or McGovern, who belongs to the Market street crowd of Clan-na-Gaels, identified the picture of Burke, whom he said had frequently told him of his hold on Beggs, and that Alexander Sullivan was his friend. This witness gave his evidence with great reluctance, and two members of the Market street gang watched him as he entered the Court-House and waited for him until he got out. They had an earnest conversation with him, probably about his evidence, on the opposite side of the street.

THEY THINK BURKE WILL SQUEAL.

He Belonged to the Market Street Gang of Rowdies.

Capt. Schuettler is now thoroughly persuaded that the principal instruments of the murder of Cronin belonged to the Market street gang. They are a quarrelsome, troublesome set of people. They are constantly rowing among themselves, but they make common cause when the law reaches out for them or when peaceably disposed citizens make complaint of them. They were special protegés of Dan Coughlin and Capt. Schaack. Many of them are criminals who have enjoyed immunity through the leniency of the authorities. They have been frequently before the Criminal Court and are well acquainted with all its surroundings. They are just the kind of persons from whom Coughlin would select his agents. Some of the leaders are and have been members of the Clan-na-Gael Camp No. 20. In fact they "ran the camp" and for political purposes. A young man who ran for Alderman of the old Seventeenth Ward a few years ago on the Democratic ticket was an officer of the camp, and he introduced a large number of his friends, relatives, and supporters.

Some fairly respectable men who belonged were driven out, and it has been a mere political faction to serve the ends of the Market street gang and their creatures and leaders. Dan Coughlin was a power in the organization at all times. He knew much of the criminal proceedings of members, but did not prosecute. He kept the knowledge to himself and used it to serve his own purposes.

The gang fell out with the Garritys of the Seventeenth Ward. Coughlin espoused the cause of the gang and prosecuted and persecuted the Garritys. That naturally increased Coughlin's influence. He exercised it for all it was worth at primaries and in the camp to punish his enemies and the enemies of his friends.

His partisans in the camp shared his sentiments about Dr. Cronin. When he said Dr. Cronin was a spy, they said Dr. Cronin was a spy. When Coughlin said that Cronin ought to be got rid of, they said: "The spy Cronin ought to be removed."

Among the persons who are said to have given utterance to those words are brothers named McGivern and a man named Gibbons. Burke, who hails from the same part of the west of Ireland as those people, naturally fell in with their views. Coughlin and Beggs had promised him a job. He was a soft, impressionable fellow easily imposed on. He drank heavily. Some one supplied him with money. He then talked of doing desperate deeds. He is said to have been mixed up in some shooting affair in the old country. He was deemed a fit man for murder in this country.

Those who know him best say he will tell everything he knows in order to save himself. A member of the Clan-na-Gael guard said yesterday: "Burke will undoubtedly squeal. He is not made of the stern stuff that would make him hold out against pressure. He is a soft, easy going fellow, fond of drink and fond of hearing himself talk. He was a member of the Ribbon Society in the old country. That constituted his ideal of patriotism. He was mixed up in some of the West of Ireland murder conspiracies and used to boast of it. He thought it was patriotism. When he is brought to a realizing sense of his crime he'll tell all he knows. But I am sure his evidence will not reach back further than Dan Coughlin. The chief conspirator is too astute to allow himself to be seen in this case by such a fellow as Burke. But Burke's confession, when it comes, as come it will beyond a doubt, will so expose the conspiracy that the whole will be reached before many days."

The same opinion was expressed by other former Clan-na-Gael men who are now heartily ashamed of having belonged to that Ku-Klux society.

Mr. Mortimer Scanlan, speaking about Burke yesterday, said: "I remember him. He came here to the bailiffs' room and spoke to me familiarly, as if he had known me from his boyhood. I did not take much notice of the fact at that time. I thought he wanted to see me about getting some job, but that, noticing that I was busy, he deferred speaking to me on the subject till some future time. I saw him once after at the foot of the stairs leading to the Criminal Court. He was leaning against the stairway as if waiting for somebody. I became curious about him, and meeting Tom Herraghty, who is, I belive, in the peddling business in South Water street or some such occupation, I asked him about Burke, or he asked me, I don't know which. Herraghty said: 'Burke told me he was down to see you at the court today.' I asked Herraghty what he said about the visit. But Herraghty replied that he did not have time to say anything, because about that time Dan Coughlin came along, beckoned Burke towards him, and they (Burke and Coughlin) walked off in a different direction chatting confidentially."

The Herraghty examined by the police is probably not the Herraghty referred to by Mr. Scanlan, who was undoubtedly telling the truth about the matter.

A large number of subpœnas were sent out last night to bring in members of the Market street gang. They are poor witnesses. They have closed up suddenly about Dr. Cronin being a British spy. Many of them have petty municipal jobs, and they are afraid of losing them. They believe silence now is discretion and wisdom.

Another important witness to be examined tomorrow is one McDevitt, employed at the County Hospital. He is a prominent Clan-na-Gael, a friend of Larry Buckley, and has been talking a good deal about Cronin the British spy. He will be given a chance to explain his language.

"I was summoned to police headquarters last night," said Tom Herraghty, a veteran expressman, now in the city employ, "and closely questioned concerning a man named Martin Burke, of whom I know absolutely nothing. After I had been carefully questioned and cross-questioned I was dismissed, not being the man for whom the police were looking. I have no idea what information the police desired to get from me, nor whom I was mistaken for, but it is certain that I know nothing of Martin Burke or his actions."

It is probable that the inquiry before the grand jury will take a rest tomorrow. Ordinary jail cases will then be taken up for a few days. This will enable the police to develop certain evidence the threads of which they have caught onto. Before this evidence is finished Mr. Burke may be here from Winnipeg, and he may have something to say to the jury.

THE INDICTMENT IN COURT.

Full Text of the Document Which Will Bring Burke to Chicago.

The first indictment found by the special grand jury now investigating the Cronin case was returned in open court before Judge Shepard yesterday morning. It was one found against Martin Burke, the fugitive Chicagoan who was arrested in Winnipeg Sunday morning. The return of the true bill was not unexpected, as THE TRIBUNE announced in the morning that such an indictment had been found. It was first voted upon Tuesday evening. There was just a quorum of the grand jurors present—sixteen men. For prudential reasons, however, it was decided not to return it until morning. In the first place, Foreman Clough wanted to give each and every juror a chance to vote on the indictment, because of the importance of the case; and, furthermore, to give Hakan Martinson, who was expected back from New York in the morning, a chance to identify Burke as the man who hired the expressman.

Martinson came in shortly after 10 o'clock and had no difficulty in identifying the fellow. This was sufficient, and an indictment was forthwith drawn up.

It was exactly 11:45 o'clock when the jury, headed by Foreman Clough, entered Judge Shepard's room.

"Call the grand jury, Mr. Clerk," said the court.

There were twenty-one members present.

"Have you any report to make?" asked the Judge after the roll call.

"We have, your Honor," said Foreman Clough. And stepping forward he handed the indictment to the court. Judge Shepard glanced it over and then turned it to his clerk.

"Have you any further business to transact?"

"We have," said Foreman Clough.

"Very well, gentlemen, you may retire," said Judge Shepard.

The indictment handed down is directed against Martin Burke, alias Delaney, alias Frank Williams, et al. It is on two counts. It charges Martin Burke with the murder of Dr. Cronin by means of weapons "to the jury unknown," and abetted and aided by persons unknown; and also charges Burke, "otherwise known as Martin Delaney, otherwise known as Frank Williams," with conspiring with certain other unknown persons to murder Dr. Cronin. The names of fifty-five witnesses are appended to it, many of whom testified before the Coroner's jury, but several are new ones.

The following is the text of the indictment:

THE INDICTMENT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—*June Term, Criminal Court, Cook County, in Said County and State, in the Year of Our Lord 1889*—The grand jurors chosen, selected, and sworn in and for the County of Cook in the State of Illinois, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oath present that Martin Burke, otherwise called Martin Delaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, and divers other persons, a more particular description of whom is to the said jurors unknown, each late of the County of Cook, on the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1889, in said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, in and upon one Patrick Henry Cronin in the peace of the people of the said State of Illinois then and there being, unlawfully, willfully, feloniously, and of their malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that they, the said Martin Burke, otherwise called Martin Delaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, and divers other persons, a more particular description of whom is to the said jurors unknown, with certain means, instruments, and weapons, a more particular description of which is to the said jurors unknown, unlawfully, willfully, feloniously, and of their malice aforethought, did then and there strike, penetrate, and wound the body, limbs, head, and face of him, the said Patrick Henry Cronin, then and there giving to him, the said Patrick Henry Cronin, with the means, weapons, and instruments aforesaid, in and upon divers parts of the head, face, limbs, and body of him, the said Patrick Henry Cronin, divers mortal wounds, bruises, lacerations, and contusions, of which said mortal wounds, bruises, lacerations, and contusions he, the said Patrick Henry Cronin, then and there instantly died, and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Martin Burke, otherwise called Martin Delaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, and said divers other persons, a more particular description of whom is to the said jurors unknown, him the said Patrick Henry Cronin, then and there in manner and form aforesaid, unlawfully, willfully, feloniously, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder, contrary to the statute and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

The grand jurors aforesaid, chosen, selected, and sworn in and for the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, in the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that Martin Burke, otherwise called Martin Delaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, and divers other persons, a more particular description of whom is to the said jurors unknown, each late of the County of Cook, on the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1889, in said County of Cook and State of Illinois aforesaid, did unlawfully, feloniously, fraudulently, and deceitfully conspire and agree together with the fraudulent and malicious intent then and there unlawfully, feloniously, wrongfully, and with malice aforethought to kill and murder one Patrick Henry Cronin, in the peace of the people of the State of Illinois, then and there being, and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Martin Burke, otherwise called Martin Delaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, and said divers other persons, a more particular description of whom is to the said jurors unknown, in execution of the said last mentioned agreement between and amongst them as aforesaid, afterward to-wit: on the same 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1889, in said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, in and upon the same Patrick Henry Cronin, in the peace of the people of the said State of Illinois, then and there being unlawfully, willfully, feloniously, and of their malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that they, the said Martin Burke, otherwise called Martin Delaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, and said other persons whose names are to the said jurors unknown, with certain means, weapons, and instruments, a more particular description of which is to the said jurors unknown, unlawfully, willfully, feloniously, and of their malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate, and wound the body, limbs, head, and face of him, the said Patrick Henry Cronin, then and there giving to him, the said Patrick Henry Cronin, with the means, weapons, and instruments aforesaid, in and upon divers parts of the head, face, limbs, and body of him, the said Patrick Henry Cronin, divers mortal wounds, bruises, lacerations, and contusions, of which said mortal wounds, bruises, lacerations, and contusions to the said Patrick Henry Cronin then and there instantly died, and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Martin Burke, othe wise called Martin Delaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, and said divers other persons, a particular description of whom is to the said jurors unknown, him, the said Patrick Henry Cronin, then and there and in manner and form aforesaid, unlawfully, willfully, feloniously, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder contrary to the statute and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

JOEL M. LONGENECKER, State's Attorney.

This indictment is made in the name of the People of the State of Illinois vs. Martin Burke, alias Delaney, alias Williams, etc., et al. A true bill.

JOHN M. CLOUGH,
Foreman of the grand jury.

The witnesses are: Dr. J. K. Egbert, E. H. Wing, James Riley, Herman Schuettler, John A. Smith, Hermann Theel, Louisa King, F. A. Allen, Francisco Villiers, C. J. Lorch, John Way, Henry Rosch, M. J. Schaack, J. W. Simpson, William Lunn, Carl Knop, Herman Pause, Napier Moreland, Pat Kelly, Edw. Hawley, P. McGarry, S. O'Donnell, M. Barry, George Hiott, Maurice Morris, Joseph O'Byrne, T. J. Conway, M. McNulty, James A. Quinn, Byron L. Smith, W. J. Smith, S. L. Moore, J. W. Moore, T. F. O'Connor, A. J. Ford, John F. Beggs, Peter McGeehan, A. G. Duggan, D. Brown, Luke Dillon, John O'Malley, L. R. Buckley, John Moss, M. Whelan, J. F. O'Connor, James Carroll, H. J. Jordan, T. Whelan, M. Gannon, J. C. Garrity, Paul Hoefig, R. C. Montgomery, Thomas Murphy, Patrick Scott, J. W. Haggerty, George Reilly. Filed June 19, 1889. James H. Gilbert, Clerk.

SOLVING THE CONSPIRATORS' PLANS.

The Grand Jury Hears Several New Witnesses, Who Give Important Evidence.

Yesterday's investigations by the grand jury were practically limited to the hearing of testimony concerning Alexander Sullivan and the plot to murder Dr. Cronin. The witnesses examined were comparatively few, but they were of prime importance. J. D. Haggerty, the Clan-na-Gael man, whose story before the Coroner's inquest created such a sensation, was before the grand jury for nearly two hours. He was questioned particularly in reference to Alexander Sullivan's threats against Dr. Cronin. His testimony in that particular was substantially the same as already printed. Alexander Sullivan, he said, was particularly bitter in his denunciations of Dr. Cronin, whom he denominated "a traitor to the Irish cause," and left the impression that he ought to be removed for the good of the cause.

"Did you know a man named Tim Crean?" asked Foreman Clough.

"I did."

"What were his relations to Alexander Sullivan?"

"They were on intimate terms. Crean belonged to that faction of the Clan-na-Gael of which Alexander Sullivan was the recognized head."

"Did you know a man named Martin Burke?"

"I did."

Haggerty was shown the picture of the famous group of Clan-na-Gaels at the Tim Crean monument dedication in Mount Olivet Cemetery last fall, and unhesitatingly pointed out the fellow.

He did not know him intimately, he had simply come across the fellow once or twice. The story of Cronin's trial in old Camp No. 20, when Alex. Sullivan acted as prosecutor, was gone into at great length. Nothing that is new was disclosed. It was the general belief in that camp at the time that Cronin was a traitor, a report which Alex. Sullivan and his friends diligently circulated.

Michael Gavin was another witness before the grand jury. He was brought in early in the afternoon by a detective, and had evidently been taken directly from his work, for he appeared in the garb of the ordinary laborer, mud begrimed and carrying his dinner bucket in his hand. He was kept before the jury a long time. He repeated substantially what was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Capt. L. R. Buckley and J. F. O'Malley were also present, but did not testify.

John F. Beggs was before the grand jury a short time. For three days he has been waiting to be called. His relations with Alexander Sullivan were first inquired into. His answers were non-committal and hardly satisfactory. Then his relations to Martin Burke, the suspected Frank Williams, now under arrest in Winnipeg, Man., were searchingly inquired into.

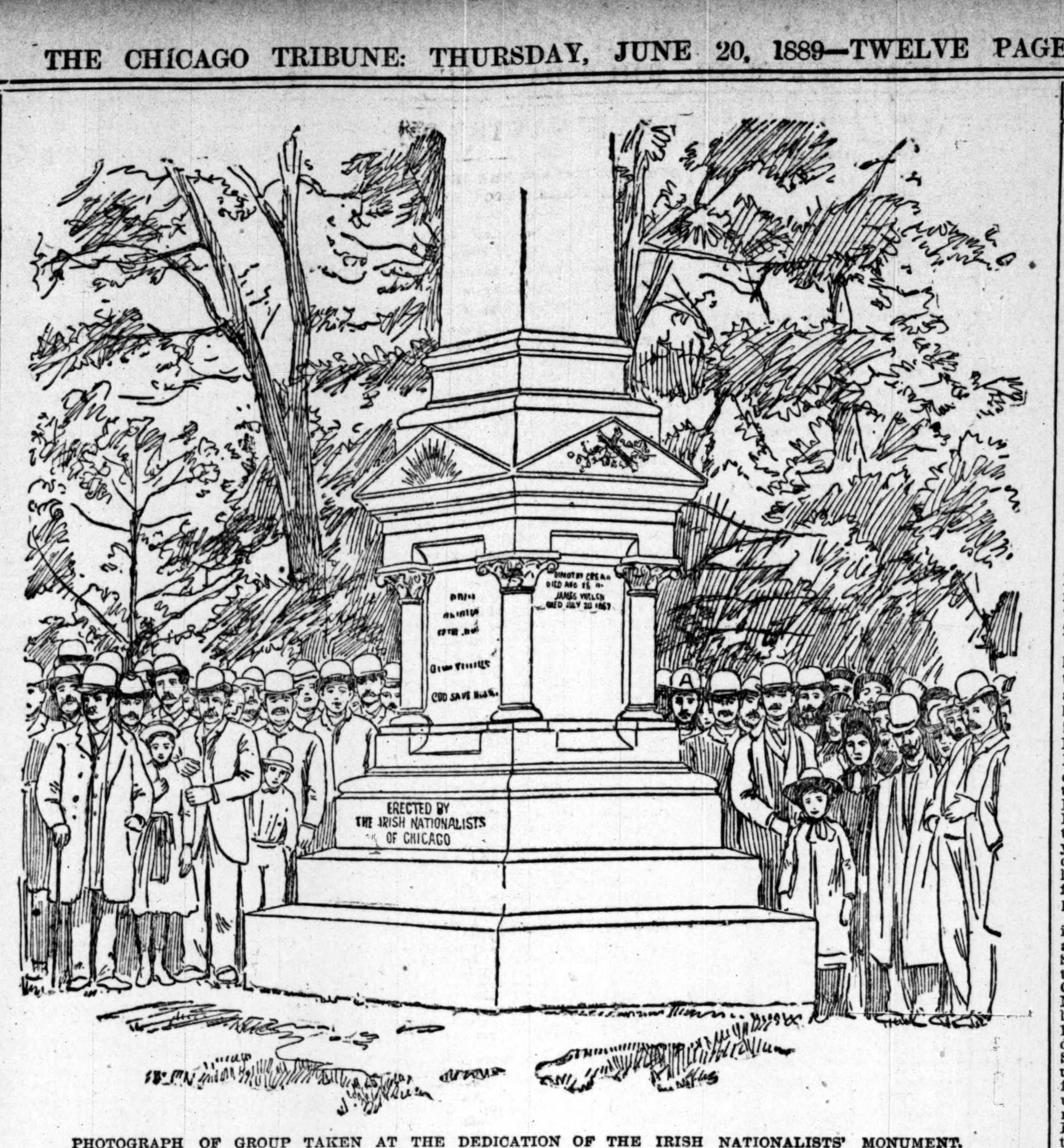
"Do you know a Martin Burke who worked for a time in the City Sewer Department?" he was asked.

"I do," somewhat reluctantly.

"Who secured that position for him—did you?"

"No, I did not; it was secured, I think, through the influence of the Irish Nationalists of this city and A. G. Duggan. Subsequently he lost his place and came to me as being Senior Guardian of Camp No. 20 to use my influence in getting his reinstatement. It was in that way that he came to visit my office quite frequently during a few weeks."

Mr. Beggs' alleged animosity to Dr. Cronin


A
ERECTED BY THE IRISH NATIONALISTS OF CHICAGO

PHOTOGRAPH OF GROUP TAKEN AT THE DEDICATION OF THE IRISH NATIONALISTS' MONUMENT.

[The second person to the right, whose hat is marked A, is Martin Burke.]

was also closely inquired into. He did not deny that he was a political opponent of Dr. Cronin, and admitted having on several occasions expressed the opinion that Dr. Cronin was a kicker in camp who would create trouble whenever he had the least chance.

It will be remembered that on two different occasions prior to May 4 Dr. Cronin was called up by telephone to alleged cases of sickness in isolated and deserted localities of the city. One of these calls was an appointment at Thirteenth and Clark streets, in an out of the way place, where there is scarcely any travel after dark. This matter the grand jury briefly looked into yesterday.

Ex-Ald. Addison Ballard, who owns considerable property in that vicinity, was present, and testified.

Thomas J. Conway testified relative to Cronin's frequently expressed fears that his life was in danger. Henry N. Staltenberg was also called before the jury. He is supposed to have been Alexander Sullivan's confidential secretary, and to have disbursed the moneys paid by Sullivan while the latter speculated in stocks and grain. He was questioned at great length concerning his knowledge of these matters, but his memory was faulty, and he gave little news to the jurors.

James Knight, James Minnehan, Thomas Flood, and the other ice teamsters of P. O'Sullivan testified. James Knight and Minnehan said they had been out the night of May 4. When they returned shortly before 10 p. m. O'Sullivan's house was locked up. They waited until somebody came down to let them in. The person who opened the door for them was O'Sullivan himself.

Many other witnesses came up during the day, but they merely went before the grand jury to swear to their depositions before the Coroner's jury. Robert Warren, W. E. Bell, Luke Dillon, Frank Scanlan, Napier Moreland, Justice Mahoney, Mrs. T. T. Conklin, Joseph J. Cronin, Jonas Carlson, Mrs. Charles J. Carlson, Herman Thiel, Patrick Dinan, L. Throckmorton, and Maurice Morris repeated substantially what they had said before the Coroner's jury.

Assistant State's Attorneys Baker and Jampolis and a half-dozen stenographers were busy all day condensing and getting into shape the depositions that are to be sent to Washington along with the requisition papers. Justice Sweeney took these depositions, and those finished yesterday were those of the old man Carlson and his wife, Michael Gavin, Mrs. T. T. Conklin, and Joseph Cronin. Gavin identified Burke's picture in the monument group.

As soon as the depositions are completed they will be sent along with the indictment, first to Secretary of State Pearson at Springfield, thence on to Washington, to Ottawa, and finally to Winnipeg. It may take two weeks at least to finish the circuit, so that the prisoner at Winnipeg will probably not get back to Chicago before July 1.

REVIVING AN ABSURD STORY.

People Still Deny Dr. Cronin's Death—The Clan's Abolition Certain.

Capt. Schuettler had a rather queer experience yesterday. When riding on a North Side car he entered into conversation with a friend about the Cronin case. During the talk Schuettler did not reveal his identity.

A third person, who appeared to know Schuettler's friend but who did not know Schuettler, broke into the conversation and said:

"I don't believe Cronin is dead. I believe he will turn up yet."

The Captain allowed the interrupter to proceed. He was an Irishman, and talked volubly. Capt. Schuettler will give him a chance to talk again before the grand jury in all probability.

Another incident, pointing also to a revival of the story that Cronin is not dead, is the following:

A gentleman, resident in this city, yesterday received a copy of *Judge*, having a picture in the front page representing a low-browed Irishman committing murder. Below some remarks are made to the effect that wicked and criminal Irishmen are by their crimes retarding home rule. On the edge of the paper is written a paragraph addressed to the recipient of the paper by his first name, and asking him "whether his course in trying to find Cronin's murderers is not calculated to serve the Tories in their efforts to prevent the triumph of the Parnellite movement." The paper was postmarked Lamar, Ia.

The gentleman who received it said: "This is the kind of talk I hear all around. Certain parties who have in the past been the mere tools of a certain clique of commercial Irish Nationalists have told me that the discovery of Cronin's murderers will put back home rule for years. I can't see it in that way. The hanging of wicked murderers cannot retard any good cause. The main point is, however, an American citizen has been put to death in the second city of the Union. Circumstances point to an Irish faction as the instigators of the murder. It is especially the duty of respectable Irish-Americans to aid in discovering who the instigators and the perpetrators of the crime are. That's the way I look on it anyway.

"And for the life of me I can't see how the home rule cause can be hurt by the discovery of the murderers. Dr. Cronin, the murdered man, was an ardent, single-minded home-ruler. He was opposed to the dynamite policy. That has been abundantly proved by several witnesses. The faction suspected of instigating his murder were the exponents of the dynamite policy. They were the triangle party who sent men on murderous missions to England. They were the men who issued appeals for money to attack England everywhere and by any means. They were the enemies of home rule and of Parnell. They tried to break up the league organization in America, and because they failed in that they tried to capture it. They hitched on their murder societies to the league and put Alexander Sullivan of the triangle at the head of it in 1883. Since then the league has fallen away. It is now dead under Sullivan's creatures, Fitzgerald and Sutton. Those men have been the most malignant enemies of Parnell and Ireland. The real friends of both have been the conservative and honest Irishmen of the kind who are now doing most to help discover Cronin's murderers.

"But the factionists want to raise a false issue again as they have done often before, and the Irish politicians, especially in Chicago, are coming to their assistance. The break-up of the Clan-na-Gael, whether Cronin's murderers are discovered or not, is inevitable. This means the control of a faction which has run primaries, elected Aldermen, dictated the appointment of policemen, the nomination of County Commissioners, the selection of court clerks and attorneys, which, in fact, has debauched the public life of Chicago, and made the police force the agency of a foreign ku-klux.

"I don't care to go into the political history of the Clan-na-Gael men, but I can recall some of the attempted achievements. They tried to elect John F. Finerty Superior Court Clerk, having failed to nominate Alexander Sullivan. They tried to nominate Denis O'Connor for Sheriff over Charley Kern. They ran Tim Crean for Criminal Court Clerk. They succeeded in some instances. They elected several County Commissioners, many of whom turned out to be rascals—and Buck McCarthy was one. They made McGarigle Superintendent of Police, and when Austin J. Doyle became Superintendent they inveigled him into the clan, from which he retired in double quick order when he discovered the purposes of the chief.

"It is notorious that the Clan-na-Gael now dominates the Town of Lake. It rules everything there.

"But I haven't the time to go into it all just now. The politicians are now alarmed lest their power be broken through the destruction of the order. That is why they want the Cronin inquisition hushed. But they are out of their reckoning. If every Clan-na-Gael in official position has to suffer, I hope the inquiry will go on and the murderers be discovered."

WOODRUFF IN CRONIN'S OFFICE.

Stephen Conley Saw the Horse-Thief with the Murdered Doctor.

Stephen Conley, the grim old night guardian at the County Hospital, was a witness before the grand jury yesterday. He is in possession of important facts in regard to Burke, Coughlin, and Woodruff and their connection with the murder of Dr. Cronin. The old keeper was wary as a fox and as ferocious as a grizzly bear when approached by a reporter. He evidently has an exalted opinion of his own importance. Furthermore, he does not intend to let the public know what he knows about the Cronin case, and it is dangerous to the personal safety of a reporter bold enough to ask questions.

"Do you know Martin Burke?" Mr. Conley was asked last night.

"I do not. I mean I may and I may not know him. I know so many men by that name," he replied.

"I mean the Burke that has been arrested in Manitoba," explained the reporter.

"I tell you I don't know him."

"Did you ever see him?"

"No."

"Were you ever shown a picture of Burke?"

"I never saw him or his picture either."

"Do you know Dan Coughlin?"

"I may or may not."

"Did you ever see him?"

"I don't think I ever did."

"Do you mean to say that you never saw Burke and Coughlin together in Alexander Sullivan's office or in the vicinity?"

"I never did. I was never in Alexander Sullivan's office and do not even know where it is." [Alexander Sullivan's office is in the same building in which was the office of the *Celto-American*, where Conley had often been seen.]

"Do you know Woodruff?"

"N-o, I don't."

"Ever see him?"

"Y-e-s, I t-h-i-n-k I have seen him."

"Where?"

"I saw him once in Dr. Cronin's office."

"When was that?"

"I don't remember."

"What occurred at that time?"

This was an important admission and evidently more than Conley had intended to escape him. He saw his mistake and thought it time to close the interview.

"I'll not say another word," he angrily exclaimed. "If you think you can come here and cross-examine me you are mightily mistaken. I am too old a bird to be caught in that way. I will tell what I know on the witness-stand. I have rights as well as you, and you had better get out of here as soon as you can."

The reporter ventured another question.

"Didn't you testify before the grand jury that you had seen Burke and Coughlin together in Alexander Sullivan's office?"

"It's an infernal lie," yelled the old man. "You made that up yourself to trap me. I did not testify to any such thing. Any one who says so is an infernal liar."

Warden Stephens said that Conley was undoubtedly an active Clan-na-Gael man. "He was an intimate friend of Dr. Cronin," said the Warden. "About two months ago Conley went around among the Irishmen at work at the hospital and solicited subscriptions for Cronin's paper, the *Celto-American*."

THE THIRD PARTY WAS IMAGINARY.

Gateman Donlon of the Northwestern Depot Saw Whelan and Coughlin.

There was a story in circulation yesterday to the effect that the night after Dr. Cronin's body was found Detectives Whelan and Coughlin went to the Chicago & Northwestern depot and engaged in conversation with T. M. Donlon, a gateman. That this was done for the purpose of distracting his attention in order that a man, supposed to be Burke, might pass the gate unobserved and board the outgoing train.

To a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday Donlon said: "I did see Whelan and Coughlin the night after the body was found. The circumstance has no bearing whatever on the Cronin case. The story about a third man passing the gate originated in some one's imagination. It was about 8:45 p. m. when Whelan accompanied by another man came into the depot. There is a train leaving at 9 p. m. for Dakota and one at 9:05 for Green Bay. I thought he had come to look for some one who might leave on one of these trains. I thought nothing of Whelan coming here at that time. He often does, and I always let him through the gate and whoever may be with him. Whelan approached me and passed the time of day.

"I said to him, 'Are you looking for any one? Is there anything I can do for you?' He said, 'No, I am only out for a stroll.' I asked him who he had with him and he said, 'That is my partner.' They staid about twenty minutes, Whelan talking with me all the time, and the other man walking back and forth, watching people who passed through the gates."

"Was there a third man with them when you first saw them?"

"No; they were alone. I did not see either of them speak to any one while here."

"Do you know Whelan intimately?"

"No, I have known he was a detective for seven or eight months. I was introduced to him at my hotel about a month ago. I had forgotten his name, but remembered having met him when he told me what his name was."

"No, I do not remember what we talked about. Nothing important, I am sure."

"Did you know the name of the man with him?"

"No; but from the description of Coughlin I am positive it was he."

"No, I do not know Burke; never saw him."

"How long did they stay?"

"About half an hour. Whelan was talking with me nearly all the time. I did not see the other man speak to anyone. He acted as though he were looking for some one. I am certain there was no one with them when they came nor when they went away."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S PLAIN TALK.

A Rope and a Bullet He Suggests as the Antidote to Murderous Secrecy.

While in the city yesterday on business connected with the civil service Mr. Theodore Roosevelt took occasion to express himself on the Cronin conspiracy.

"I am proud of the attitude of the Chicago press, and notably of THE TRIBUNE," he said, "in regard to this Cronin affair. My blood boils when I think of that outrage. If such a thing must happen I am glad that it happened in Chicago. You know how to handle such things. You proved that when you had the Anarchists on your hands.

"I tell you the only way to meet this thing is with bullet and rope. There is no room in this country for any Irishman who is an Irishman first and an American afterwards.

"I have the greatest faith in what Chicago will do. You are a hardy, lusty lot of people. You are Americans. To be sure, you have the easy slowness of Americans in being aroused. But when you start out to do something you do it. I have no fear but what this monstrous crime will be avenged.

"The Clan-na-Gael and the whole lot of conspiring bands must be broken up. I say again, bullet and rope is the way to meet the scoundrels, who are Americans only when to be an American does not interfere with their allegiance to societies whose objects would put the members on the gallows.

"I haven't the least prejudice against an Irishman. I would vote for an Irishman as quickly as for an American if the Irishman were an American first and always before he was an Irishman.

"And the monstrous hardihood of this man Michael Davitt! To condone this assassination by trying to say that Cronin was a spy—why, the scoundrel who would do that is an accessory to the crime, and I wish it were possible to make this man Davitt suffer the vengeance of the law. What if Cronin were a spy? Does that entitle men to band together and brutally murder him? No honest Irishman ought ever to contribute one cent more to any movement under the charge of this man Davitt.

"There are men in this country whose utterances are on a par with Davitt's. These apologists are no better than the real criminals. They are nothing less than accessories to this villainous conspiracy. Any such man that we can't reach with a rope certainly ought to be driven out of the country."

MR. MULCAHY WRITES A LETTER.

He Says He Slept with O'Sullivan the Night of May 4.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8th, 1889.—*Dear Sir and Brother:* Well James I received your kind And Welcome letter Which I was glad to receive from you And to no by it that you And your family Are Well As I Enjoy the Same Well James I Am sending you $3 Dollars to Pay my Lodge Dues in the Masons And what you have got Pay it to the Odfellows I hope you will Pay it As Soon As Posible Well James I hope you will Exkuse me As I furgot to tell you in my last Letter I got the Receit you Sent Me Well James I wish to Stay with you in fonda for I cannot furget the friends I had In that Country which I think I will go back After Some time Well I Am working for P. O. Sullivan yet I have Visited the Lodge hear the Night I Visited the Lodge they Were three one on the first And Two for the Second It Is the Same As in our Lodge I got trough all right they Examined Me the Same As I got It Except a flew words Well James Remember Me to the Brothers hoping they Are All Well (Well James I Supose you have herd About The murder of Dr. Cronin is a bad one. They have P. O. Sullivan arrested for it and he is as innocent as you are. He slept with me the night they claim Cronin was killed. He was not out of the house that night. I suppose his brother feels bad over it. I don't know how soon I will be called on as witness. Well, James, I was going to write to brother Garvy, but I thought I would wait for a while. Let me know how your brother Will is getting along. Remember me to your wife and family. Hoping you are all well as I enjoy the same. Well James I will not say any more for the present. I remain your friend and brother, William Mulcahy. To James Coleman. Good-bye, hoping to hear from you soon again.

Address William Mulcahy, corner of Roscoe and Bosworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

When seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last night, Mr. Mulcahy denied having written a letter or having told any one that he slept with P. O'Sullivan the night of the murder.

BURKE WILL NOT CONFESS

[Continued from first page.]

Houghton County, persons who are holding positions of trust, and whose business brings them into daily contact with the people. This is a mining country and a politician is dependent on the votes of the miners and employés of smelting works and foundries. He gets among and knows nearly every one from Red Jacket to Hurontown. There are no farms. A man to live in this country must live in a town, hence the politician gets them together and knows them.

There's Jim Healy, who was Sheriff twice in succession and has lived here for thirty years. "I ought to know if there was such a man here," he said; "that is, if he was more than a transient. I know about every man in this county, but I never heard of such a man."

There is John Slockett, an insurance agent, who travels all over the county and has lived here since 1855. He never heard of the man. There is Mr. Cleaves of the Cleaves foundry, one of the oldest residents, and he says that there never was a man here by that name. "Yet the name is familiar," says Mr. Slockett; "we talked the thing over last night and tried to call to mind any man of that name or Delaney, and we could not do it."

City Marshal Lee of Hancock does not know any more about the man. He denies that he furnished the police of Chicago or any other city with information regarding him. The books of all the smelting works and foundries around Portage Lake were gone over, but no name like Burke or Delaney was found on the pay-roll of any of them excepting the old man mentioned above, who works for the Detroit & Lake Superior Copper Smelting Works in Hancock. Irish patriotism is plentiful in this county, and cuts a big figure at elections, yet it is not known if there are any branches of the Clan-na-Gael here, though it is believed there are. An incident occurred a few days ago that shows how strongly the people feel on the Cronin matter.

A man of strong and large physique and important bearing went around the town and was introduced by a friend as Capt. Schaack of Chicago. Finally they went into the Northwestern Hotel and registered as Capt. Schaack and Alexander Sullivan. Neither of these men was here that day, but Capt. Schaack was here Tuesday, June 11. A drummer from Chicago reported that day that Schaack was on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic train for Negaunee, and took the Mineral Range train at Houghton for Lake Linden, a mining town situated on a lake of the same name about eight or nine miles north of Hancock. Schaack said he was going there to stay with a married sister who lives there, in order to nurse his injured arm and improve his health generally. Schaack was seen once in Hancock since then for a short time. A. S. Trude is not registered anywhere.

Dan Wrenn is probably an assumed name. If a letter was directed to Hancock by that address the Postmaster would not know whom to give it to. Postmaster Looney says he never got a letter for any such man before. Neither of the Postmasters of Hancock or Houghton ever got any mail for Martin Burke or Delaney. The round was made of a number of stores today. In this part of this country all business is done on credit. The men get paid once a month and settle once a month. They never make a cash transaction. Their names are carried on the books of the stores. The inquiry failed, however, to discuss the names of either Burke, Delaney, or Wrenn on the books of any of the stores visited.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL CONDEMNED.

Father Cronin Says the Revolutionary Society Is Doomed to Destruction.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—[Special.]—A reporter saw Father Cronin, editor of the *Catholic Union and Times* today. He said: "No matter what the outcome of the Cronin murder may be the cause of Ireland demands that the Clan-na-Gael shall have nothing more to do with the control of the National League. I warn our young men against the state of things revealed in some of the camps and against the fate of those who set out for active work. I believe the Clan-na-Gael is on the road to destruction. Here there is not one to do it reverence."

In an editorial in tomorrow's paper Father Cronin will have another article pointing out the danger to Ireland from revolutionary societies. He will say:

> The league and the Clan-na-Gael are not only distinct and separate in purpose, but the means employed are as contrary as light and darkness. The league is open, while the Clan-na-Gael uses grips, passwords, and cipher, and preaches the gospel of dynamite in active work. Priests and Bishops both here and in Ireland are the friends of the league. The Bishop of the Buffalo diocese from the first gave his approval of the league, while at the same time condemning the Clan-na-Gael in all its roots and branches, as well as other secret societies. To condemn the league for Dr. Cronin's murder was a piece of gross injustice.

Father Cronin expressed the idea that the Chicago priest who had been so prominently mentioned as sanctioning Alexander Sullivan's financial accountings would be likely to have trouble with the church. He did not seem to be favorably impressed with his action in the case. Father Cronin is not related to Dr. Cronin, but from his talk one might suppose him to be. In closing the interview he said: "The revelations which have been made at the inquest disclose an astonishing state of organized scoundrelism calculated to appal to the heart of the Nation. It discovers a network woven with deadly spite holding in its meshes the guardians of the peace, the protectors of life and liberty, and even the administrators of the law. It reads like a romance of astounding crime. Whatever may be the result of the inquiry now going on this thing is certain—that the evidence thus far given, especially that of Luke Dillon, chief of the Philadelphia Clan-na-Gael, while it may not be sufficient to convict legally, will forever doom in popular sentiment the man upon whom it fixes its withering condemnation."

THE CHURCH AND THE CLAN-NA-GAEL

A Statement That the Order Will Be Condemned by the Catholic Ecclesiastics.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—It is given out from a source that has always been regarded as close to Cardinal Gibbons that the developments concerning the Clan-na-Gael that have been brought out by the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago will without delay receive the serious consideration of the highest authority of the Catholic church in the United States. To quote the words of the Chancellor of one of the largest dioceses of the country, who stands close to the Cardinal and who was summoned to Baltimore within a few days:

> The church will await the developments of the civil authorities in its investigation of the Cronin conspiracy before it will take any action. If it should be developed that the Clan-na-Gael is in any way responsible for this deplorable affair I have no doubt that such steps shall be taken as will warrant the order being condemned by name by all the Archbishops of the country. The duty of the church is plain in the matter, and its line of action is clearly marked out by the decrees of the Third Plenary Council.

IS HE A PROFESSIONAL MURDERER?

Woodruff Said to Have Had a Hand in Another Mysterious "Removal."

WICHITA, Kas., June 19.—[Special.]—Informer Woodruff, who has figured so prominently in the Cronin mystery, was a hack-driver here, and went under the names of both Woodruff and Black, his real name, however, being Frank Bellman, the name Black being borrowed from his stepfather.

Before coming here he was mixed up in a murder mystery at Winfield which has never been unraveled, and which at the time was conjectured to be a "removal" of an obnoxious individual by some secret society. One night in April, 1887, William B. Van Cleave, a carpenter of Winfield, was heard calling for help. It was found he had been shot through the body and he died in a few days. Before his decease, however, he made a statement to the effect that the night on which the shooting occurred he was alone in the house and answered a call at his door, when he was immediately shot by a man he could not recognize. The inquest lasted a week, and among the witnesses was a detective who asserted that this man Black, or Woodruff, was implicated, and that secret society troubles caused the murder. Black was brought before the jury, and, though the guilt could not be fastened upon him, it was generally believed that he knew about the affair.

"LABBY" IS A FRIEND OF SULLIVAN.

The Editor of "Truth" Says the Charges Against Alexander Sullivan Are False.

LONDON, June 19.—Mr. Labouchère, writing in *Truth* about the charges against Alexander Sullivan, says that everything that the *Times* (which has an agent and banking account in Chicago) can do to prejudice the public against Mr. Sullivan will be effectively done, first, because Mr. Sullivan advised Patrick Egan respecting information sent to England regarding the Parnell forgeries; and second, because he selected Father Dorney to convey across the ocean the documents which smashed the *Times'* case.

Mr. Labouchère says the assertion that Mr. Sullivan misapplied funds intrusted to him is known to be absolutely untrue. He thinks it probable that these charges have been brought against Mr. Sullivan in order to compel the production of the books of the American League, just as the forgeries were published in order to obtain an inquiry into the Irish League's finances.

Capt. Condon Coming to Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, who has taken a leading part in the New York end of the Cronin investigation, left this city tonight for Chicago. Capt. Condon is said to have important information concerning some of the features of the mystery. He was a friend of Dr. Cronin, and will aid the authorities at Chicago to discover the murderers.

GREEN MIDGE DESTROYING WHEAT.

The Bug Spreading Over Northern Indiana—Crop Prospects in Various Places.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—The complaints about the destruction of wheat by a strange insect are increasing. They come chiefly from the central and eastern parts of the State, but the ravages of the little bug have already spread to Northern Indiana, and the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture regards the reports as alarming. The insect is what is known among agriculturists as the "green midge," another species of which is the "red midge." The latter last appeared in this region about fifteen years ago and did great damage to the growing wheat. It fastened itself under the leaf of the grain and drew from it the sap. The "green midge," the little destroyer which is now doing such alarming work, has not been seen by farmers since 1865, when it almost entirely destroyed the wheat crop of Indiana and neighboring States.

Millions of them appear in a field, settling upon the stalk from which they draw the sap, causing the grain to shrivel before it is matured. The insects are green in color. Little is known about the insects because their appearance has been rare. The Secretary of the Indiana Board thinks that much of the crop may be saved by early harvesting in the southern part of the State.

WINAMAC, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—During the last two days the rain has poured down in torrents, and within the last twenty-four hours an insect has made its appearance about the size of a flea, the body being of a dark green color and the wings a dark drab shade. This insect settles on the wheat head and covers the entire head with small green eggs. The insect, after depositing its eggs, eats the wheat stalk down to the ground. Farmers never saw an insect like it before. When the sun comes out the bug disappears, but when cloudy it appears by the thousands and the heads of wheat bend to the ground with its weight. What the damage will be to wheat cannot yet be estimated. Corn is doing well and present indications are for a larger crop than in previous years. Peaches will be a large crop for the first time in fifteen years.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 19.—[Special.]—The rain of yesterday and last night again gladdened the hearts of the wheat growers in Minnesota and the two Dakotas. In the vicinity of Fargo and Aberdeen, which were not visited the day before, the much needed rain poured down, giving the famishing crop new life. The reports received at the Chamber of Commerce this morning were encouraging, and the elevator men expressed themselves as pleased with the outlook for a good crop. Rains are reported along the Soo Road's Western Division, on the Watertown Division of the St. Louis Road, and on the H. & D. Division of the Milwaukee Road as far west as Aberdeen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—An examination of crop reports recently received from the various counties of the State at the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture show the wheat crop to be in excellent shape, better, in fact, than for some years at this season. Some damage to wheat by the Hessian fly is reported from Adams, though not serious nor widespread in its effects. The report from Franklin County mentions the appearance a few days ago of a new pest in the way of a small green bug or parasite, which did some damage to small grain, but adds that the insect seemed short lived and has entirely disappeared. The reports from all other counties received state small grain to be in splendid condition.

THE STEVENS POINT MURDERERS.

Great Excitement Over the Approaching Trial of the Curran Brothers.

WAUPACA, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—This town is overflowing with persons interested directly or indirectly in the Curran case. The Curran brothers, John and Henry, are here. Henry arrived yesterday, coming early so as to look after the comfort of the host of witnesses which the defense has subpœnaed. The line of defense, which the prosecution is prepared to combat, is the claim that Haseltine not only threatened John Curran's life but actually fired the first shot.

Opposite the court-house on the south is a little one-story building which is just now the object of much sinister allusion. It is the building where Banker Meade was murdered one night in the fall of 1882. It is now occupied as a general store. The attorneys interested will not talk about the matter, but other lawyers here take no stock in the insinuations about John Curran's connection with the Meade case, while the friends of the Currans attribute the ugly rumors to the machinations of enemies in Stevens Point. One sensational story told tonight was to the effect that Haseltine left a large sum of money to be used in ferreting out the Meade murder, and that Pinkerton detectives would be among the witnesses called upon to show what motive prompted his killing. It is certain that the Currans have plenty of sympathizers here. Henry Curran will not talk. John is unbent enough to say that he did not see how the killing of Morse two years ago by Haseltine could be brought into the trial.

"I suppose," he said, "Mrs. Haseltine is still in Stevens Point, but I don't know. Her father, old Mr. Wadleigh, was always a friend of mine and I would not say a word against him personally. I understand that he is spending money wherever he can help the prosecution. The State, I understand, has a lot of witnesses here to defend Haseltine's character in case we assail it. As far as that goes, everybody knows about his killing Morse, and that he always carried at least two guns."

Although there is a small army of possible witnesses in town, there is great uncertainty as to the number who will be called upon to testify. Sheriff Williams says that not more than a dozen witnesses have thus far been actually subpœnaed. It would not be surprising if the present highly charged atmosphere should produce more trouble. The tension is great and will increase as the trial proceeds.

NO REMEDY AGAINST A WITCH DOCTOR.

The Indiana Supreme Court Practically Declares the Profession a Legitimate One.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—The business of witch doctor is legitimate in Indiana. The Supreme Court has so decided in a case just disposed of. Paul March of Lake County thought the witches were "hoodooing" him. For a cow, a calf, and some poultry he hired "Dr." Burnett to exorcise the witches. The doctor drew pay, but his remedy wasn't effective. The Supreme Court holds that he did not obtain money under false pretenses, as his representations were not sufficient to deceive if a person used ordinary intelligence.

The Lutheran Synod.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—At this morning's session of the Lutheran Synod the Rev. Mr. Dissinger, President of Carthage College, Illinois, presented a statement of the condition of that institution. The property acquired by the Board of Education during the last two years amounted to over $60,000.

A GAME "GIVEN AWAY."

CHICAGO, WITH A WINNING LEAD, LOSES TO PHILADELPHIA.

At the End of the Eighth Inning the Score Stands 12 to 4—The Quakers Win in the Tenth—Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Boston the Other League Winners—Games in the Other Associations—General News of the Diamond.

National.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	American.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
Boston	30	10	.750	St. Louis	34	17	.666
Cleveland	29	16	.644	Athletic	32	16	.666
Philadelphia	25	17	.595	Brooklyn	30	19	.612
New York	21	18	.538	Baltimore	27	22	.551
Chicago	19	25	.431	Cincinnati	24	25	.489
Pittsburg	17	25	.404	Kansas City	21	26	.446
Indianapolis	13	28	.317	Columbus	18	28	.391
Washington	11	28	.282	Louisville	8	43	.156

Western.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
St. Paul	32	9	.780	Springfield	21	18	.538
Omaha	27	14	.658	Davenport	23	20	.535
Sioux City	24	17	.585	Quincy	22	20	.521
Minneapolis	19	22	.463	Peoria	19	20	.487
Des Moines	17	20	.459	Burlington	21	24	.466
Denver	17	23	.425	Evansville	20	24	.454
St. Joseph	12	26	.315				
Milwaukee	10	27	.270				

Games Today.

National League—Boston at Pittsburg, New York at Cleveland, Philadelphia at Chicago, Washington at Indianapolis.

American Association—Baltimore at Brooklyn, Columbus at Philadelphia, Kansas City at Cincinnati, St. Louis at Louisville.

Western Association—Milwaukee at St. Joseph, St. Paul at Omaha, Minneapolis at Sioux City, Des Moines at Denver.

Inter-State Association—Evansville at Burlington, Quincy at Peoria, Davenport at Springfield.

THEY THROW AWAY A VICTORY.

Chicago, with a Lead of Eight Runs, Loses the Game—The Score.

Of all the losses Chicago has sustained this year yesterday's game was perhaps the most discouraging. The ball playing, too, which is responsible for its loss, was equally as chilling as its effects upon the occupants of Sec. A, whom "Editor" Pfeffer calls upon for a little of the old time support and applause it gave the team in the day's of the latters glory.

What better start in a nine inning game would any ordinary ball team want? At the end of the fifth inning Chicago held a lead of no less than eight runs, and yet the end of the ninth inning saw the score tied, and George Wood's long hit to the carriages won the game for the Phillies in the tenth.

Notwithstanding Chicago hit Buffinton for two home runs and as many three-baggers, their batting against both Buffinton and Gleason—the latter entering the box after the fifth inning—aggregated but nine hits. Ryan, Van, Duffy, and Anson had a total of eighteen times at bat and yet made but four hits all told. Pfeffer and Farrell did not once hit safely, Pfeffer striking out once and Farrell three times, while "Old Silver" and "Hutch" secured nearly one-half of all the hits credited to the "Blacks" during the game.

Had Flint been able to hold Hutchinson's swift delivery in better style the result of the game would probably have been different despite the big gain of the visitors in the closing innings. Two passed balls and a muffed third strike in the third inning, together with Duffy's fumble of a hit to right field, were mainly responsible for the first four runs the Phillies corralled. After that Hutchinson's work in sending Wood and Fogarty to first on called balls, a costly wild pitch in the seventh inning, and the unsteady support he received from both the in and out field, encouraged the Quakers in their stick work, and they simply sailed in and won the game, with men to spare at that. They played no better fielding game than the home team, but they batted to much better effect, and their errors were not nearly so costly.

Chicago went first to bat and after Ryan had been retired in the opening inning, Anson, with Van and Duffy on the bases—the former having reached first on balls and the latter on the play that put Ryan out at third—drove the ball to the carriages for three bases, Anson afterward scoring on Pfeffer's sacrifice to Fogarty.

"Old Silver" gave the home team a run in the second by hitting safe to right field and scoring on singles by Hutchinson and Ryan.

In the third, for Philadelphia Buffinton went out at first, but Fogarty took first on called balls and got third on a passed ball. He scored on Wood's hit to right, and George himself got second on Duffy's fumble of the same hit. "Old Silver" next muffed Gleason's third strike, the ball rolling to the grand stand, Gleason reaching second and "Woodie" crossing the plate. Then big Sam Thompson lined the ball into left and Gleason scored, Thompson reaching third on a passed ball, and the rubber on Clements' sacrifice to Pfeffer. The inning thus ended with the score tied.

The fourth was Chicago's inning for run getting. "Old Silver" electrified the crowd with a home run hit into Harrison street. "Hutch" then took first on balls, and reached second when Ryan took first on Schriver's poor throw to Farrar. Van's hit sent Ryan to third and scored "Hutch," and Duffy again filled the bases by taking first on called balls. George Wood then let Anson's hit to far left get away from him and Ryan scored. Pfeffer followed with a grounder to Gleason at second, which the latter threw low to the plate, the error giving Pfeffer first and Van home. Farrell fouled out to Clements, the latter making a great running catch, but Tommy Burns' three-bagger to left sent Duffy, "Anse," and Pfeffer across the plate, amid prolonged cheering. Flint's single to left scored Burns, and Hutchinson next fouling out to Clements, Ryan ended the half by flying out to Gleason at second. The score now stood 12 to 4 in favor of the home team, but while Chicago scored one run in the next five innings Philadelphia scored nine, and tied the game.

Chicago's one was the result of Hutchinson's fair hit over the wall in the seventh.

Philadelphia got one in the fifth, Wood taking first on balls, second on Gleason's out, and scoring on Thompson's low single to left centre.

Hallman scored another in the sixth, taking first on the play that retired Farrar at second, stealing second, going to third on Shriver's single, and scoring when Sommers threw to second to stop Shriver's steal.

The seventh proved still more productive. Fogarty took first on called balls, going to second on Wood's hit to right. "Foge" next scored and Gleason reached first on the play that retired Wood at second. Thompson's hit to centre sent Gleason to third, and Clements' double to centre scored Gleason and Thompson, while Clements afterwards crossed the plate on a wild pitch.

In the ninth Thompson cracked out a double, and then Ryan let Clements' grounder get away from him. Farrar flew out to Duffy, but Hallman put a double into left centre and reached third on Farrell's fumble while Thompson and Clements scored. Hallman then scored on Schriver's sacrifice to centre.

George Wood scored the winning run in the tenth, after Fogarty had flown out to Van Haltren, by sending the ball into the carriages for four bases.

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, s. s.	1	1	2	3	2	Fogarty, c. f.	2	0	2	0	0
V'nH'ltr'n, l f	2	1	2	0	0	Wood, l. f.	3	3	1	0	1
Duffy, r. f.	2	1	2	0	1	Gleason, 2b, p	2	1	4	7	1
Anson, 1b.	2	1	10	0	0	Th'mps'n, r. f	3	4	0	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	0	4	8	0	Clements, c.	2	1	9	2	1
Farrell, c. f.	0	0	3	0	1	Farrar, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Burns, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1	Hallman, ss.	2	2	2	2	1
Flint, c.	2	2	0	0	1	Schriver, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1
H'tchinson, p	2	2	1	5	0	Buf'n't'n, p 2b	0	0	0	4	0
Sommers, c.	0	0	2	1	0						
Totals	13	9	27	20	6	Totals	14	13	30	19	6

NOTE—One man out when winning run was scored. Schriver out for interfering with fielding.

Chicago	3	1	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	—13
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	1	1	4	0	3	1	—14

Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hits—Clements, Farrar, Thompson and Hallman. Three-base hits—Anson and Burns. Home runs—Flint, Hutchinson, and Wood. Bases stolen—Hallman (2), Schriver. Double plays—Ryan-Pfeffer-Anson; Schriver-Clements. Muffed third strike—Flint, 1; Clements, 1. Bases on balls—Anson, Hutchinson, Duffy (2), Ryan, Van Haltren, Pfeffer, Fogarty (2), Wood (2). Passed balls—Flint, 2. Wild pitch—Hutchinson, 1. Struckout—Ryan, Van Haltren, Pfeffer, Farrell (3), Burns, Fogarty, Buffinton. Time of game—Two hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Curry.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Buffinton should feel pretty sore after such a pounding.

Where are Anson's hitters? Certainly not at the plate when most needed.

Had Gleason pitched the first five innings ten innings would probably not have been necessary.

Farrell, who batted well in the opening games of the season, seemed wholly unable to judge any kind of a ball.

Curry umpired a good game. He showed a disposition early in the game to stand no nonsense from either Anson or Fogarty.

Pfeffer's fielding in the second inning was equal to any he has done this season. It was clean, quick, and altogether creditable.

Pitchers make a mistake in putting swift balls over the plate for George Wood. Every ball he hit yesterday had all the speed "Hutch" could put into it.

"Old Silver" and "Hutch" have not worked together long enough. Darling is the man to catch the Des Moines man. Flint works perfectly with Frank Dwyer.

A "high sky" rendered the judging of fly balls a difficult matter, yet there was some pretty work done by the outfield, Farrell, Wood, and Fogarty each making one or more clever catches of hard hit balls.

"Old Silver" did not seem to be stuck upon Hutchinson's delivery, and managed to hurt a finger in the fourth badly enough to let himself out of the game. Had he continued his batting might have won the game.

They laughed at "Old Silver" when two strikes had been called on him in the second inning, but the old war-horse turned the laugh by sending a clean single between first and second and finally crossing the plate for Chicago.

Tommy Burns certainly did his share of batting in yesterday's game. His triple to left in the fourth brought in three runs in a bunch, and the batsman himself crossed the plate a moment later. Anson's three-bagger in the first was another lucky hit. It brought in two runs and the old man also scored before the inning ended. Had it not been for the two three-baggers of the game Chicago would have been badly whipped.

Anson should have sent the ball to the plate in the third inning and stopped Thompson's run, when Clements sent a grounder through the diamond, which the old man stopped. There seemed to be ample time in which to make the play, but Flint's work behind the bat up to that time had evidently shaken the old man's confidence in "Old Horse," and he tossed the ball to Pfeffer, retiring Clements instead of Thompson.

Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 6.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—It took the home team's infield three innings to settle down to work today, and when they did so the visitors, assisted by Staley's wildness, had scored six runs. Clarkson could not be hit at the right time, and the Pittsburgs narrowly escaped a shutout. Attendance, 2,800.

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Hanlon, c. f.	0	1	4	0	0	Brown, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Carroll, c.	1	2	4	2	0	Johnston, c. f	1	0	0	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Kelly, r. f.	1	1	5	0	0
Maul, l. f	0	1	1	2	1	Brouthers, 1b	1	1	9	1	1
Sunday, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Richard'n, 2b	1	0	3	4	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	1	1	2	Nash, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0
Kuehne, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0	Quinn, s. s.	0	1	0	3	0
Smith, s. s.	0	1	0	4	1	Bennett, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Staley, p.	0	0	2	9	1	Clarkson, p.	1	1	1	4	1
Totals	1	7	24	18	4	Totals	6	7	27	15	2

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	*	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Hanlon, Kuehne, Kelly. Stolen bases—Kuehne, Brown, Kelly, Nash, Quinn, Richardson. Double plays—Staley-Dunlap-Beckley. First base on balls—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Quinn. Struck out—By Staley, 5; by Clarkson, 2. Time—1:35. Umpire—Fessenden.

Cleveland, 10; New York, 1.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—The first game with an Eastern club on the home grounds was played today to a big crowd. The Clevelands batted better, ran bases better, and fielded better than the New Yorks, and therefore won. McAleer's work in centre field was, perhaps, the feature of the game. He played short and deep, and took every possible and several apparently impossible chances. O'Brien was steady and a puzzle.

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Stricker, 2b.	2	0	2	4	0	Gore, c. f.	0	2	3	0	1
McAleer, c. f	1	3	8	2	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	2	0	0	0
McKean, s. s.	0	1	1	3	1	Ewing, c.	0	0	5	5	1
Twitchell, l. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Ward, s. s.	0	1	3	3	2
Faatz, 1b.	1	0	6	1	0	Connor, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Radford r. f.	2	1	0	0	1	Rich'rds'n, 2b	0	2	4	2	0
Tebeau, 3b.	2	3	2	0	0	O'Ro'ke, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Zimmer, c.	1	1	7	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	3	2
O'Brien, p.	1	2	2	1	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	10	13	27	8	3	Totals	1	7	27	16	7

Cleveland	0	0	2	3	1	1	2	1	0	—10
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Radford, McKean, Zimmer, Gore. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Faatz, Zimmer, Ward (2), Richardson. Double ply—Conner (unassisted). First base on balls—Cleveland, 4; New York, 3. Struck out—Cleveland, 6; New York, 5. Wild pitches—O'Brien, 1; Keefe, 1. Time—2:10. Umpire—McQuaid.

Indianapolis, 8; Washington, 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—The local team found no difficulty in batting Haddock's pitching and won today's game easily. The infields of both clubs played an effective game, but the outfielding was weak on both sides. The notable features were the pitching of Boyle and the batting and fielding of Glasscock.

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Seery, l. f.	1	1	3	1	0	Wilmot, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Glasscock, ss	3	2	2	4	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	3	0	3	0
Myers, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Wise, r. f.	0	2	0	0	0
Denny, 3b.	1	3	3	3	1	Meyers, 2b.	1	1	3	2	2
Daily, 1b.	1	0	11	2	1	Irwin, s. s.	1	3	2	2	1
Buckley, c.	0	2	5	3	1	Morrill, 1b.	0	0	6	1	1
McGeachy, rf	2	0	2	0	1	Sweeney, 3b.	0	0	5	2	0
Bassett, 2b.	1	0	0	2	0	Daly, c.	0	0	7	4	1
Boyle, p.	0	3	1	0	0	Haddock, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	8	14	27	16	4	Totals	3	8	26	17	5

NOTE—McGeachy out for being hit by batted ball.

Indianapolis	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	—8
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 4; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Denny, Buckley, McGeachy, Boyle, Hoy (2). Stolen bases—Seery, Glasscock (3), Wilmot (2), Hoy. Double plays—Denny-Daily; McGeachy-Daily-Denny. First base on balls—By Haddock 8, by Boyle 1. Struck out—By Haddock 2; by Boyle 4. Wild pitch—Boyle, 1. Time, 1:50. Umpire—Lynch.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Sioux City Loses a Game to St. Paul Through Weak Pitching.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 19.—St. Paul took the lead in the first two innings by the poor condition of Sioux City's twirler. Webber went in the box in the third inning and kept the hitting down to a reasonable basis, but the lead of the visitors was too much for the locals and they could not catch it. The score:

Sioux City.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
Cline, s. s.	2	1	3	2	1	Hawes, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Glenn, l. f.	3	4	7	0	0	Murphy, c. f.	3	1	0	0	0
Powell, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0	Carroll, r. f.	4	4	0	0	1
Genins, c. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Reilly, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1
Brosnan, 2b.	1	3	0	1	0	Werrick, 2b.	1	2	5	3	1
Bradley, 3b, p	1	0	1	3	0	Daly, l. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Crotty, c.	0	1	2	1	1	Broughton, c	1	2	6	2	0
Hellman, r. f	1	0	0	0	0	Wag'h'rst, s.s	0	1	1	5	2
Seibel, p., c. f	0	0	0	0	2	Mains, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Webber, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Totals	10	11	24	9	4	Totals	13	14	27	13	5

Sioux City	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	—10
St. Paul	5	3	0	1	0	2	1	1	*	—13

Earned runs—Sioux City, 5; St. Paul, 5. Two-base hits—Brosnan, Reilly, Werrick, Broughton. Three-base hits—Glen, Powell, Broughton. Stolen bases—Sioux City, 4; St. Paul, 4. Double play—Werrick-Hawes. First base on balls—Sioux City, 5; St. Paul, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Genins. Struck out—By Webber, 1; by Mains, 3. Passed balls—Broughton, 2. Time—2:15. Umpire—Burden.

St. Joseph, 10; Milwaukee, 3.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 19.—Sharp fielding by the home team and Knell's good work at critical times defeated Milwaukee. Knell was wild in the first and second, but steadied up and did excellent work. Lowe and McGarr led the batting. The score:

St. Joseph.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Cartwrig't, 1b	2	1	7	0	0	Poorman, r. f	0	2	2	0	0
Curtis, l. f.	2	2	1	1	0	Morrissey, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Ardner, 2b.	0	0	8	4	1	Kirby, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
McGarr, ss.	2	3	1	3	1	Lowe, lf.	1	3	1	0	0
Shellhasse, c	1	2	3	6	0	Sutton, 2b.	0	0	3	3	2
McVey, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	McCullum, cf	0	1	3	0	2
Krieg, c. f.	2	2	3	0	0	Alberts, 3b.	0	0	3	0	1
Frye, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Mills, c.	0	0	4	3	1
Knell, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Griffith, p.	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	10	13	27	16	2	Totals	3	7	27	12	7

St. Joseph	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	—10
Milwaukee	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned run—Milwaukee, 1. Two-base hits—Morrisey, Krieg, McGarr. Three-base hit—McGarr. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Knell, 8. Bases stolen—Cartwright, Curtis, Shellhasse (2), Poorman, Sutton. Struck out—By Griffith, 4; by Knell, 2. Passed balls—Mills, 5; Shellhasse, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—McDermott.

Denver, 14; Des Moines, 12.

DENVER, Colo., June 19.—The home team again defeated the Des Moines today, winning the game in the ninth inning. Kirby was hit freely in the second and seventh innings. Hart was relieved by Alexander at the end of the fifth. Traffley of Des Moines umpired the game. The score:

Denver.	R	B	P	A	E	Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E
Dalrym'le, 3b	1	2	2	2	0	Patton, r. f.	1	3	2	1	1
M'Clellan, 2b.	2	5	4	4	1	Maskrey, l. f.	2	1	1	0	0
Tredway, r. f.	3	2	2	0	0	Whitely, c. f.	1	1	2	1	0
Rowe, s. s.	0	1	2	5	2	Connell, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
Silch, c. f.	2	2	3	0	0	Smith, 1b.	2	0	9	1	0
Dolan, 1b.	2	2	10	1	1	Klusman, 2b.	3	1	3	3	2
Shores, l. f.	2	1	1	0	2	Macullar, s. s	2	0	2	5	0
Kirby, p.	2	2	1	0	0	Cody, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Twin'h'm, c.	0	1	2	1	0	Hart, p.	1	1	1	2	1
						Alexander, p	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	14	19	27	13	5	Totals	12	8	27	15	5

Denver	0	2	2	3	3	1	0	1	2	—14
Des Moines	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	—12

Earned runs—Denver, 4. Two-base hits—Tredway, Kirby. Three-base hits—Treadway, Twineham. Bases stolen—Silch, Patton, Maskrey. Double play—Rowe-McClellan-Dolan. Bases on balls—Off Kirby, 9; off Hart, 2; off Alexander, 2. Struck out—By Kirby, 1; by Hart, 1; by Alexander, 2. Passed balls—Twineham, 1; Cody, 1. Wild pitch—Alexander. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Traffley.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus Shut Out by the Athletics—Seward Pitches a Fine Game.

PHILADELHHIA, Pa., June 19.—Columbus could do nothing with Seward's effective pitching and the Athletics' sharp fielding today, and was easily shut out. Mays, who pitched the first three innings, was rather wild, and was also hit hard. Widner succeeded him in the fourth, and pitched out the game in fine style.

Athletic	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Athletic, 9; Columbus, 4. Errors—Athletic, 2; Columbus, 3. Batteries—Seward and Robinson; Widner, Mays, and O'Connor. Umpire—Gaffney.

Brooklyn, 9; Baltimore, 0.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Brooklyn and Baltimore teams played today. Caruthers pitched a magnificent game. The playing of Foutz and Collins was the feature. Shindle and Griffin did effective fielding for the visitors.

Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	—9
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Brooklyn, 11; Baltimore, 3. Errors—Brooklyn, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Caruthers and Bushong, Kilroy and Tate. Umpire—Goldsmith.

INTER-STATE ASSOCIATION.

Peoria Outplays Quincy at Every Point and Wins Easily—Bartson's Fine Work.

PEORIA, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Peoria outplayed the visitors at every point and won easily. Bartson's delivery proved effective, while Demarris, Quincy's crack, suffered a terrible cannonading, the locals pounding out five doubles and eight singles. Brilliant plays were made by both sides and brought forth rounds of applause. Owing to the resignation of Umpire Kinzie, Murray of Quincy and Hurley of Peoria were chosen to umpire.

Peoria	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	2	—9
Quincy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Base hits—Peoria, 13; Quincy, 4. Errors—Peoria, 4; Quincy, 4. Batteries—Bartson and Newman, Demarris and Kittridge. Umpires—Hurley and Murray. Time—1:50.

Springfield, 9; Davenport, 2.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The opening game of the present series between Springfield and Davenport was won by the former today, placing them at the head of the league.

Springfield	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	2	—9
Davenport	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Springfield, 8; Davenport, 5. Errors—Springfield, 1; Davenport, 2. Batteries—Sowders and Johnson, Seering and Schieldknecht. Umpires—Munyan and Yak.

Burlington 9; Evansville, 6.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—The Burlington-Evansville game today resulted in the defeat of the Hoosiers.

Burlington	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	1	—9
Evansville	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—6

Base hits—Burlington, 14; Evansville, 8. Errors—Burlington, 2; Evansville, 6. Batteries—Stephens and Childs; Latouche and Calhoun. Umpire—Hall.

GENERAL BASE-BALL NEWS.

Cincinnati "Enquirer" vs. "The Tribune."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* team defeated THE TRIBUNE nine yesterday at the South Side grounds. The grounds being quite wet accounts for some of the errors. The principal feature of the game was the pitching of Weber, THE TRIBUNE securing one clean hit and one scratch, while fourteen were retired on strikes. About 500 people, with a good sprinkling of ladies, witnessed the contest. The score:

Tribune.	R	B	P	A	E	Enquirer.	R	B	P	A	E
Rathg'ber, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	Struck, s.s.	0	1	0	1	1
Lynch, c.	1	0	10	2	1	Steele, 2b.	0	1	0	5	1
Snow, p.	1	0	0	15	1	Clingman, 3b	0	0	1	0	1
Reed, s.s.	1	0	2	1	0	Weber, p.	1	1	2	17	1
Owen, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1	Witt, c.f.	2	1	0	0	0
Barton, c.f.	1	0	1	0	1	Healy, c.	2	1	13	4	0
Batup, l.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Owens, 1b.	2	1	10	0	2
Martin, r.f.	0	1	0	0	0	Baim, l.f.	1	1	1	0	1
Potter, 2b.	0	0	4	1	2	Anderson, r.f	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	5	2	27	23	7	Totals	9	8	27	28	7

Tribune	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	—5
Enquirer	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	—9

Earned runs—Tribune, 2; Enquirer, 4. Bases on balls—By Snow, 2; by Weber, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Reed. Struck out—By Snow, 9; by Weber, 14. Umpire—Kessel.

Illinois-Indiana League.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—Indiana-Illinois League game: Terre Haute, 4; Champaign, 3.

Miscellaneous Games.

At Appleton, Wis.—Appleton, 1; Sheboygan, 3.

At Kalamazoo, Mich.—Kalamazoo, 9; Jackson, 3.

At Aurora, Ill.—Auroras, 23; *Inter-Oceans* of Chicago, 5.

Diamond Gossip.

Philadelphia again today.

Why is a base-ball pitcher like a railroad? Because the more curves he has the more dangerous he is.—*Burlington Free Press.*

From present indications the management of the New York Club has decided to settle down and remain at Staten Island for the remainder of the season.

"Good-by, old man!" cried Ewing as the train pulled out from the Erie depot last night on its way to Cleveland, "we are going to do better than one-half, and if we don't it will not be our fault.—*Sun.* Yesterday's work at Cleveland was not a good beginning. If the Giants do as well as "half" on their present trip they may consider themselves lucky.

Teams representing South Australia and Victoria played three games at Melbourne in April for the intercolonial championship of Australia. South Australia won the first and third games by 16 to 14 and 27 to 18. Victoria won the second by 26 to 22. The attendance at the first game was 2,000, at the second 1,100, and at the third over 5,000.

"Editor" Pfeffer of the *Chicago Club Score Card* says editorially: "Newspaper correspondents accompanying base ball teams in most cities are supposed to write in favor of the team they travel with. It is so with the scribes journeying with the Bostons and New Yorks, but just the opposite with the reporter who follows the Chicagos." THE TRIBUNE is the only Chicago paper which has been represented by a special correspondent with the team this season. In its reports of and comments upon all games of the Chicago team, whether played at home or abroad, THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent has followed instructions, and given an unbiased, uncolored account. That the reports of Chicago's games thus far this season have not been of a pleasing character to Mr. Pfeffer is in no way the fault of THE TRIBUNE or its correspondent. More good ball playing and fewer excuses for poor ball playing will probably result in reports more to "Editor" Pfeffer's liking.

Amateur Notes.

THE TRIBUNE will print summaries of all amateur games sent to the office and full scores of the four City Leagues. Score sheets will be furnished on application to THE TRIBUNE counting-room.

The High Flyers defeated the Prairie Swipers by a score of 5 to 0.

The Chicago Stars want to hear from all clubs of 18. Address D. Russell, No. 435 Park avenue.

The Neptunes, averaging 17, would like a game for Saturday next, a commercial club preferred. Address F. Schultz, No. 39 River street.

The Postal Telegraph nine defeated the Western Union nine by a score of 15 to 2. Batteries—Carey and Hilt for the Postals and Welsh and Duffy for the Western Unions.

The Hinsdales defeated the Clydes in a well contested game by a score of 16 to 7. Batteries, P. Parke and L. Parke for the Hinsdales, and Thomas and Cullom for the Clydes.

The Chicago Reserves would like to hear from the Maple Leaves, Chicago Marines, Western Stars, and any other nine outside of the fence. Address all challenges to Gus Loderhose, care of Lanz, Owen & Co., Fifth avenue and Lake street.

The Stonewalls have reorganized for the season and would like to hear from all clubs averaging 16. Columbias, Veros, Navy Blues, Cronins, O. B. Greens, and W. Zinks preferred. Address all challenges to E. McGraw, No. 149 Maxwell street.

The Electrics would like to make dates with the following clubs for Sunday games only: The Phillies, Haymarket, Maroons, Union Jays, Diamonds, Basketfields, Rookeries, Tacomas, and Quicksteps. Quicksteps preferred. Address P. Braham, Room 12, No. 103 East Adams street.

The Logan Blues defeated the Young Chicagos by a score of 6 to 4. The features of the game were the pitching of Taylor, the batting of Moonan, and the catching of Kelley. The batteries were Kelley and Taylor of the Logans and McCormick and Manfull of the Young Chicagos.

The Archer avenue conductors and drivers have organized their ball nine, with the following players: Dwyer, c.; Doyle, p.; Bentley, lb.; Hamell, 2b.; Barnes, 3b.; Brady, s. s.; Fish, r. f.; Sweetland, c. f.; Husband, l. f. Would like to hear from all street-car nines on the South Side. Address E. Hamell, No. 3042 Archer avenue.

The Franklin MacVeagh & Cos. defeated the McNeil & Higgins at Lake View grounds. The feature of the game was the battery work of both clubs. The batteries were Connell and Patterson of the MacVeaghs, and Walsh and Dickson of the McNeil & Higgins. The score:

MacVeaghs	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	—5
McNeil & Higgins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

The Star Juniors defeated the Young Neversweats at Twenty-seventh street and Michigan avenue. The feature of the game was the Star Juniors' batting. The batteries were: Star Juniors, Solomon and Blaine; Young Neversweats, Riley and Taft. The score:

Star Juniors	12	2	2	4	5	*	—25
Young Neversweats	0	2	4	7	4	4	—21

The Yahoos defeated the Bridgeport Gummys by a score of 14 to 2. The features of the game were the good batting of Bell and McCullough and the catching of Ferguson. The batteries were Bell and Ferguson of the Yahoos and Downs and Sumkey of the Bridgeport Gummys. The score:

Yahoos	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	2		—14
Bridgeport Gummys	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		—2

While it is yet too early in the season to judge accurately of the Northwestern Suburban League prospects, the River Forests' victory and the defeat of the Linden Parks have demonstrated that the clubs are all in about the same class as regards strength, and a close race for the championship is anticipated. All the clubs have two postponed games and the Austins and Prospect Parks one drawn game to be played off. The standing at present is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per c't.
Ridgeland	2	1	1	.500
River Forest	2	1	1	.500
Oak Park	2	1	1	.500
Linden Park	2	1	1	.500
Prospect Park	2	1	1	1000
Austin	2	1	1	1000

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Opening of the Western League Rifle Tournament at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—Rifle teams from the leading cities of the West have been arriving in Indianapolis today. All were escorted in a procession this afternoon through the streets and then out to the shooting park, where the Western League's annual festival began. The cities represented are Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, Toledo, Cincinnati, Omaha, Des Moines, and Elgin, Ill. Among the speakers today was President Kneff of the Chicago association, custodian of the league flag, which Chicago has held for two years.

Two hundred and fifty-six marksmen participated in today's shooting, and this number will be increased tomorrow. The only awards today were gold badges, fifteen "centres" being necessary to secure one. The first badge was taken by Carl Ruprecht of St. Louis, and he was followed by Martin Grace of Chicago; H. F. Pipenbrink, Joseph Briaun, I. J. Lehring, Joliet; F. Berger, Davenport; John Spelter, Joliet; Louis Licher, St. Louis; P. A. Scheidt, Joliet; Stephen Mennier, Milwaukee. The shooting for prizes, which aggregate about $12,000 in value, will begin tomorrow.

The Chicago Man Won.

After a prolonged contest of two weeks, during the latter of which the struggle between the two contestants was close and exciting, the checker tournament for the championship of America terminated yesterday in a victory for Reed. The result was not unexpected, as in the opening of the contest Reed was fortunate in securing a lead of several games, but toward the close his opposition became more determined and at the close of the fiftieth game yesterday the score was Barker 7, Reed 9, drawn 34. At yesterday's play each man scored a game. The result of the series gives to Mr. Reed the championship of America and the stake of $400. In honor of his victory the winner will be tendered a banquet by the Chicago Chess and Checker Club at the Leland Hotel next Saturday evening, June 22.

Dunraven Confident of Victory.

LONDON, June 19.—Lord Dunraven and his brother-in-law, Mr. Kerr, in an interview today declared that the Valkyrie fully answered their expectations. She has proved eminently superior to crack yachts on all points—in running before the wind, in sailing to windward, and in running half free. The Valkyrie will sail today for Liverpool, and will race from that port to the Clyde. She will then sail for New York. They were confident that the Volunteer would be selected to defend the America's cup. They would themselves sail in the Valkyrie in the race for the cup. They believed that the Valkyrie would win, especially if, as was most likely, moderate weather prevailed.

For the Shah's Amusement.

The Prince of Wales has engaged the Empire Theatre for the special entertainment of the Shah of Persia, the cost of this monopoly being £500.

WILL RUN IN THE DERBY.

COMPETITORS FOR THE GREAT PRIZE AT WASHINGTON PARK.

Form in Which Sorrento and Don Jose Show Up for Their Morning's Work—Condition of the Celebrated Runners—Banneret's Appearance—Sam Bryant Talks About Proctor Knott—Hanover Lowers a Record at Sheepshead Bay—The St. Louis Meeting Ended.

The two California Derby cracks were worked a mile and a half yesterday morning. Sorrento was out early and made his move in 3:05. He ran on the extreme outside of the course, where the footing was rough and tough. He finished strong and cooled off nicely. After being cleaned off he looked as fit as possible. Buchanan says he would like about thirty pounds more flesh on him, but no other person believes the colt too low. So far as muscle is concerned he has an abundance of it, every line reflecting substance and power. Buchanan's only worry is about a rider. He has not heard from Dan McCarty, and does not know whether anybody has been engaged.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Don José took his preparation. The sun and wind had dried the track considerably, and it was faster than at the time Sorrento ran. His stable companion, Joe Courtney, accompanied him. Don José covered the ground in 2:59½, and those who saw him agreed that he "ran like a racehorse." One colored trainer remarked: "He's hot goods and no mistake." While he is not so big nor so fine looking as his full brother, Ed Corrigan, he i more trimly built and suits many a turfman a great deal better. His conformation is all speed lines, and they are backed by a wealth of size and substance. Those who do not believe he can go a mile and a half because Ed Corrigan could not had better not be too rash in betting against him. He is of a different type from his brother. His owner and trainer are confident he will go the route.

BANNERET TAKES A MILE.

George Cadwallader galloped Banneret a mile. The colt pulled up lame. "Cad" said: "He always does. He has osselets on his ankles, and they make him sore every time he works."

Spokane was not out. Rodegap said: "I worked him yesterday because I was afraid we would never have any more fine weather, and suppose I made a mistake. He appears to be all right, though, and I think he'll give a good account of himself Saturday." "I guess he'll be all right now," added Noah Armstrong. "We have just got some good oats for him. We had them sent from Montana. Just look at them and feel their weight. I don't see how they can beat him now."

The colt could hardly have looked better than he did when out walking yesterday. His step was firm and elastic. Nevertheless, experienced turfmen insist that he is lame and hint that Rodegap is afraid to give him strong work. Predictions are made that a hard race Saturday will settle his turf career. The queer part of the critical opinions is that while one man says the colt is lame forward the next one is positive the trouble is behind. Meanwhile Rodegap says: "He is just as he was when he won the Kentucky Derby and Clark Stakes." Despite all reports of lameness Spokane will carry a lot of money Saturday. Horsemen as well as the public will back him heavily.

Proctor Knott's eye was bright, his coat shone with a healthy brilliancy, and he looked in the pink of racing condition as he stood in his stall yesterday morning. Perhaps he looked a little tucked up, but to the casual observer not more so than would be expected of a horse that had been to the races. Sam Bryant thinks him too light, and wishes the Derby a week further off. "If it was," said he, "he'd win. He was a sick hoss at Louisville and I couldn't tell what was the matter with him. It was after he ran in the Clark Stake. He was all right in the morning and deathly sick that night. He's coming round all right now and will run a good race Saturday. The only thing I'm afraid of is he'll weaken at the finish.

SAM GIVES A TIP.

"I'll give you a tip," added Bryant. "The fellow that follows him a mile or a mile and a quarter won't win. He may win by setting the pace, but none of those others can win if they try to keep up with him. There's no use talking about not setting the pace. If I won't do it somebody else will and my hoss don't want to let any other hoss cut out the work for him. He is the quietest hoss you ever saw in the stall. On the track he's just like his daddy—wants to do everything in a minute, and can come as near doin' it as anybody's hoss when he's right. He ought to have won the Kentucky Derby. It was the greatest Derby ever run, but that don't count—he ought to have won it. I never felt so sore about anything. Barnes lost the race. He couldn't ride him, but he was the best boy I could get. When he got into the stretch he swung clear to the outside. If he had kept going straight he couldn't have lost. Barnes never could ride him. He's not a hard hoss to ride. All a boy has to do is to let him go away at the start and then take a steady pull on him and remain still. Barnes never could keep his head up after he had gone half a mile. He wasn't strong enough. There ain't but three or four riders in America. I offered Murphy $1,000 to ride this hoss in this Derby and couldn't get him. He is going to ride Once Again, and I don't know who I'll get to ride. There's a hoss there, Come to Taw. With a good boy on him he'd have a good chance. He is a willing fellow, will do all he can, and is as game as they make 'em. I honestly believe Murphy could win this Derby with him."

Among the arrivals yesterday morning were Preston West, with Amos McCampbell's string of six, from St. Louis; Eli Jordan, with the Fleetwood Derby candidate Outbound, from Latonia; and the strings of James Murphy ("War Jig") and Peter Wimmer, from Lexington.

Flyaway, Amos McCampbell's fleet 2-year-old, daughter of George Kinney and Sunbeam, is a handsome and highly formed chestnut with a blazed face and a little white on the outside of her off fore ankle. She cost as a yearling $625, and after having won three events out of four starts, realizing ten times her price, she can be sold for $20,000. She is heavily engaged, particularly in the rich Futurity, to be run in September at Coney Island. Preston West says of her: "I hated to start her at Lexington. She had just been in a veterinary's hands for two weeks, and I knew she wasn't fit. She weakened at the finish and was beaten. When she got well she went right out from the start and the races were over at a quarter of a mile. The last time she started I had Stoval lay back with the crowd, because I wanted to see how she would run in company. He held her back until she got into the stretch and then she won by six lengths. You never saw a better one at the post. If they don't get off she'll stand there all day and won't worry. Jimmy McLaughlin is 'stuck' on her as badly as any man ever was on a horse. He was in love with her sire, George Kinney, and it pleases him wonderfully to see her show up so well."

HANOVER LOWERS A RECORD.

He Runs Five and One-half Furlongs in 1:06 2-5—Sheepshead Bay Summaries.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Hanover covered himself with glory today at Sheepshead Bay. He broke the record for five and one-half furlongs by 2 3-5 seconds, the great record of 1:09 made by W. D. Scott's Torso last Saturday. The crowd which saw the remarkable feat was small. Everybody went yesterday to see the Suburban and rested today, so there were few to see the performance of Dwyer Brothers' great horse in the first race of the day.

Of the nine entered all started, there being Hanover, The Forum, Cyclops, J. F. Dee, Beck, Britannic, Coldstream, Servia, and Tipstaff. Hanover, of course, was the favorite, but Britannic had a wonderful following despite his physical weakness of bleeding at the nose. Then Tipstaff was well considered, and, in fact, all found backers. The story of the race is easily told. Cyclops took the track at the fall of the flag, but Tipstaff compelled him to relinquish it after running an eighth, and kept the place to the head of the stretch. Then Hanover was sent to the front, and for a second or so Taylor had to urge him, but once straightened out the son of Hindoo came along of his own accord, and finally won well in hand by four lengths. Tipstaff was second, three lengths before Cyclops, third.

The race was run in 1:06 2-5, which is 2 3-5 seconds better than the record—1:09—made by Torso in the double event the first day of the present meeting. The previous best on record for the same distance was 1:11. The other races were all good except the one on the turf track which closed the day's sport, but the favorites were generally beaten.

First race, five and one-half furlongs—Starters: Hanover, Cyclops, Britannic, Cold Stream, The Forum, Jay F. Dee, Beck, Tipstaff, Servia. Hanover won, Tipstaff second, Jay F. Dee third. Time 1:06 2-5.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Starters: Gramercy, Benefit, Ratalpa, Bill Letcher, Burlington, Bagatelle colt, Favorite, Vevay, Frailty, Mignon. Burlington won, Favorite second, Benefit third. Time 1:08 3-5.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Longstreet, Fresno, Sluggard, My Fellow. My Fellow won, Longstreet second, Fresno third. Time, 1:56.

Fourth race, one mile—Starters: Burch, Carnegie, Frolic, Brait, Long Knight, Benedictine, Sam Wood, Syntax, Ten Broeck, Umpire, Ovid, Littroll, Queen of Elizabeth, Maia, Iceberg. Carnegie won, Benedictine second, Queen of Elizabeth third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Taragon, Tristan, Frank Ward, Kern. Taragon won, Tristan second, Frank Ward third. Time, 1:57 1-5.

Sixth race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Boccaccio, McLaughlin, Troy, Alice, Subaltern, Wynwood, Anomaly, Gendarme, Newburg, Ripton, Vivid, Fonsie. Wynwood won in two minutes, Boccaccio second, Gendarme third.

Entries for Thursday are:

First race, seven-eighths of a mile—Iceberg, 114 pounds; Rowland, Eolian, Brait, Ban Cloche, Kingston, 128 each; Neva, 106; Puzzle, 108; The Lion, Vandergrift, Eleve, 111 each; Bohemian, 126; Defense, 126; Blue Rock, 121; Champagne Charlie, 121.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Beatify, Folly, Favorite, Prince Howard, each 107 pounds; Maximus, Blackburn, Cayuga, Onway, Kempland, each 110; Padishah, 120; Starlight, 117; Bronze and Blue, 104.

Third race, mile and an eighth—Gypsy Queen, She, Senorita, Auricoma, each 113.

Fourth race, mile and an eighth—Bella B., 116 pounds; George, 112; Defense, 108; Brother Dan, 108; Joe Lee, 107; Everett, 105; Eleve, 108; Eolo, 102; Glory, 90; King Crab, 111.

Fifth race, one mile and three-eighths—Bella B., 116 pounds: Barrister, 110; Wary, 105; Inverwick, 103; Le Logos, 102; Grey Dawn, 96.

Sixth race, one mile and a half on turf—Bonanza, 121 pounds; Bill Bond, 121; Jake Shipsy, 120; Amos, 116.

ST. LOUIS SUMMER MEETING ENDED.

The Season a Fairly Successful One—Winning Horses, Owners, and Jockeys.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—[Special.]—The summer meeting closed today with a light attendance, poor fields, and rather indifferent racing. The favorites won three of the events, and the other two winners were strong second choices. Good and vigorous riding on Josie M. would have won the mile dash, but Barnes' determined finish on Queen of Trumps landed the latter a winner by a short head. Fayette was an even money favorite in the last race, but his jockey carried four pounds overweight, so that Unlucky did just manage to win.

The meeting lasted fifteen days, including two extra days, and was a fairly successful one, although unpropitious weather at times affected the attendance. Still the club made money, as the funds derived from the bookmaking and other privileges furnished three-fourths of the money paid out in stakes and purses. During the meeting there were more than the usual crop of rumors regarding "stiffs" and crooked races, and probably where there was so much smoke there was more or less fire. Nearly all the horses now here will be shipped to Washington Park tomorrow. The leading stables have already left for that point. Three-fourths of the horses now at Kansas City will be shipped to the same destination.

Theodore Winters of California was the biggest winner here. He has a little over $7,000 to his credit, won by Don José, El Rio Rey, and Joe Courtney. W. L. Cassidy comes next with nearly $5,000, most of it captured by Longfish in the Derby. The Chicago Stable won nearly $4,000 and Lucky Baldwin about the same amount. Barnes, as usual, heads the list of winning jockeys.

Today's summaries are as follows:

First race, six furlongs, selling—Kidnap, 81 pounds (Stevenson), 2½ to 1, first; Big Brown Jug, 104 (Decker), 7 to 10, second; Jim Nave, 99 (Barnes), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¼. Leia, 91 (Brown), 20 to 1, was the other starter.

Second race, selling, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Millie Williams, 101 pounds (Barnes), even money, first; Indian Princess, 101 (Stoval), 3 to 1, second; Light, 99 (Stevenson), 3 to 1, third. Time not given. Others finished: Egypt, 105 (West), 6 to 1; West Anna, 90 (Decker), 8 to 1; Hualpa 90 (not given), 10 to 1.

Third race, seven furlongs, selling—Cora Fisher, 95 pounds (Stevenson), 1 to 3, first; Fosterel, 102 (Stoval), 6 to 1, second; Alphonse, 104 (Wellington), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:34¼. Only three started.

Fourth race, one mile—Queen of Trumps, 113 pounds (Barnes), 1 to 3, first; Josie M., 107 (Ward), 6 to 1, second; St. Ledger, 110 (Johnson), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¾. These were the only starters.

Fifth race, one mile and seventy yards, all ages—Unlucky, 90 pounds (Brown), 3 to 2, first; Fayette, 105 (Johnson), even money, second; Insolence, 90 (Stevenson), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:51. These were the only starters.

RACING AT THE WEST SIDE TRACK.

Five Events Run on a Bad Track—The Winners—Today's Program.

The average crowd of 2,500 was at West Side Park yesterday afternoon. The track was dry and rough on the surface and wet and sticky under the top dressing. Five races were run, and three were won by favorites. None of the long shots were successful.

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Park Hill, 107 pounds (White); Fortunate, 104 (Monahan); Story Teller, 106 (Gerhardy); Lovelace, 115 (Richardson); Haco, 111 (O'Hara); Charley Shawhan, 107 (Britton); Little Malcolm, 108 (Stanton); Nickel Plate, 107 (Gardner); Easy, 109 (Kingsbury); Antwerp, 108 (Lewis). Story Teller won, Charley Shawhan second, Park Hill third. Time, 1:26. Post odds against the winner, 5 to 1.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Dutchman, 111 pounds (Britton); Schoolmaster, 102 (Francis); Electricity, 100 (Boyd); Kemp Dillard, 110 (Gerhardy); Buckler, 95 (De Long); Catharine B., 102 (Vignes); Bootjack, 107 (O'Hara); Montpelier, 102 (Nalling); Fred Wooley, 104 (Griffin). Bootjack won, Catharine B. second, Schoolmaster third. Time, 1:24. Post odds against the winner, 4 to 1.

Third race, seven furlongs—Starters: Marchburn, 108 pounds (Francis); Annawan, 124 (Barbour); Tam O'Shanter, 121 (Gerhardy); Leroy, 118 (Foster). Marchburn won, Annawan second, Leroy third. Time, 1:41½. Post betting against the winner, 1 to 6.

Fourth race, heats of five furlongs—Starters: Kate Bensberg, 108 pounds (Kingsbury); Hattie D., 102 (De Long); Rambler, 108 (Gerhardy); Event, 107 (Britton); Dave Hennessey 106 (Doggett); Maggie W., 104 (Mooney); Joshua, 106 (Vignes); Ruth, 102 (O'Hara). Rambler won in straight heats, Kate Bensberg second, Hattie D., third. Time—1:09¼, 1:09½. Post betting against the winner 4 to 5.

Fifth race, one mile and one-eighth, over four hurdles—Starters: Winslow, 141 pounds (Billings); Long Chance, 132 (Healy); Cataline, 146 (Hall); Leroy, 134 (Level). Winslow won, Cataline second, Long Chance, third. Time, 2:17¼. Post betting against the winner, 9 to 10.

TODAY'S CARD.

Today's card presents six events with entries and weights as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Selling: Lovelace, 95 pounds: Prince Alfonso, 101; Lady Lea, 79; Paddy, 101; Black Dan, 92; Maggie W., 92; Baranoff, 81; Mary T., 92; Moorfield, 94; Englewood, 84; Crispino, 92.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Fred Wooley, 94 pounds; Nattell, 99; Winslow, 104; Litbert, 96; Waukesha, 109; Texas Girl, 104; Lula May, 92; Charley Reed, 97.

Third race, a handicap of seven furlongs—Doubt, 111 pounds; McMurtry, 106; Cousin Jeems, 105; Belle Gibson, 100; St. Nick, 98; Elsie B., 95; Carrie W., 95; Ormie, 90.

Fourth race, one mile—Contraband, 114 pounds; Atticus, 112; Bledsoe, 107; Fred B., 117.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Glen Pearl, 100 pounds; Col. Gore, 110; Clara Moore, 102; Corrigan, 118; Elsie B., 107; Catharine B., 107; Holland, 110; Tom Stevens, 93; Unique, 106; Sheridan, 106; Litbert, 109; Katie S., 115.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile—Selling: Vivian, 104 pounds: Waterbury, 99; No More, 109; Moonstone, 104; Comet, 106; Little Joe, 112; Dock Wick, 107; Meta, 91; Wild Boy, 106; Hollywood II., 99; Puente, 104; Memory, 91.

JOCKEY GRIFFIN INJURED.

Thomas Griffin, a colored jockey, was thrown from a horse at the West Side track yesterday afternoon. He was seriously though not fatally injured.

RESULTS AT KANSAS CITY.

Le Premier Wins the Derby—Summaries of the Other Four Events.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—Derby-day brought out a big crowd at the races today. The weather was warm and clear and the track good, but still a little slow. Le Premier, the favorite, captured the Derby with ease.

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Lizzie B., 104 pounds (Elkie), first; Madolin, 100 (West), second; Golightly, 104 (Overton), third. Time—1:17½. Thankful, 96; Select Knight, 102; Voltigeur, 99; and Derby, 111, ran unplaced.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Blue Veil, 95 pounds (West), first; Lulu B., 90 (Coleman), second; Jess Armstrong, 90 (Nichols), third. Time, 1:03½. Miss Mary, 90, ran unplaced.

Third race, thirteen-sixteenths, for all ages—Bridgelight, 122 pounds (Briggs), first; Churchill Clark (West), second; Seymon, 88 (Thompson), third. Time, 1:25¼. Mamie B., 106, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, Kansas City Derby, one and a quarter miles:

Le Premier, 122 pounds (Elkie) 1
Gladstone, 117 (Freeman) 2
J. T., 117 (Young) 3

Time—2:14.

Albert Stull, 117; Angelus, 117, ran unplaced.

Fifth race—seven furlongs—Frederica, 109 pounds (Overton), first; Annie H., 105 (Chumbley), second; T. J. Rusk, 94 (Nichols), third. Time, 1:32½. Little Mamie, 100; Volci, 102, ran unplaced.

The entries and weights for tomorrow's events are as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Miss Clay, 87; Can Dance, 97; Hıman, 94; Virginia, 100, Golightly, 102; Lizzie B., 104; Aggravator, 107; May Hart, 107; Mamie B., 111; Lady Cole, 111.

Second race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Jim Quinn, 101 pounds; Beth, 101; Gulliver, 108; Mayor Noonan, 108; Queer Toy, 118.

Third race, handicap sweepstakes, for 2-year-olds (distance not given)—Jim Oglebay, 105 pounds; Armiel, 105; L. H., 110.

Fourth race, Citizens' Stakes, all ages, seven furlongs—T. J. Rusk, 86 pounds; Manolin, 91; St. Albans, 95; Mrs. McAllister, 97; Bonnie King, 97; Bridgelight, 117.

Fifth race, one mile and seventy yards, for all ages—The Elk, 102 pounds; Entry, 102; Sadie Mayo, 112; Leman, 121.

MORGLAY WINS THE ASCOT DERBY.

Leopold de Rothschild's Colt Beats Miguel and Evergreen for the Stake.

LONDON, June 19.—At Ascot Heath today the race for the Ascot Derby Stakes, 50 sovereigns each, with 500 sovereigns added, for 3-year-olds, one mile and a half, was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's black colt Morglay, by Sir Bevvys, out of Pink. Mr. J. Gretton's black colt Miguel, by Fernandez, out of Cream Cheese, was second, and Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's bay colt Evergreen, by Springfield, out of Ivy, third.

The race for the Fern Hill stakes, of 20 sovereigns each, with 300 sovereigns added, five furlongs, was won by Gen. Byrnes' 3-year-old chestnut colt Amphion, by Speculum, or Roseberry, out of Suicide. Lord R. Churchill's 2-year-old bay colt L'Abbe Morin, by Trappist, out of Festive, was second, and Mr. J. Hammond's 3-year-old chestnut filly Paloma, by Sylvester, out of Palmist, third. There were seven starters.

The race for the Royal Hunt cup, a piece of plate valued at 500 sovereigns, added to the handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each—one mile—was won by Mr. D. Henty's 4-year-old chestnut colt Whitelegs, by Albert Victor, out of Flora McIvor. Mr. W. J. Legh's 5-year-old bay horse Veracity, by Wisdom, out of Vandish, was second, and Lord R. Churchill's 3-year-old black filly L'Abbesse de Jouarre, by Trappist, out of Festive, third. There were fifteen starters.

The race for the Thirty-first Ascot Biennial Stakes, 3-year-olds, one mile, was won by Mr. Rose's Gulliver, J. H. Houldsworth's Ixia was second, and Mr. Abington's Freemason third. There were six starters.

The race for the Visitors' Plate, one and a half miles, was won by Lord Hartington's Isosceles, A. Taylor's Eiridspord second, and H. T. Fenwick's Silver Penny third.

A New Suit for Spokane.

Mr. Noah Armstrong of Seattle, the owner of Spokane, was requested to come to the Richelieu last night in great haste. Mr. H. V. Bemis at once led him up-stairs to the banqueting room and read him a letter from a number of citizens of Spokane Falls, W. T., asking him to accept from the hands of H. V. Bemis, their accredited representative, a testimonial of their gratification and pleasure at the success of the gallant Spokane. The letter expresses this wish: "Good luck to both him and you, and may he wear as many a conqueror's field the suit of 'the cloth of gold' with which Spokane decorates him today."

Then Mr. Armstrong's fell on something fit to dazzle the eyes of a king. It was a full horse suit of blue silk plush, trimmed in orange and gold and lined with the softest of eider-down. Traced on each side in gold was the inscription: "Spokane. Presented by the citizens of Spokane Falls, W. T." Never will there be a horse so gayly caparisoned as Spokane when he puts on his Sunday clothes.

It is believed that if Spokane loses the Derby next Saturday the citizens of Spokane Falls will bury themselves in sackcloth and ashes for thirty days.

FROM SAVAGE TO CIVILIZATION.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is a simple vegetable compound prepared from roots freshly gathered from the forests. The formula was obtained from the Creek Indians by the whites who had witnessed the wonderful cures of blood diseases made by that tribe. It has been used since 1829, and has been the greatest blessing to mankind in curing diseases of the blood, in many instances after all other remedies had failed.

One bottle of S. S. S. cured my son of boils and risings, which resulted from malarial poison, and affected him all the summer. He had treatment from five doctors who failed to benefit him. J. B. WISE.
Cavanal, Indian Ter.

I have taken Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison, and derived great benefit. It acts much better than potash or any other remedy that I have ever used.
B. F. WINGFIELD, M. D.,
Richmond, Va.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Trotting at Freeport, Ill.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The races on today's program were the 2:27 trot with ten starters and the 2:25 pace with nine. The summaries are as follows:

The 2:27 trot, purse $600:

Billie Mack	3	2	1	2	1	1
Gipsey A.	1	6	10	1	5	5
Tinker	8	1	5	6	2	2
Lena Wilkes	2	4	2	5	4	6
Silver Cloud	4	8	3	4	3	4
Mary C.	10	7	4	3	6	3
Durango Maid	5	3	7	dr		
Jim Lane	6	5	6	dr		
Clara Belle	7	9	8	dr		
Bird	9	10	9	dr		

Time—2:27¼, 2:26½, 2:27¼, 2:25¾, 2:29¾.

The 2:25 class, pacing, purse $400:

Flora Temple	3	0	4	1	1	1
J. K	1	0	1	3	3	2
Cousin Joe	2	3	2	9	6	ro
Highland Laddie	8	6	6	2	2	ro
Ida A	5	4	5	7	dr.	
Stanley	6	9	7	6	5	ro
Ira M	9	8	9	8	dr.	
C. W. L.	7	7	3	4	4	ro
Travilla	4	5	8	5	dis.	

Time—2:23½; 2:22¼; 2:25; 2:23½; 2:26; 2:31.

Last Day at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 19.—The attendance was so light at the races today that further racing was abandoned.

In the first race, 2:30 pacing, with nine entries, eight started. Humming Bird won, U. Frank secoh, A. K. Davis third, Try Me fourth. Time, 2:27¼.

The second race, a 2:35 trot, had three starters, and Tom Tinker won, Baby Mine second, Two Eyes third. Time, 2:31¼.

Will Issue 1,000 Mile Books.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 19.—At the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Protective Association today the report of the National Railroad Committee was presented. Their efforts have resulted in the placing on sale by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Wisconsin Central Railroad of 5,000 mile books, which are now being accepted by fifty-five railroad lines, among which is the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Pittsburg; also a number of 1,000 mile books and one 2,500 mile book in use by five roads, besides a 2,000 mile book by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Meeting of Union Pacific Directors.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—At a meeting of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company today Mr. M. A. Hanna of Cleveland, a member of the recent Board of Government Directors, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Andrew H. Green of New York. Subsequently a special standing committee of five directors was elected to have charge of the coal lands and coal department of the company. Of this committee Mr. Hanna was made Chairman.

Creston Patterns After Fort Dodge.

CRESTON, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—At a special election held here today a majority of citizens voted to permit queen cow to take undisputed right of way in all streets of the city.

The depressing effects of warm weather are overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 doses $1.

Sanford's Ginger

GENUINE SANFORD'S TRADE MARK GINGER

On the Rampage.

The old owl is justly indignant at the persistency with which mercenary dealers urge upon would-be purchasers of SANFORD'S GINGER cheap, worthless, and often dangerous gingers as "our own make," or "good as Sanford's," or "cheaper than Sanford's," or "the same, etc.," not in the interest of health but for a few cents' extra profit. No respectable druggist or grocer is ever guilty of such practices. Avoid all others. SANFORD'S GINGER has earned by years of meritorious service in the preservation of health and alleviation of human suffering the right to insist that those who call for it shall be given it without any attempt on the part of dealers to force upon purchasers inferior gingers. Based on intrinsic worth SANFORD'S GINGER, compounded of imported ginger, choice aromatics, and medicinal French brandy, is the cheapest ginger in the world. Ask for

Sanford's Ginger,

With Owl Trade-Mark on the Wrapper.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.

RAIN OR SHINE

—THE—

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB

RACES

—BEGIN—

Saturday, June 22,

DERBY DAY,

And continue until

Saturday, July 20.

5 OR MORE RACES EACH DAY.

Beginning promptly at 2:30 p. m.

ADMISSION, including Seat in Grand Stand, $1.00. TRAINS by Illinois Central R. R., State-st. and Cottage Grove-av. cable cars direct to main entrance. TICKETS for the season or single admission on sale at the Club's Office, Room 22, Palmer House.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST 3 NIGHTS OF

AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY.

**Mr. Daly's company cannot be seen again in Chicago for two years.

Tonight and tomorrow evening and Saturday Matinee, Mr. Daly's Most Successful Comedy,

Seven-Twenty-Eight.

Miss Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Drew in their original creations.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Farewell performance of Mr. Daly's Company.

DOUBLE BILL,

Wife of Socrates and International Match.

All the company in the cast. Miss Rehan in both plays.

MONDAY, JUNE 24—Engagement Mr.

E. H. SOTHERN THE HIGHEST BIDDER

Sale of Seats and Boxes NOW OPEN.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

MILWARD ADAMS..............Lessee and Manager

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings and Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons, June 24, 25, and 26

GILMORE'S

20th ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE FESTIVAL.

Gilmore's Famous New York Band. Grand Chorus under the direction of FRED. W. ROOT and the following distinguished Soloists:

Signor ITALO CAMPANINI.
Signor EUGENE DE DANCKWARDT,
Signorina CLEMENTINA DE VERE,
Madame BLANCHE STONE BARTON,
Miss HELEN DUDLEY CAMPBELL,
Signor GIUSEPPE DEL PUENTE,
MYRON W. WHITNEY, Signor FERRARI.

Admission..............50c. | Reserved Seats.......$1.00

Now on sale at the Exposition Building.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.

DAVID HENDERSON..................Manager

BLUEBEARD JUNIOR

OR FATIMA AND THE FAIRY

Is witnessed at each performance by an audience that

Tests the Capacity of This Theatre.

Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

3d Week. "Houses Crowded Nightly." 21st Performance.

THE SPIDER'S WEB

By Paul M. Potter and Harry L. Hamlin.

Every night, Wed. and Sat. Matinees. Secure seats in advance.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

LITTLE TONIGHT. LORD FAUNTLEROY.

MASTER WALLY EDDINGER as CEDRIC.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

Seats on sale.

EDEN MUSEE—Chicago's Panopticon.

Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

DR. CRONIN

and many interesting features of this sensational murder.

Grand Concerts every Afternoon and Evening by the TYPICAL MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA.

TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS

Saturday Afternoon and Evening, June 22, by the

Original Nashville Students.

CHICAGO BALL PARK.

Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.

Base-Ball.

PHILADELPHIA VS. CHICAGO

Thursday, June 20, Friday, June 21, Saturday, June 22.

Game called at 3:30.

Reserved Seats on sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros.', 108 Madison-st., and usual places.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM

Randolph-st. | And two Bijou Theatres. | Near Clark

THE CRONIN MURDER

We are exhibiting the original of everything used in the perpetration of this horrible crime—buggy, wagon, both horses, catch basin, etc., and

Lifelike Figures of Dr. Cronin and Frank Woodruff.

2—ELABORATE STAGE SHOWS—2.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.

Nightly, Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2. Brigh as a Diamond! Grand Triumph of

Miss BLANCHE SLADER—The Parson's Charge.

Coolest Theatre in the city. Monday—The famous Boston "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Co.

PARK THEATRE.

State-st., near Harrison.

KRONSMYER'S DIVORCE and Ogden Grove Quadrille. Smith and Fuller, Mullany and Mathews, John and Birdie Lawrence, Lottie Gilson, McNulty Sisters, Mills and Mills, Schmich, Seymour, etc.

Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Closed this week for preparations for the production next Monday evening of Shakspeare's tale of Enchantment, Magic, and Romance,

THE TEMPEST.

Seats now on sale for the first two weeks.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Open Daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Cable Cars to Panorama-Place.

WEST SIDE PARK.

Spring Running Races.

6 Races Today, with 56 Entries.

Admission, 50 cents.

Wisconsin Central Trains leave at 1:15, 1:30, and 2:15 p. m. Madison and Lake-st. cars to main entrance.

LAKE EXCURSIONS

From State-st. Bridge. Steamer Chief Justice Waite (capacity 1,000 people) to Waukegan, Sunday, June 23, at 9 a. m., returning at 6:30 p. m. Round trip, 50c. Moonlight excursions on the lake every evening, 25c.

HENRY BABY, Manager.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *who leave the city for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday sent them by mail for 70 cents per month.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889.

THE PROHIBITION DEFEAT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The people of Pennsylvania who have given prohibition an overwhelming defeat owe it to themselves to see to it that there is no relaxation in the enforcement of the admirable High License law of that State. There should be no exultation over the defeat of the misguided but well-meaning Prohibitionists, but a determined effort to show them that continued strict enforcement of the system of high license will repress the evils of the liquor traffic more effectually than a paper prohibition which would certainly have remained a dead letter in all the larger cities of the State. It was this belief that made the people declare so strongly for practical and effective high license instead of theoretical prohibition. The system of regulation which has been tested and approved in Pennsylvania because of its good results in minimizing the evils of the liquor traffic should be strengthened wherever possible and enforced with rigor.

The new High License law of Pennsylvania is one of the best statutes of the kind in the Union, as was shown by the results reached in the first year of its enforcement. Under it applications for license fell from 14,553 in 1887 to 11,590 in 1888, and of the latter only 7,724 were granted. In nine counties, where local sentiment supported such action, licenses were absolutely refused and the traffic in liquor was practically suppressed. The law provided the means by which any community that desired and would undertake to enforce a system of total prohibition could do so, while for all other portions of the State the restraints of severe repressive taxation and strict police control were established. Licenses were issued only on petition of citizens of the vicinity and saloonkeepers were required to give high bonds signed by persons not engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor. The old practice of saloonkeepers giving bonds with brewers and distillers or other liquor venders as sureties was entirely broken up. The strict bond required, the high tax, and the other repressive features of the law worked so well that an extraordinary reduction in the number of dramshops was effected, particularly in the Cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. With this experience fresh in mind it is not surprising the people of Pennsylvania declared their preference for high license over theoretical prohibition. It was fortunate for the good order and prosperity of the large cities of the State that they did so. Such a state of affairs as prevails, for instance, in Dubuque, in prohibition Iowa, would be intolerable in large cities like Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Iowa has an ironclad prohibitory statute, but local sentiment makes it a dead letter in Dubuque. Any man can establish a rumshop there without paying a high tax, giving a bond, or submitting to regulations actually intended to repress any of the evils of an unrestrained traffic in liquor. Dubuque, like many other large towns in Iowa, has prohibition in theory and free whisky in fact. In Philadelphia and Pittsburg such a "wide open," untaxed, uncontrolled, and uncontrollable traffic in liquor would have proved a public calamity and have promoted debauchery, poverty, and crime to an extent difficult to estimate. Yet free whisky would have been the certain result in Pittsburg and Philadelphia if Pennsylvania had adopted the prohibitory amendment. Complete suppression of liquor selling and liquor drinking could no more be accomplished in those cities than in Dubuque, and the adoption by the State of a policy of absolute inhibition to the exclusion of all other methods would have stripped the municipalities of the defensive protective features of high license, and in the name of prohibition would have surrendered them to free whisky. The Dubuque system would be a fearful calamity in large cities like Philadelphia and Pittsburg. If the Prohibitionists could abate their enthusiasm for a general theory or dogma, take the facts as they are, and consider them in the true light, they would see that their defeat in Pennsylvania is a protection and a benefit, not an injury, to the cause of temperance.

ANNEXATION AND DRAINAGE.

Some of the Hyde Park anti-annexationists are telling those whom they can get to listen to them that if the village becomes a part of Chicago it will necessarily in the course of time become a part of the Chicago drainage district under the Drainage act and will be overwhelmed with taxes while it will not be benefited, because the drainage of the greater part of Hyde Park must be done through a different outlet than that which the Chicago sewage will seek.

The answer to that is that each of these tubs must stand on its own bottom. The annexation of Hyde Park will not make it a part of the Chicago drainage district of the future, and the defeat of annexation will not keep it out of that district. It has been customary to speak of the "Chicago drainage district," and this may have given rise to the idea that whatever territory is within the city limits must necessarily come within the district. Such is not the case, however. When in the course of time the three Judges come to fix the boundaries of the drainage district they will be governed not by the lines of municipalities but by the advice of engineers. The exclusion or inclusion, therefore, of the Hyde Park territory, in whole or in part, will depend not on its political status but on surveys yet to be made and the opinions of experts yet to be given. If any portion of Hyde Park should drain through the Chicago channel it will have to pay taxes therefor, whether in or out of the city, but for the present most of the Hyde Park territory will necessarily be excluded.

Another humbugging story is that annexation will be followed by incorporation in the drainage district, and that the drainage trustees will cut a wide open canal across the town from the lake to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which will take the value out of all the improvements made and to be made in the Calumet region. Should it be decided by the Judges, when it comes before them, that any part of Hyde Park belongs in the drainage district, and should it be found that it will cost too much or interfere too seriously with navigation to widen and deepen the South Branch so that it may carry all the water which the law says must go down the drainage channel, then the trustees may adopt a suggestion made by Mayor Roche and build from the lake to the South Fork or the canal a covered conduit similar to the Fullerton avenue one, through which water will be forced into the drainage channel to make good the inefficient river supply. Such a conduit or sewer will drain the territory through which it passes, and, of course, will not interfere with the improvement of the Calumet River or the value of the water frontage on that stream.

Annexation is one thing and drainage is another, and neither has the remotest connection—past, present, or future—with the other.

THE LATEST ANARCHIST MARTYR.

A blatant Anarchist named Ducey, who has for years been an advocate of dynamite as a means of social reform, is happy at last. He has achieved martyrdom without having his neck stretched like his friends Spies and Parsons. He spent Tuesday night in jail as a victim to his opinions. He was summoned as a juror in the Criminal Court, and was examined as to his competency to serve in a robbery case. He told the State's Attorney that he would not enforce the law, that he would convict no one; that he did not believe in convicting people for crime. He was for its prevention. This he would do by seeing that men had what they needed without having to steal it. Were he a despot he would give every man enough to eat and wear—and also all the beer he wanted to drink. Judge Williamson was not pleased with the social views of Mr. Ducey, and sent him to jail for the night, where he enjoyed himself greatly, informing the jail people that they saw in him a martyr, whereupon they replied that they saw in him a great fool.

Mr. Ducey is one of those individuals who want to turn the world into an immense work-house, with himself as one of the wardens. He wants every man to be given a ticket on the public store for his rations, an order on a public tailor for so many suits of clothes per year, and an order on the communal saloonkeeper for so many glasses of beer a day. In return he is expected to work in the communal shops at whatever Ducey and the other bosses may direct him to do. No man would be allowed to select an occupation for himself; Ducey would attend to that for him, would set him at tailoring or farming, just as it pleased him. As for Ducey himself, being an original Anarchist, no harder work would be exacted from him than to boss others, in return for which he would have a double portion of bread, beef, and beer. It is the idea of Ducey that in such a blissful form of society as this, where every man was fed and clothed and lodged by the community, there would be no crime. Some, of course, would loaf and refuse to perform their appointed tasks. As it would be wrong to use force to make them toil, they would eat and drink at the expense of the industrious ones until Ducey had by his oratory persuaded them that they ought to obey orders. Thus Ducey naturally refuses to help to send to prison persons who he thinks are simply taking that which society ought to give them without the need of their stealing it. Some of these days, perhaps, while Mr. Ducey is on his way to an Anarchistic meeting some robbers will lay hands on him and strip him of his watch and pocketbook. When that happens he will probably change his ideas and do what he can to have them arrested and sent to prison. Such an experience might reconcile him to the punishment of crime.

STIRRING UP THE POST-OFFICES.

The outcome of the visit of the Civil Service Commission to the Indianapolis Post-Office is in consonance with the interview between the Commissioners and the President before they started. At that interview it is reported that the Commissioners declared to the President they found the law practically ignored in many places, and that in others it was claimed the Administration had no sympathy with it. To this the President is said to have replied that he was not responsible for any such impression, and that if they would see that the law was enforced throughout the service they could rely upon being sustained by the Administration. This is the substance of a dispatch printed some days ago, and it is now confirmed.

The Commissioners have set out on their travels and put in their first day's work at Indianapolis, the President's old home. It may be that Gen. Harrison, knowing the condition of that post-office, thought it would be a good place to start. If they could reform that office, which has been the rottenest in the country for four years past, they certainly should have no trouble with the others. But, whether Indianapolis was made the initial point at the President's suggestion or not, when the Commissioners walked into the post-office Mr. Roosevelt went at the authorities cowboy fashion. Without any frills or furbelows he notified the astonished Postmaster and his assistant that they had come to see whether there was any truth in the charges they had heard about that office, and furthermore they had received assurances from the President that he was ready to coöperate with them in preventing any evasion and punishing any violation of the law. Armed with this authority the investigation began in business fashion and without any unnecessary delay. It was short and sharp, and at its close the Postmaster was advised to be more careful in the future about his appointments, the Assistant Postmaster was severely reprimanded and invited to peruse the provisions of the Civil Service law, and three employés who were ousted under the Cleveland Administration and reinstated without any examination as a reward for party service were peremptorily bounced, the Postmaster himself receiving the warning that the appointment of such men justified the Commissioners in asking for his own removal also.

We submit that this one day's experience at the Indianapolis Post-Office cannot find its parallel on any day during the whole four years' term of the great self-professed civil service reformer, Grover Cleveland. No mugwump paper during that term was able to chronicle such a visitation for such a purpose, such a successful effort to establish a non-partisan service in a classified office, or such sharp rebukes and warnings, such prompt oustings of offensive appointees. It was an admirable place to make a start because it was in the President's own home, and the appointees are presumably known to him, if not his friends. It showed that no mercy was to be expected where the law was openly violated. The Commissioners manifested no partisan discrimination in selecting the victims. The three men so incontinently fired out were Republicans who had received their appointments as rewards for party service. One can faintly imagine the thrill of horror which would have swept over the Democratic party, the indignant cries of protest if not of blasphemy which would have resounded all through its camp, had Mr. Cleveland's Commissioners gone into a post-office and removed three Democrats who had been appointed to office as a reward for their party service. In view of the great improvement in the condition of the civil service which has already taken place, as well as of the active, radical, and aggressive manner in which the Commissioners with the President's approval have set about the work of keeping politics out of it and of enforcing the law in letter and spirit, the least that the Democratic and mugwump press can do is to maintain a respectful silence and watch the good work as it advances.

PROF. SWING STILL A HERETIC.

The country is still the home of conservatism in politics, religion, and fashion. To learn the creeds and styles and animosities of the past to the rural districts one must go. In the city it has been forgotten that Prof. Swing ever was a heretic; in the country he is still a dangerous man who said that Penelope and Socrates were to jostle Martha and Paul in the realms of Paradise.

At the meeting of the incorporators of the Northwestern University the other day Dr. N. S. Davis put in nomination Prof. Swing as a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Grant Goodrich. Immediately there was a stir and a buzz in the assemblage, not as great as if Dr. Thomas had been suggested, but still noticeable. A member from Missouri, who said that he had been an itinerant preacher for fifty-five years, lifted the voice of protest. Said he: "The "eye of entire Methodism is upon us. Our "people will be shocked if this thing occurs. "Wo to us if we do so rash a thing." Some of his hearers were impressed and said "Amen." A man from Michigan was also opposed to the nomination; he thought the friends of the university should put none but Methodists on guard.

Some of the Chicago laymen called attention to the qualifications of Prof. Swing. They did not need for trustee a man with a million dollars, but a man with an intellect. There was still gloom among the country members. Though the heresy of the professor was heresy towards Calvin, and not Wesley, still that word "heretic" stuck in their crops, and they did not think it safe to put such a dangerous man in a position where he might have influence over the minds of susceptible students. Finally Judge Horton, who has much ingenuity, made a suggestion—he would resign his trusteeship and Prof. Swing could be chosen to fill that vacancy. He did resign, was elected, vice Judge Goodrich, and then Prof. Swing was chosen to succeed Judge Horton.

This seems to be something of a case of whipping the Devil around the stump, but it was done with practical unanimity, and Prof. Swing was selected as a member of a board on which Unitarians have hitherto sat without protest. It was evidently not so much the fact that he did not belong to the Methodist Church that caused objection, but that ugly word heretic. Roman Catholics at Rome object to the erection of a statue to a man because he was a heretic. There are Methodists who for a similar reason think Prof. Swing should not be a college trustee. Bigotry knows neither creed nor country.

THE WAY TO HONOR THE DEAD.

It is stated that it has been decided to erect a memorial at Molocai in the Sandwich Islands to Father Damiens, that heroic priest who devoted his life to the care of lepers, and died of disease contracted from them. Could the priest himself be consulted he would probably be better pleased with the other suggestion which has been made—that a ward for leprous patients be attached to one of the great London hospitals and named after him. He would say that the hospital would do more good than the memorial, and was therefore infinitely to be preferred.

Surely it is better to immortalize the memory of the dead, not with statues of bronze and monuments of marble or granite, not by adorning graveyards or parks or public squares, but by the founding of schools and the erection of hospitals. The friends of Arnold Toynbee did well when, instead of erecting a statue to him in East London, they planted Toynbee Hall there. The friends of the late Thomas J. Potter of the Burlington Road showed their wisdom when they decided that the memorial to be erected to him shall take the form of a hospital for railroad men. That will keep his memory green for all time to come. It is what Mr. Potter would have infinitely preferred—no statue for him, even though made by the foremost sculptor of the world. John Wentworth has an immense monolith over his remains, and it excites the admiration of chance visitors of a cemetery. But Long John would have had a longer lease of fame had he given a few of his many acres to the city for a park and been content with a less pretentious tombstone. The Potter Hospital will outwear the granite that covers Wentworth. The Methodist ministers of this city want to commemorate the memory of Wesley, and they are going about it the right way by proposing to build a hospital which shall bear his name. Far sooner that, though it be the cheapest of wooden structures, than the erection of the stateliest of cold and useless memorials. Love for the dead can find no nobler embodiment than in something which shall be of profit to the living, and especially the suffering.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION AGAIN.

The Montreal *Herald* says "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE seems determined to die hard on the Behring Sea question," and that "having practically abandoned the contention put forward on behalf of the American Government of exclusive jurisdiction over that body of water as a *mare clausum*, it is now endeavoring to convey the impression that Canada is in the wrong because Canadian sealers persist in shooting the mother seals in the breeding season," etc. With the highest respect for our esteemed Canadian contemporary we are obliged to differ from its opinion that THE TRIBUNE is dying hard or has any intention of dying at all, so far as this question is concerned. On the other hand, it has enlisted for the fight, if it takes all summer, and proposes to keep it up until the Canadians are convinced of the error of their ways, hoping it will succeed in the meantime and that the conviction will not have to be produced by hard knocks from Uncle Sam's cruisers.

So far as jurisdiction over Behring Sea is concerned THE TRIBUNE contends, as it has always contended, that in the original purchase from Russia the United States acquired the jurisdiction which had been exercised by Russia and which had always been recognized—namely: the jurisdiction over Behring Sea as Russian territory. The treaties of the United States and of Great Britain as well conceded the jurisdiction not over the Pacific Ocean, as the Canadian papers charge us with asserting, but over the waters lying east of a line drawn from Behring Strait to the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands, which is the line drawn by the treaty with Russia when Alaska was bought, and which line has never been questioned, except by silly Canadian papers. In carrying out the law as it is laid down in the President's proclamation no limits are definitely assigned, but they are assumed to be those laid down in the treaty of cession.

So much for the boundary question. As to the making of Behring Sea a *mare clausum* during the breeding season, which has been favored by Lord Salisbury, the question is not so much one of jurisdiction as it is of humanity and the preservation of the seal fisheries, which are now in danger of destruction by the indiscriminate slaughter practiced by the Canadian seal pirates. Upon this point the contention of THE TRIBUNE is that these fisheries, which belong to us, shall not be destroyed; that the female seals on their way for food to and from the breeding grounds shall not be slaughtered and their young left to starve; that this wanton massacre, which must speedily wipe out the entire Alaskan seal fisheries, shall not be permitted to continue; and that the laws passed by Congress for their protection shall be rigidly enforced. Our naval vessels are now on the way to Behring Sea to attend to this business, and if the Canadian pirates keep up their inhuman practices they will be brought up with a round turn. The *Herald* is of opinion that the Government of Canada would acquiesce in an arrangement to make Behring Sea a *mare clausum* during the breeding season provided "the American Government will give some assurance that the Senate will not reject the treaty for partisan purposes, as it did the fishery convention." The American Government will give no such assurances nor will it tolerate any convention based upon the lines of the Cleveland-Bayard treaty, which proposed to concede everything to Canada with no compensation in return. The question is a simple one. The American Government has the right on its side and will not back down from its assertions. This may be "dying hard," but it does not strike us in that light.

THE COOK COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

A woman applied to Judge Prendergast for the discharge from the County Insane Asylum of her sister on the ground that it was not a fit place to keep her. The Judge, after hearing much testimony as to the condition of the institution, its overcrowded state, and the treatment of the inmates by brutal attendants, yesterday gave his decision, ordering the discharge of the patient and her transfer to the asylum at Kankakee.

The Judge, after reviewing the evidence showing that the asylum is not half large enough, that there are too few attendants, and that many of them are utterly unfit for their duties, and have acted with shocking cruelty to those under their charge, which resulted in this institution being called the worst in the country, proceeds to state where the responsibility lies. He agrees with THE TRIBUNE in charging it to the system, and he sees no hope of essential improvement until there is an absolute and radical change. He finds that the present board is not as bad as some of its predecessors, but it is impotent to cure existing evils. So long as politics enters into the management of the institution, so long as attendants are selected on the recommendation of a Commissioner and look to his influence rather than to the discharge of duty to keep their places, so long will it be a place to which no one should be sent.

At this moment, he says, it is a prison, not an asylum; an inferno, and not an infirmary. Nor is it possible to use the present buildings for the purpose for which they were designed. They and the present site should be abandoned and a new building with a capacity for 1,500 inmates erected at once, before fire or pestilence sweeps away the thousand poor wretches now at Jefferson. Then the Judge suggests that a special session of the Legislature be called to take steps for the construction at the expense of the State or county of a new asylum, and the appointment of a Board of Trustees to manage it, who should be outside of all political influences. It is his impression that such a session would take but a few days and cost not over $15,000.

There is no likelihood that the State would build a new asylum, even were the county to ask it, especially as it made large appropriations at the last session to add to the capacity of the present State institutions. The Legislature would be willing, though, to authorize the appointment by the Governor of trustees to have the sole management of the asylum, the county to pay all the bills, and it might also enable the county to get money for a new building more quickly than it now can. Under the present law the County Board may submit to the people at a general election the question whether bonds shall be issued for a specified purpose. The county has not yet reached the limit of indebtedness, but no bonds can be issued before November, and consequently no work be done before next year.

The Governor feels, doubtless, that the present condition of the asylum is a reproach to the State as well as to the county, but he will not call an extra session of the Legislature, for the Legislature in this State is more dangerous than a great fire or a dozen insane asylums. Things will be allowed to run along much as they now are till the General Assembly meets in 1891, though there is nothing to hinder the County Board from taking the preliminary steps towards putting up a new building.

LOOK TO THE BORDER STATES.

Unless the border States receive more consideration at the hands of the present Administration than has hitherto been accorded them there is great danger that the substantial gains made in those States by the Republicans during the last few years will be seriously jeopardized. The mutterings of a coming storm are beginning to be heard, and there is good reason for the complaints that are being put forth by the party leaders. In these States Republicanism has made substantial and remarkable progress. The tie in the United States Senate was broken by the election of a Republican Senator from the former Bourbon stronghold—Delaware. The Democratic majority of over 8,000 in 1884 was reduced in 1888 to 1,500 in Maryland. West Virginia was really carried, although a fraudulent majority of 140 gave the electoral vote to Cleveland. In Virginia the 6,000 majority for Cleveland in 1884 was reduced to 1,532 plurality in 1888. The tide setting thus strongly in favor of Republican principles—swollen by the union of the young, progressive, and liberal element in these different States—merits and has a right to demand recognition, aid, and encouragement from an Administration needing its support and under the control of the party for which it has worked so zealously. It costs something to be a Republican there. Yet it does seem as though the President had failed to realize the importance of a prompt and generous acknowledgment of these facts. One vote in the border States is worth twenty in Alabama, Georgia, Texas, or Mississippi. Not that Republican work should not be encouraged there also, but these States are solidly Democratic and will be so for years to come. The leaven has only entered in spots, and the whole loaf will remain solid during the life of the present generation. The two Virginias, on an honest count, are Republican States today, and Delaware and Maryland, with the aid to which they are entitled, will come over on the right side of the political fence.

In 1880 Delaware gave a Democratic plurality of 915 in a total vote of 29,435; in 1884 Cleveland had 3,849 majority in a total vote of 30,103, which was reduced to 3,041 in 1888, but the Legislature elected a Republican Senator. In Maryland Hancock had a majority of 14,373 in 1880; Cleveland had 8,051 in 1884, which in 1888 was reduced to 1,466, with a probable gain of one Republican Congressman. Virginia in 1880 gave Hancock 44,427 over Garfield, which was reduced to 5,959 for Cleveland in 1884, and to 1,532 plurality for him in 1888. West Virginia gave Hancock 2,069 in 1880, Cleveland 2,476 in 1884, and an assumed majority of but 140 in 1888. On such a showing these States have a right to expect every possible consideration from this Administration. Virginia ought to be able to reconcile her warring factions on a common basis. The intelligent, liberal, younger element appears to be against Mahone, but is perfectly willing to submit the question of leadership to the Republicans in the State. The wealthiest class in Virginia are Democrats, and they are doing their best to ostracize Republicans by refusing to give them employment, and the latter are unquestionably entitled to protection and assistance from their party associates in power. This is one of the vital, important political questions of the day and one in which delays are dangerous. The border States belong in the Republican fold, and have steadily manifested their desire to come in. But they want a heartier invitation and a pledge of friendship and assistance that shall be honest and cordial. It seems as though the Administration was guilty of an error of judgment in witholding it so long.

RAILROADS REDUCING FIXED CHARGES.

The mortgage given by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to the United States Trust Company of New York for $150,000,000 is perhaps the greatest single transaction of the kind that ever took place. The mortgage covers the entire property of the St. Paul Company, and the proceeds will be used to extinguish all former obligations and refund the fixed debt of the corporation at a lower rate of interest, thus saving a large sum annually. No doubt this policy will be followed by other railroads and means will be found to induce security-holders to take long-term bonds at reduced rates of interest. There is no reason why a safe long-term railroad bond should draw more than 4 or 5 per cent. With the failure of "gentlemen's agreements" and a certainty that high freight rates cannot be maintained and in the future low charges must prevail the best thing the railroads can do is to follow the example of the St. Paul Company and reduce their interest payments from 6 and 7 to 4 or 5 per cent.

The St. Paul Company is one that must look forward to the policy of carrying freight at low rates. Like all the Chicago-Minne-Paul lines it is called on to face increasing competition for long haul traffic on the part of the Northern lake and rail routes, but it cannot expect to meet such rivalry by granting rates on through business that involve a discrimination of from 50 to 100 per cent against Chicago shippers and in favor of those in the East. Some difference may be made between rates on through and local shipments, but it must be reasonable, and such disparities as have been maintained lately against Chicago and in favor of Eastern competitors for trade in the Northwest cannot be justified. The situation is such that roads like the St. Paul must meet the rates fixed by the Northern lake and rail lines on long distance traffic, while their local charges must be in reasonable proportion to their share of joint through rates. All this inevitably means low charges in the future. Competition will reduce the long distance rate, and the law will require local charges to be in equitable proportion. Somewhat similar circumstances bear on nearly all Western railroads, and it would seem the part of wisdom for them to reduce their fixed charges wherever possible and prepare for low charges in the future. Successful "agreements between gentlemen" might shelter them from the effects of competition, but it seems an impossibility for the discordant carriers to keep faith with one another or to unite for any considerable time even for fleecing the public.

A reduction of the rate of interest they pay on their bonds is the most feasible course for the railroads to take. With their fixed charges readjusted so as to call for no more than the ordinary interest rate the roads can afford to make large reductions in rates without any actual loss. The new lines have the advantage of low rate, long term bonds and the older companies cannot afford to go on paying 2 or 3 per cent more in interest and compete actively for traffic. They must refund their fixed charges at the lower rates of interest now prevailing. There is no reason why money in a thoroughly safe railroad bond should command more than the average rate of interest. The railroads will no doubt be able to make their creditors take new bonds for long terms and at lower rates of interest.

THE uncertainty which attends the estimate of votes before an election was again clearly illustrated in the Pennsylvania prohibition contest. Early last week the Philadelphia *Press* sent out circulars to the Chairmen of the Republican, Democratic, and Prohibition committees in every county of the State, asking them to furnish an estimate of what they believed the majority would be in their counties for or against the amendment. If any one is supposed to be in a position to figure with any degree of accuracy on election estimates it is a County Chairman, but in this case, after getting replies from fifty-four out of the sixty-seven counties in the State, the *Press* could only figure up about 25,000 majority against the amendment, whereas it must reach 200,000. As samples of the estimates, Berks was set down for 5,000 against and gave 23,000, Lancaster for 1,500 and gave 9,300, Allegheny for 6,000 and gave 25,000, and Lehigh for 1,800 and gave 8,000. The Prohibition Chairmen took a rosy view of the situation, and were quite confident that they would pull through by a handsome majority. The terrible discrepancy shows that all parties must have been figuring upon a gentle rain and not upon a Conemaugh flood.

KATE FIELD was a potent factor against the prohibition amendment in the Pennsylvania contest, and was a special target for abuse by the Prohibitionists. A clergyman of Wilkesbarre having charged that out of 30,000,000 women in the country she was the only one misrepresenting her sex, Kate replied making sad havoc with his figures and his general intelligence. With the Wilkesbarre *Record*, the organ of prohibition in Luzerne County, she has adopted sterner tactics and gone to the courts for protection against a most foul and outrageous assault made upon her in an article signed by her own name as clerk, setting forth that the Court of Equity of Lazarhouse County will grant licenses for the manufacture and sale of obscene pictures and literature, and will also license places for the exhibition of nude women. In a communication to the Philadelphia *Times* Miss Field says:

> That human beings calling themselves "Christians" should be guilty of such villainy would be incredible were not the proof before me. It is the worst form of libel for a woman, and I have consulted a lawyer as to what should be done. Verily this is a most licentious country if Prohibitionists are permitted to sign a woman's name to their own vile conceptions.

Altogether the California agent seems to have had a breezy time of it, though not without its compensations, when she contemplates that 200,000 and upward majority.

THE Chicago money market was active and rates firm at 5@7 per cent. There was a smaller demand for investment securities. New York exchange sold at 40 cents discount. Sterling was locally weaker. Wall street stocks suffered a sharp reaction.—The Chicago produce markets were slow and easier. There was little speculative inquiry except for ribs and wheat, but a better shipping demand for corn, partly due to easier freight rates. More rain in the Northwest and less in the Southwest tended to reduce prices of the cereals. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 7½ cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, ribs and oats firm, wheat and flaxseeds ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, rye ½ cent higher, and barley unchanged.

ANY lingering hope that may have been left of ex-Senator Jones' sanity has been dispelled by his own story of the last two years of his life. The poor man ought to be in an insane asylum.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON was not acquainted with the peculiar pronunciation of the letter r in the Southern part of the United States. But in his day there was a fashionable modification of the correct sound, which is said to have suggested to him the proposal of the following line as a test of ability to grapple with the enunciation:

> Round the rugged rocks the ragged rascal ran.

This is not an exact fit to the case of the editor of the St. Louis *Republic*, but perhaps the subjoined extract from proceedings in an English police court some forty years ago may illustrate the case. Said the witness:

> May it please your Honor, this ere feller throwed a tater through the winder and hit our Isabeller on the elber as she was a playing on the planner.

The magistrate replied:

> Ah! It occuhs to the coaht that the conduct of the p'isoneh and his geneial chahactah 'endah it highly p'opah that he should no longah be a membah of thee society.

IT is anticipated that Woodruff will soon confess there has been an actual murder. He is only waiting for definite information.

IT will be admitted without argument that Pennsylvania has studied the subject of protection, in the light of her own interests, with remarkable thoroughness. She has just decided by an overwhelming majority that high license is a better protection against saloons than prohibition is.

ANOTHER Waterloo he wants—does Brice. Insatiate Calvin! Would not one suffice?

IT is saddening to every true friend of education, and to every person in whose breast is cherished the hope that the rising generation will be in all respects an improvement on the past and present, to read in the St. Louis *Republic* that Prof. Edward A. Allen of the Missouri University indorses "Dana" and "saner" as words that rhyme perfectly. Prof. Allen, according to the *Republic*, "fills the chair of English Literature" in said university. Is it possible a Professor of English Literature, even in Missouri, does not know that Webster, Worcester, Johnson, Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry, Jones (not the Majah), Jameson, Knowles, and many other great lexicographers and English scholars have been unanimous in declaring that the letter "r" is "never silent," and that it has "one constant sound"? Doesn't Prof. Allen know that "saner" cannot be a perfect rhyme for "Dana" without totally obliterating the sound of the "r"? We incline to the opinion that he does, and that Majah Jones, in his zeal to defend the absurd and ridiculous position in which he has placed himself by perpetrating that so-called rhyme, has twisted some incautious utterance of the professor into an indorsement of it, which that gentleman will make haste to disclaim as soon as the matter is brought to his notice. Without any other proof than the assertion of the Majah, we hesitate to pronounce a Professor of English Literature, be he ever so obscure, a howling ignoramus.

IF the anti-annexationists in the suburbs have no better arguments against coming into Chicago than those pertaining to the prohibited districts and the extension of the fire limits their cause is weak indeed. Every intelligent voter knows that the act of annexation to Chicago will work no change in the annexed portions in either of these particulars unless the districts themselves desire it. Yet the anti-annexation orators harp almost continually on these two worn-out strings.

PROHIBITION carried Johnstown, Pa., by a majority of three votes. The survivors did not seem to care much—water could do them no more harm.

SITTING BULL appears to be the Capt. Anson of his race.

THE visit of First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson to Chicago to inspect the Post-Office will be welcome. He will find many things to interest him in looking through the ancient and melancholy ruin situated in the square bounded by Adams, Clark, Jackson, and Dearborn streets. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to warn him against entering the building incautiously. While it is true that thousands of persons do go into and out of it daily without being injured by falling fragments it is, nevertheless, a wise precaution for visitors either to carry a serviceable umbrella or wear a stout cork helmet hat while clambering about within the walls of the venerable structure.

A TREMENDOUS snake, measuring sixteen feet in length and with a body as large as a man's thigh, has been seen just north of Peoria by several citizens of that place. And the snake season has only fairly begun!

WE are coming to Chicago, boys,
Two hundred thousand more,
From Lake View's farthest boundaries
To Indiana's shore,
From Cicero's historic clime,
From Lake's remotest bourn
We'll bring an army that will make
Old Philadelphia mourn.
We come from classic Calumet,
Where furnace fires gleam
And busy commerce has her throne
Beside a winding stream.
The annexation boom is on,
And, thick as we can pour,
We are coming to Chicago with
Two hundred thousand more.

We are coming, we are coming,
With a whoop and with a roar,
To down the Quaker City with
Two hundred thousand more.

A NEW railway in Kansas bears the name of the Hutchinson, Oklahoma & Gulf, and will doubtless become known to fame as the Route H. O. G. or Die.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Difference of Opinion.

Mrs. James Brown Potter—The Chicago women tried my patience. They kept chewing gum while I was acting.

Chicago women—We chewed gum in patience and kept awake while Mrs. James Brown Potter was trying to act.

An Old Carpetbagger.

Native Louisianian—There goes old Swipes. He's running for office again. Darn a carpetbagger!

Designing Republican—Lived here a good while, hasn't he? And always wanting office?

Native Louisianian—Been here about twenty-five years, I think. Runs for office every time we'll let him.

Designing Republican—You'll vote against him this time, of course?

Native Louisianian—I would if I was old enough. I'm only 20.

The Good Captain.

Passenger—Captain, you haven't quite as big a crowd aboard today as usual, have you?

Captain—We have 1,500 passengers, sir.

Another passenger (a few minutes later)—Captain, it seems to me you haven't enough boats on this steamer.

Captain (with cold dignity)—I have boats enough for 250 passengers, sir, which is all my license calls for.

PERSONALS.

Senator Jones of Nevada will spend the summer at his beautiful villa at Santa Monica, near Los Angeles.

Othniel Gager, who died at Norwich, Conn., Saturday, at the age of 98, was annually elected Clerk of that town from 1839 to 1888.

Gen. Sherman will assist at the celebration of the Fourth of July in Denver and kiss all the pretty girls who may present themselves.

Ex-Attorney General Garland has had himself done by an artist in oil. He had previously been "done" by an artist in telephone stock.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister at Washington, is an inveterate cigarette smoker. In other respects he is well qualified for his office.

Simon Cameron has sent his check for $1,000 to the Johnstown sufferers. The venerable ex-Senator is not one of the famous seventy-two millionaires.

Mrs. Harrison says that she has not been attacked by a mosquito since she reached Cape May. Her husband further testifies that there are no flies on the Administration.

Gov. Hill's veto of the High License bill brings this eloquent compliment from the Steuben *Courier*: "No black man in the South was ever in more abject slavery to his master than David B. Hill is to the liquor interests. It is simply infamous that such a man should be the Chief Executive of the State of New York, with aspirations for the Presidency."

Ex-Surgeon-General Hammond declares that the opium habit has been largely increased in Maine and Massachusetts by reason of the unwise prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Jefferson Davis received numerous telegrams of congratulation from European countries on the occasion of his birthday, all of which have been replied to by letter by Miss Winnie Davis.

Lawrence Barrett having sailed for Europe, the Washington *Post* says that people who live in the neighborhood of American theatres are beginning to unbank their houses and pull the calking out of the doors and windows.

George Gould is said to have made a rule many years ago, to which he still adheres, never to spend a cent if it can be avoided. But it should be remembered that George is the son of a poor, hardworking man and has no expectations.

Chairman Palmer of the Pennsylvania Prohibition Committee last Monday evening prepared a careful estimate by counties of the result of the election Tuesday, giving the State to the Prohibitionists by 20,500. He was only about 220,000 off, which is not bad—for a Prohibitionist.

Editor Richardson of the Davenport *Democrat-Gazette*, the Iowa member of the Democratic National Committee, says the next Democratic convention will be held either in Chicago or San Francisco. He also thinks that if the convention could be held now Mr. Cleveland would be unanimously renominated.

Mrs. Hetty Green of New York enjoys an income of $3,000 a day, and her total yearly expenses are said to be less than $2,000. Her fortune at present is estimated at $30,000,000, and it is climbing at the rate of more than a million a year. Mrs. Green has proved on sundry occasions that she is amply able to take care of herself and this big hunk of money.

John Anton Wolf Grip, the new Minister to the United States from Sweden and Norway, is a remarkable shot with a revolver. Pistol-shooting is popular with the Diplomatic Corps, and the new Minister has proved that he has a Wolf Grip on the fine points of the sport. He recently gave an exhibition of his skill which astonished the onlookers. He cracked at every trial with a revolver bullet at fifteen paces an egg shell hung from a thread and swung rapidly back and forth.

Peter Anderson of Rushford, Minn., is undoubtedly the typical "wild and woolly Westerner" of whom we have heard so much and seen so little. He was born in Wisconsin, and is a handsome young man of 26. His hair is about ten inches long, of an ashy brown color, and each particular hair stands on end, not like a quill but like wool on a sheep. It also has a woolly look and feeling. Mr. Anderson can wear neither hat nor cap, but instead a silk turban with light elastic band drawn over and down to the scalp, above which it bulges out about fifteen inches in diameter.

CURRENT NOTES.

Progress and poverty—Driving street-car at $1 a day.—*Terre Haute Express.*

The only way to get a hen out of the garden is to go slow but shoo'er.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Geologists say that bowlders make sand. Observation teaches that sand makes bolder.—*Binghamton Republican.*

There wouldn't have been any milk in the cocoanut if some dairymen had had the construction of it.—*Texas Siftings.*

A widow who owns a stock range in Colorado is no longer called a "cattle queen." She is a "grass widow."—*San Francisco Alta.*

It is industry more than birth that lifts a boy up in the world. A bootblack may shine in society if he will stoop to conquer.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"Wives should never conceal anything from their husbands," says a writer. If this advice was carried out it would create a revolution in feminine pockets.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Patient—Frankly, now, doctor, what do you think is the matter with me? Physician—Frankly, my dear sir, I haven't the least idea! but we shall know all about it after the autopsy.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Bromley, it was lucky that newsboy found your wallet, wasn't it?" "Yes. It had ten thousand in it." "But you only gave the boy a 20-cent piece." "Why, bless my soul! I thought it was a quarter."—*Time.*

"What a pity you don't have looking-glasses all along the walls—then one could see one's self as one went round, you know." "Why, miss, if you were to see yourself in a looking-glass just now you'd never git on a 'orse again!"—*Punch.*

There was a death in the house. A neighboring undertaker calling to offer his services was told that another had already been engaged. "Pardon," said the disappointed man, bowing himself out, "I hope I shall be happier another time."—*French Fun.*

"Can't I take your name for this new encyclopedic dictionary?" asked the book agent. "It is an encyclopedia and dictionary all in one." "No, sir," said the man addressed; "I have no use for it whatever. You see, I married a Boston girl."—*Somerville Journal.*

"Well," sighed the Fat Commuter as the doctor ordered the nurse to refuse him all strong liquors, "I know now how a ship feels when it's put in a dry dock for repairs. How it must long to have its sails wetted and be three sheets in the wind."—*New York Herald.*

He had declared his passion and was feverishly awaiting her reply. "Mr. Samson," she said, and her voice sounded like a knell, "the letter which you so kindly offered to post for me two weeks ago tonight has never reached its destination. Farewell."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Time to Quit Dawdling.

New York *Herald:* It is about time for Chicago to wake up in this matter and get to work in earnest. The "removing" of Cronin was not only one of the most heinous and cowardly but one of the most dangerous crimes to which society can be exposed. If assassination by committee can be perpetrated with impunity, farewell to the law and order which are the only security to life and property. The public authorities of Chicago owe it not only to their own city and State but to the entire country to unravel this mystery and fearlessly mete out to the guilty, high or low, many or few, the penalty they so richly deserve.

That Appears to Be the Main Purpose.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* So T. B. Barry has started his new labor organization, called the Brotherhood of United Labor, with T. B. Barry as President. The rise and progress of this organization will be watched with interest. In one respect we are confident that it will be a decided success if it ever gets well started. We mean, of course, in respect to furnishing T. B. Barry and a number of other gentlemen of his style with several times more income than any capitalist, bloated or otherwise, could be induced to give them for labor rendered.

Sad Summer Reflection.

New York *Press:* These are the days when well fixed dominies shake the city dust from their sandals and hie them to the mountains and the ocean and the widespread plains of comfort. Meanwhile his imperial Highness the Devil, who appears to be unchained about these days, roams at his own sweet will, seeking whom he may devour.

New York's Monumental Gall.

New York *Herald:* It is sufficient honor for any man to have a last resting-place within our city limits. He needs no monument; it would be almost an insult to build one. There may possibly be one or two other reasons why we don't put up monuments, but it is not necessary to mention them just now.

Readily Recognized.

New York *Tribune:* A telegram from Bismarck states that among the Indians of Standing Rock who have been invited to attend the conference in relation to reservation affairs is Big Head. We feel we violate no confidence in stating that Big Head is a mugwump.

An Era of Good Feeling.

Atlanta *Constitution:* Now that the Georgia watermelon is finding its way to the North there ought to be a calmer feeling in political circles. Down with sectionalism, and down, likewise, with the Georgia watermelon.

The Way It Looks from a Distance.

Troy *Times:* What a wretched bungle the Chicago police and the courts have made of this whole business! It looks as if no one in that city really wanted to catch the murderer.

One Important Point Settled.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* It is much more creditable to Mr. Harrison to go out on the water in a boat than to go driving behind a horse that has been deprived of its tail.

Pot Calling Kettle Black.

Washington *Press:* When a Democratic paper calls a Republican a "spoilsman" the joke is as good as when a convicted thief calls an honest citizen a "purloiner."

Come Off—You're Joking!

New York *World:* A wide and variegated assortment of lies is being served up to the Chicago detectives.

Won the Prize.

For several years there was a standing offer of $10 for a partridge's nest containing more than twelve eggs, the records at the Smithsonian Institution giving that as the greatest number of eggs of that species to a nest. A party of Worcester girls recently won the money by finding a nest with fifteen eggs.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

They blew the dust from "7-20-8" and revived it at Hooley's last night, and, although the lake breeze was unfortunately absent, a large audience thoroughly enjoyed the performance. Miss Rehan played the big babyish girl with the same ingenuousness which first made her a favorite with Chicago playgoers. There is something theatrical in this actress when she attempts emotional parts; but as the woman of comedy she is always superb, and as the girl simply charming. If she remains on the stage as long as Mrs. Gilbert she will still be playing girl characters and rendering them in a manner that will be the despair of all her rivals. One of the best of the old men of Mr. James Lewis is his Launcelot Bargiss in this play. It combines amiability with humor and literary guilelessness with every-day shrewdness. All the characters essayed by Mr. Drew (with a few classical exceptions) have been merely repetitions of the somewhat flippant but genuine lover of "7-20-8." Mr. Charles Leclercq's impecunious pirate will be remembered, because, like all his other characterizations, it is strongly individualized. It is only necessary to say of this personation that it is as finely positive as ever. A few of the minor rôles fell into the hands of newcomers, who if they did not achieve the success of their predecessors might plausibly attribute it to a natural prejudice on the part of the audience. Mr. Frederick Bond, for instance, had difficulty with the unfamiliar character of the Italian professor. He acquitted himself creditably, however, as did also Miss Chalmers as Dora, Mr. George Clarke as Paul Hollyhock, and Mr. Wheatleigh as the Postman. The play of "7-20-8" will be kept on the boards until Saturday night, when a double bill consisting of "An International Match" and "The Wife of Socrates" will close the highly successful Daly engagement.

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Mme. Hading's opinion of American audiences: "I cannot judge of American actors, for I did not have a chance to see them; but I can speak of American audiences, and I must confess that playgoers in most of the great cities I visited surprised me. In Paris our audiences are peculiar. They are clever, but often indifferent and unsympathetic. They look at the ceiling sometimes when they should be looking at the stage. But in the United States it is quite otherwise. The audiences are all attention from beginning to end. Nothing diverts them from the play. They are so refined, so discriminating and subtle. It is much like the public we played to in London. I should imagine that every one present on each occasion understood French. At any rate, the public certainly understood me. I was thoroughly delighted and felt quite at home with them."

The New York *Times* gives this explanation of the severance of relations between Miss Rose Coghlan and her husband: "When she returned to New York a few weeks ago, after completing her starring season, Mrs. Edgerly went to live with her husband in their New York house. They had never been congenial. He was younger than she and was not inclined to render her that homage which she had so long commanded from the public. He was also given to petty criticisms that continually chafed her. When she returned home to find him only more given to this habit than ever the breach between them widened rapidly, and they finally agreed to quietly separate, at least temporarily."

The season of ecstatic rapture for the small boy is delightfully near. The Forepaugh show—"colossal, remodeled, arenic, zoölogical, hippodromatic"—will unfold its great white tents on the Lake-Front Monday, July 1. A Wild West aggregation is a special feature. Barnum is not coming West this season, and Forepaugh's is the only show of consequence which will pitch its tents in Chicago during the summer.

The annual professional matinée under the auspices of the Chicago Press Club is to be given at the Columbia Theatre Thursday, June 27, and the bill will be a strong one. Members of "Bluebeard," "The Highest Bidder," "The Spider's Web," and "The Tempest" companies will take part in this entertainment.

Among the plays which Mr. Henry Irving hopes to be able to produce is one dealing with the life of Queen Mary. One of the characters is that of a court jester, and it is probable that should Mr. Irving present the play Mr. Marshall P. Wilder may appear in that part.

The advance sale is large at Hooley's for Mr. E. H. Sothern's engagement next week in "The Highest Bidder." This is a more genuine and enjoyable comedy than "Lord Chumley," which, although amusing, was an exaggeration.

The Columbia yesterday entertained another group of those whom theatres seldom remember, and many other hearts than those of regular playgoers were made happy by the matinée performance of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

"Bluebeard Jr.," like its predecessor, "The Crystal Slipper," proves to be a good matinée card. There are enough wonders in the spectacle to enchant the children.

The commencement exercises of the American Conservatory of Music will take place at Central Music-Hall this evening.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Railroad Will Pay the Damages.

DUBLIN, June 19.—At the inquest at Armagh into the cause of the fatal railroad accident near there last week representatives of the Irish Northern Railroad Company, on whose road the disaster occurred, announced that the company would accept all liability for the accident, and was prepared to consider all claims for damages on account of loss of life or injuries that might be presented.

Bismarck Wants Satisfaction.

PARIS, June 19.—The *Soliel* says that Germany has made a demand upon France for compensation for the arrest of an alleged spy named Lechmer, near Belfort, in the frontier department of Haut Rhin Whitsunday. The French officials declare that documents found on Lechmer justified his arrest.

Balfour on Gladstone's Scheme.

LONDON, June 19.—Mr. Balfour made a speech tonight at a banquet given by the Constitutional Union. In the course of his remarks he declared that the new Gladstonian scheme of federalizing the Empire was more practicable than Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule bill.

A Brutal Eviction in Ireland.

DUBLIN, June 19.—Nine families were evicted at Youghal today. Among the tenants dispossessed was an aged woman named Sweeney, to whom the last sacrament was being administered when the evictors arrived. Mrs. Sweeney was subsequently reinstated.

The Sultan's Gift to Johnstown.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.—The Sultan's gift of £200 for the Johnstown sufferers has greatly pleased the American residents here. Mr. Strauss, the retiring American Minister, will remain here until the arrival of his successor, Mr. Hirsch.

A Revolutionary Manifesto.

LONDON, June 19.—A revolutionary manifesto from Servia has been circulated in Bosnia and Herzegovina, announcing that Austria intends to annex these territories. The populace is greatly excited.

Foreign Notes.

The German Emperor has abandoned his projected visit to Alsace-Lorraine.

The police of Prague have forbidden the Russian author, Filipoff, to lecture there.

M. Cernesson, who succeeded to President Carnot's seat in the Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

TRYING TO SAVE THE THIEVES.

Paymaster Wham's Assailants Find Rich and Influential Friends.

TUCSON, Ari., June 19.—[Special.]—Friends of the men who robbed Paymaster Wham, some of whom are rich and influential, are making secret efforts to procure the appointment of a successor to United States Marshal N. K. Meade, who has pushed the pursuit and capture of seven of the robbers. Three yet at large have been identified and will be taken in a few days. Marshal Meade is in possession of important clews fixing the crime, and they regard the prompt appointment of his successor as necessary to save the thieves from conviction.

$17.50 Chicago to Washington, D. C., and Return.

On June 22 and 23 the Baltimore & Ohio will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to Washington and return at $17.50, for the meeting of the Catholic Knights of St. John. Tickets will be limited, good to return on any train leaving Washington on or before June 28. Ticket office 193 Clark street.

Bliskall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

ANNEXATION ARGUMENTS.

SPEAKERS ADDRESS LARGE MEETINGS OF FUTURE CHICAGOANS.

A Rousing Gathering at South Chicago Fills the Opera House—Enthusiastic Citizens of Lake View Listen to Addresses—The Annexationists Ask for the Co-operation of Party Organization—Tactics of the "Antis"—Lake's Water Supply.

The annexationists held a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting at the South Chicago Opera House last night, which was addressed by Charles T. Parker, L. H. Bisbee, and W. H. Richardson. Charles T. Parker, Superintendent of Schools, was chosen Chairman, and Robert Linder, Frank Little, Dr. J. J. Larkin, John Hauberg, M. G. Richardson, and Noble T. Robbins acted as Secretaries. Mr. Parker opened the meeting by saying:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met here to discuss a matter of vital interest to this section. We have met to discuss the annexation of Hyde Park to Chicago. The Queen City of the West invites us to join our fate with hers. [Applause.] There is no brighter escutcheon than the escutcheon of the City of Chicago. On it are painted the three elements of success—enterprise, energy, and courage. What has Chicago ever undertaken that she did not accomplish? Wherever the stars shine the name of Chicago is known and honored. The question is asked, 'Why should we annex?' I reply, why should we not? Why should we hesitate to join our destiny to that city which must march on until she becomes greater than imperial Rome? Chicago is great, because the people who live there come from the best blood and have brains and energy.

"I have made a study of the annexation question, and I do not believe there is one statement brought against annexation that I cannot truly prove is false. They say our schools would be in danger if we are annexed, and our high school would be abolished. I am interested in that and have made careful inquires about it. I have gone to the highest authorities in Chicago and they have assured me that the high school on Ninety-third street will go right on. In Chicago 83⅓ per cent of the children between the ages of 6 and 21 are in school, while 16⅔ per cent attend no school at all. In South Chicago 81⅔ per cent attend school, while 18⅓ per cent are out of school. The Superintendent of Schools of the City of Chicago says over his signature that it is not a fact that children applying for admission to the schools are refused seats. On the contrary, every child is given a seat in the schools."

L. H. BISBEE'S ADDRESS.

"Annexation will reduce the taxes on an average in Hyde Park $2 on every $100 valuation," said L. H. Bisbee. "The county and municipal tax will remain the same. The school taxes in the city now are $1 on every $100 valuation, while in Hyde Park they average $3, thereby showing a saving of $2 on every $100 if we go into the city. In South Chicago the people pay $2.50 per 1,000 feet for gas, while in the north end of Hyde Park the rate is $2. In Chicago the rate is only $1 per 1,000 feet. Annexation would give the whole of Hyde Park gas at the rate of $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. The city has now 21-22 of it sewered. Under the new law the city will raise about $300,000 a year for sewerage purposes alone. At least $250,000 a year will be appropriated to Hyde Park for sewerage purposes, thus saving that amount to the property-owners each year.

"Dr. Rauch reports that out of all the examinations made by him of lake water, six in all, Hyde Park water is the most impure. We all know that the supply is vastly inadequate to the wants of the people. The four mile tunnel now being constructed will furnish water for 3,000,000 of people, and it will be pure water and furnished at a cost of 60 per cent of that paid now in Hyde Park. Annexation gives us free use of the public library.

"The greatest benefit of annexation to South Chicago will result from the building up of a grand harbor at the mouth of the Calumet River, which will take the place of the shipping now done through the Chicago River. It will largely do away with the bridge nuisance down-town and focalize commerce. Warehouses, lumber yards, ironworks, and large manufacturing establishments will be built in the neighborhood of the Calumet. The influence of six Aldermen from Hyde Park will go far towards the obtaining of a franchise for elevated roads to South Chicago and Pullman. The fire limits will not be extended, the Common Council having already committed themselves on that proposition. The prohibition districts cannot be disturbed under the law. Real estate will be appreciated in value.

"The people should vote for the admission of the whole village and not be deceived into voting the Pullman ticket, which describes the territory to be annexed by the sections. The proposition is to leave out that portion of the village south of Ninety-fifth street and west of Stony Island avenue. We want all of Hyde Park to go into the City of Chicago."

ENTHUSIASM IN LAKE VIEW.

Citizens of the Little City Anxious to Come In The Speeches.

A meeting was held in Jung's hall, corner Belmont and Lincoln avenues, in Lake View, last night to further the cause of annexation. The meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic.

George S. Kittelle was the speaker of the evening, and made many good points which were warmly applauded. He pointed out the untruthfulness of the anti-annexation argument concerning the immense cost of the drainage canal, showing conclusively that Lake View is just as likely to become a drainage district out of Chicago as when annexed to it. He compared the tax rate in Chicago and Lake View to prove that the city and school rates are nearly twice as high in the latter as those of Chicago. He denounced the false statement made by the "antis," that in case Lake View is annexed the fire limits will be extended and the building of frame buildings forbidden. The ordinance passed Monday night distinctly provides that fire limits and building ordinances shall remain unchanged in the event of annexation. Mr. Kittelle spoke of the rise in property values that would follow the removal of the imaginary line now separating Chicago and Lake View. He said it was impossible to borrow money from Eastern capitalists on Lake View property, but the minute it was part of Chicago there would be no difficulty

"In closing let me repeat," said Mr. Kettelle, "the cogent and indisputable reasons why we should annex. Annexation to Chicago means pure water, and an abundance of it, better police and fire protection, better postal delivery, cheaper gas bills and water rates, five-cent railroad fare, no high salaried officials to support, and much lower city taxes."

J. H. Fitch was the next speaker and a forcible one. He called attention to the fact that annexation will not change the town government of Lake View.

"We retain, if annexed, our local Town Assessor, who fixes the taxable values of our property for all taxable purposes, and our local Collector, Supervisor, and Town Clerk; hence the valuation on which we will be taxed will remain the same, whether we unite with Chicago or not. This being so, the rate of taxation determines our taxes. The rate of taxation in Chicago is just half as large as in Lake View, consequently annexation means the lowering of our taxes just 50 per cent. After June 29 we will pay just half as much money for taxes as we pay now."

Other speakers were Ernest McGaffey, A. G. Anderson, and Mr. Novak, all property owners and taxpayers.

THEY FAVOR UNITED ACTION.

Annexationists Desirous That the Two Central City Committees Should Act Together.

The Democratic City Central Committee is tardy in taking hold of the annexation movement. It has thus far taken no action and Chairman Gaynor and Secretary Rosenbaum failed to attend the conference in Corporation Counsel Hutchinson's office last Saturday. These gentlemen have not explained their absence. It was desired that they call the committee together and coöperate with the annexationists. There is no politics in this election. Party lines will not be drawn, and it for this reason that the Republican Committee has hesitated about organizing the city, preferring to wait until the Democratic leaders signified their willingness to join them. Of course Messrs. Gaynor and Rosenbaum can delay the work by refusing to call a meeting of their committee, but the Democratic County Committeed meets tomorrow night, and it is probable that the matter will be discussed.

Corporation Counsel Hutchinson, who represents Mayor Cregier, is Chairman of the County Committee. He was sent for yesterday afternoon and went to annexation headquarters, and on ascertaining what the Republican City Committee had done he said he would notify the Democratic County Committee to that effect. He did not know that that committee would act with the Republican City Committee. Col. Scribner and Mr. Mamer did not deem this material so long as the Democrats aided the cause of annexation by agreeing to distribute the tickets and supply some of the precincts with peddlers.

All the towns interested in the election were represented in the meeting and gave encouraging reports of the outlook. Mr. Mamer said it was necessary in order to secure united action in the city that the Democratic City Committee should coöperate and it was time that something was being done. It was no small matter to set the party machinery in motion and obtain ticket peddlers. The Republican City Committee stood ready to do everything possible.

Col. Scribner agreed with Mr. Mamer as to the urgent necessity of prompt action, because there was an apparent apathy among the city voters. The people generally, he believed, were in favor of annexation, yet few of them knew that there would be an election a week from Saturday. Those who were aware of the proximity of the election were waiting for somebody else to take the initiative, and he had an idea that it would be better to let both Central Committees take the matter in hand and organize a citizens' movement. The county employés would peddle tickets and if business-men were asked to do so they would have their employés do likewise.

Mr. Mamer thought a Citizens' Committee at this late day would be impracticable, and Mr. Bisbee declared that he believed in the machine in politics. A citizens' movement would not, in his opinion, amount to anything, and the true theory was to allow the Central Committees to manage the campaign jointly.

James C. Strain, Secretary of the Democratic County Committee, took this view of it, and he and Mr. Hutchinson agreed to report to Col. Scribner and Mr. Mamer Saturday.

Copies of the city tickets, all of which are printed "For annexation," were exhibited at the meeting.

TACTICS OF HYDE PARK "ANTIS."

What They Hope to Accomplish by Means of a "Snide" Ticket.

The Hyde Park annexationists want all of the big village annexed and they have printed their tickets accordingly, but the "antis" have resorted to sharp practice. All along it has been supposed that the vote would be for or against annexation without any hair splitting. The "antis," however, are going to print tickets "for" and "against" the annexation of all that portion of Hyde Park north of Ninety-fifth street and east of Stony Island avenue. In detail it is the intention to have the tickets printed "for" and "against" the annexation of sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36 of township 38, range 14; sections 19, 29, 30, 31, and 32 of township 38, range 15; sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 26 of township 37, range 14; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32 of township 37, range 15.

On the impulse the average voter on examining a ticket printed in this way would regard it as one that had been more carefully prepared than that which simply bore the inscription, "For the annexation of the whole of Hyde Park." But it is a cunningly devised scheme to defeat annexation, and if it should carry it would leave out Pullman, Kensington, Riverdale, and Roseland. The antis shrewdly counted. They hoped to secure enough votes from the annexationists to prevent the annexation of the whole of Hyde Park. The consequence would be that even if there were enough votes for the "snide" ticket to annex the portion north of Ninety-fifth street and east of Stony Island avenue, it could not come into the city because Chicago would have voted "For the annexation of the whole of Hyde Park."

PURE WATER FOR THE SUBURBS.

Annexation Will Give Suburbanites Free Luxuries Which Now Are Costly.

The Annexation Committee presents the following comparative statement of water rates in Chicago and Lake:

Water is an essential element in every well regulated family. And what we want in Lake is cheaper and better water and plenty of it. Compare the rates in Chicago with those in the Town of Lake and see which are the cheaper.

Chicago water rates by the ordinance of July 30, 1883, on dwellings:

Front.	1-story.	2-story.
12 to 15	$4.00	$5.50
15 to 18	5.00	6.50
18 to 21	6.00	7.50
21 to 24	7.00	8.50
24 to 27	8.00	9.50
27 to 30	9.00	10.50

These rates include one bath and one closet in dwellings. Discount for prompt payments 12½ per cent.

LAKE RATES ON DWELLINGS, ORDINANCE, 1887.

Front.	1-story.	2-story.
14 to 15	$3.50	$4.50
15½ to 17½	4.00	5.00
17½ to 19½	5.00	6.00
19½ to 22½	6.00	7.00
22½ to 25	7.00	8.00
25 to 27½	8.00	9.00
27½ to 30	9.00	10.00

In addition to charge for frontage, dwellings are charged $2 for bath and $2 for closet. (See Case 1 of Ordinance.) Discount for prompt payments, 25 per cent.

It will be seen from the above that the Chicago rates are lower, notwithstanding the 25 per cent rebate ordered by the Town Board to influence votes on annexation. For house twenty feet front in Chicago the rate would be, including bath and closet, $7.50, discount 12½ per cent, net $6.56.

In Lake the rate for same house is front $7, closet $2, bath $2, total $11—discount 25 per cent, net $8.25.

If you doubt this compare your water receipts in Lake with those in Chicago, and it will be found on investigation that the Chicago rates are levied upon the theory that the man of limited means should have a bath and water closet at the lowest cost possible, and if a man has more of these necessary appurtenances in his house he pays extra for them.

As to the discount of 25 per cent allowed by the Town Board upon the last semi-annual payment it will be found upon investigation that the town could ill afford to make this reduction in view of the demand which will soon be made upon the town for increased water facilities. If such a reduction can safely be made, why was not the ordinance fixing the rates amended so as to bring the rates down to those in Chicago?

It is quite evident that Lake must in the near future have more and a better quality of water. She now owns her own works, but obtains her supply through Hyde Park tunnel, which extends only a short distance into the lake, where the water is not free from polution of Hyde Park sewage and the Calumet River.

When the demands of Hyde Park require her tunnel she will certainly use it and Lake must then depend upon herself. She may be able to make temporary provision, but her revenues are totally inadequate to provide a source of supply which we ought to have and which can be provided through the immense resources of the City of Chicago. The most ultra anti-annexationists concede that ultimately Lake will become a part of Chicago. Why not, then, join hands with Chicago now and assist her in providing us with an abundant supply of pure water?

It has been urged that Chicago has not now a sufficient supply for herself. This is not true. It appears by the last report of the Commissioner of Public Works that all restrictions were removed during the summer months, and yet "there was an abundance of water at all times." From the same report it appears that the capacity of the present pumping works in Chicago is 153,000,000 gallons for each twenty-four hours, while the greatest demand ever made upon them during the year was 120,745,850 gallons, the average daily demand being about 100,000,000 gallons. The new tunnel now in process of construction will add greatly to the supply as well as the quality of the water in Chicago, and Lake can share it if she will.

It is true that Chicago lays her water mains out of the general fund, and not by special assessments. The greater portion of Lake is now supplied with mains, as is also Chicago, and the remaining portion can easily be provided for out of the amount that will be expended in this territory.

Have no fears. Chicago's millions of property affords a rich field from which to derive a revenue to care for the wants of all its people.

ANNEXATION COMMITTEE.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

James Lovell Little.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—James Lovell Little, a prominent merchant, manufacturer, and railroad official, died here, today aged 79 years. He was a native of Marshfield, but came to Boston in his early manhood and there his whole business life was passed. He was President of the Kearsage mills, the Middlesex corporation, and of the Boston Gas Light Company. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Oliver H. P. Cary.

MARION, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—Oliver H. P. Cary, a Captain of the Mexican War, Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment in the Rebellion, and a Brigadier General at the close of the war, died this morning, aged 70 years. He served in the Indiana Legislature in 1866 and 1878.

Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not take any other. Sold by all druggists.

DEARBORN OBSERVATORY.

DEDICATION EXERCISES AT THE OBSERVATORY YESTERDAY.

The Home of Astronomy in Chicago One of the Best Equipped in the Country—The Practical Value of the Science of the Stars Discussed by Various Speakers—Recalling a Remarkable Incident of the First Evening the Big Telescope Was Mounted.

A more perfect day for the dedication of Dearborn Observatory could not have been desired. The afternoon exercises were held in the grove just north of the observatory. A platform was erected for the speakers and camp-chairs provided for the 400 or more people present. The shade of the oak trees with which the grounds surrounding the observatory are generously provided and a cool, fresh breeze from the lake tempered the warm sunshine and made participation in the exercises of the day a pleasure.

For an hour before the exercises began the observatory was visited and carefully explained by those in attendance. These inamined many members of the Chicago Astronomical Society, members of the faculty of the university, members of the Alumni Association, and friends of the university.

The Hon. J. Young Scammon, LL. D., presided at the afternoon meeting. The exercises were opened with the singing of "Old Hundred" by the audience and prayer by the Rev. Dr. William Fawcett.

A hymn written for the occasion by Prof. C. W. Pearson was then sung. This was followed by an address by James H. Raymond, A. M., representing the Alumni Association. Mr. Raymond said the occasion would be best graced by some discovery in astronomy, but as he was neither a theoretical nor a practical astronomer he must confess in advance his inability to thus grace it. Astronomy was the oldest of the sciences, yet ever fresh and new. It will continue in its discoveries till the heavens shall roll together as a scroll. The cry "cui bono?" was one that was continually being raised. Astronomy answered it with the discovery of the law of gravitation and a thousand and one useful applications of law discovered by astronomy. The science of astronomy has demonstrated those laws that have made the art of astronomy possible. To properly study the science requires keen observation, careful computation, and honesty with facts discovered. And the study of astronomy as no other study cultivates these qualities.

Strange as it may seem, three of the fundamental principles of our Government are not yet firmly established, although this day is the anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. Those three principles are the right of personal liberty, the right of property in land, and the right of representation in all forms of government. Next to divine revelation, nothing is so conducive to civilization as international communication. The benefits of easy and safe communication between nations have never been overstated. It is this communication, frequent and by speedy means, that will forever settle these three principles of which I have just spoken; and in this communication astronomy stands at the helm.'

THEIR EXAMPLE SOLVES THE PROBLEM.

On behalf of the Alumni Association Mr. Raymond acknowledged the great obligations they were under to Mr. J. Y. Scammon, Mr. J. B. Hobbs, and to the Chicago Astronomical Society. What they had done answers the question. "How shall the wealthy man dispose of that which he cannot take to the other world?"

At the conclusion of Mr. Raymond's address another hymn written by Prof. Pearson was sung, and Prof. George W. Hough, A. M., Director of the observatory, gave a description of the observatory building and the dome and mountings of the great telescope.

The Hon. E. B. McCagg, President of the society, was then introduced by Mr. Scammon and made an interesting address. "The material growth of Chicago, great as it had been was due not alone to geographical position," he said. It had been due as much to earnest hearts and active endeavor. Not all efforts for its growth and improvement had been always successful. One of these stirring efforts for the scientific improvement and growth of this city he would relate. He described the first movement in Chicago for the organization of the Chicago Astronomical Society and the purchase by Thomas Hoyne for the society of the present telescope, then the largest refracting instrument in the world. And though instruments of longer focal distance have since been made it is doubtful if any telescope of greater practical value for astronomical work has been among them. The first evening after its mounting in Chicago a companion to Sirius hitherto unseen was discovered. The unfortunate circumstances of the connection of the observatory with the old Chicago University were briefly related, including a history of the litigation growing out of this connection. The work that has been done by the observatory was outlined. Mr. McCagg concluded this part of his address by saying that perhaps on the whole the instrument had not yet taken its proper place in astronomical work, but expressed the hope that now that it again has a home of its own in connection with a strong university it would be the instrument for the most valuable astronomical work.

He closed his address with a beautiful picture of the possibilities of astronomy not only as an element of education but in making the world better.

After the singing of the Northwestern hymn Mr. Scammon called on President Cummings to pronounce the benediction.

EVENING EXERCISES.

The closing exercises were held in the evening at the First Methodist Church. The spacious audience room of the church was filled with people interested in the observatory and the university. Mr. James B. Hobbs, whose generous gift of the observatory building has given the observatory a home and the university the benefit of close connection with it, presided. He spoke briefly of the gratification it was to him to feel that he had aided the observatory and the university. The warm words of the friends of the two organizations were gratifying to him, but more than all he was gratified to see so many present, testifying by their presence the interest they felt in the cause of education.

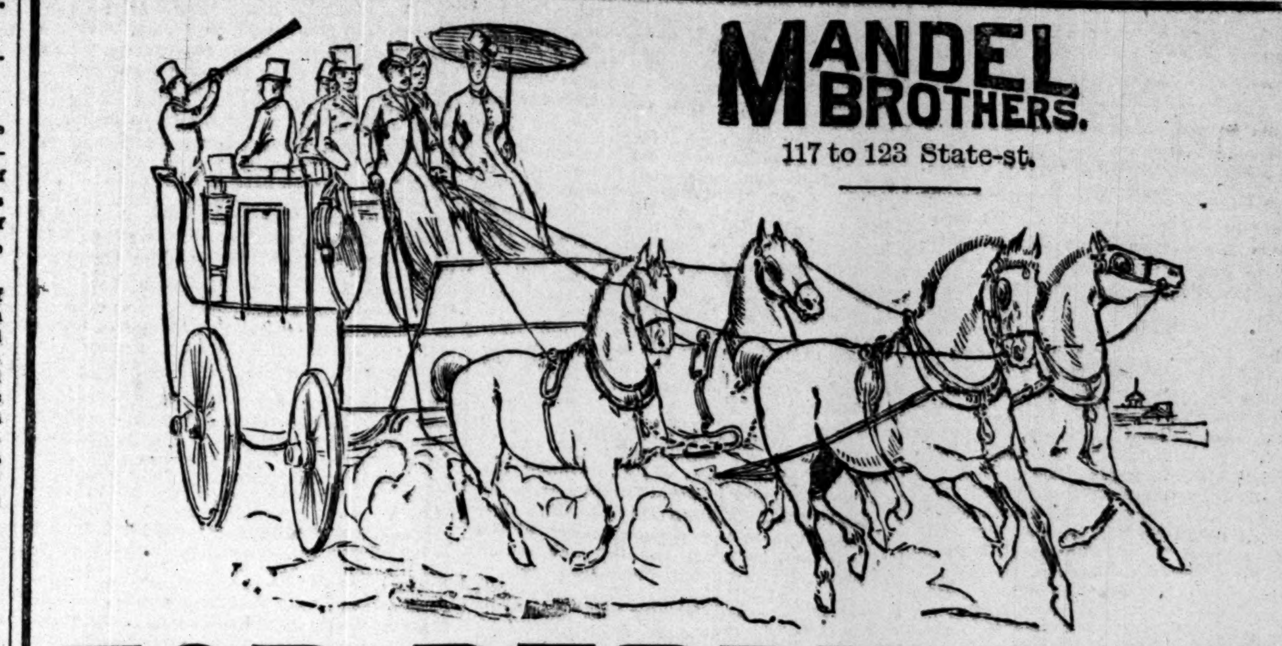
Dr. Cummings, President of the university, announced that in recognition of Mr. Hobbs' magnificent gift, and as a meagre expression of their gratitude, the trustees of the university had decided that the recently endowed chair of astronomy should hereafter be known as the James B. Hobbs Professorship of Astronomy. This announcement was greeted with prolonged applause by the vast congregation. Prayer was offered by Rev. Henry B. Ridgaway, D. D., President of Garrett Biblical Institute, after which Mr. Hobbs introduced Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., President of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., who made the address of the evening. Dr. Gilman said doubt is a poor investigator. The work of scientific men is not as so many believe, to tear down, it is to build up. Their work is to unravel the mysteries about us; to establish truth. It was not religion or even the Roman Catholic Church that imprisoned Galileo, but human nature. That same human nature that is now intolerant of having its preconceived theories disproved or ideas disputed. In the hierarchy of the sciences astronomy stands high. From electricity, photography, telegraphy, and mathematics, from all these royal lines of intelligence it draws its strength. The progress of the century is nowhere more strikingly shown than in astronomy. From recent investigation and research in the cuneiform characters of ancient Babylon the opinion of antiquity is confirmed that these people were the first astronomers.

The invention of the telescope marks the beginning of accurate observations. The part Americans have taken in the development of the lens and the telescope is within the memory of men now living. It was the gift by a private citizen of a telescope to a college that gave the great impulse to astronomic science in this country. One of the features of recent astronomic work has been the discovery of asteroids, and fully one-third of the asteroids discovered have been by American astronomers, or at least through telescopes of American manufacture.

The meeting closed with the benediction by President Cummings.

Would Not Accept the Badge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The President's reception this afternoon was attended by nearly 300 persons, the majority being delegates to the meeting of the patriotic order Sons of America, now being held in this city. During the reception Mr. Spofford, one of the leading members, attempted to fasten a badge of the order upon the President's breast, but he politely but firmly refused to accept it.



MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.

FOR DERBY DAY.

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES
—IN—
PARASOLS AND COSTUMES
EXPRESSLY IMPORTED FOR THIS OCCASION.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

The Episcopalian Diocesan Council Adjourns—Banquet of Wheelock Alumnæ.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The second day's session of the Diocesan Council for the Diocese of Milwaukee opened tamely. The early hours were monotonous, varied only by a brief but spicy debate over the admission to the union of the Council of Trinity Parish, Wauwatosa. It was admitted with St. Luke's, Bay View, and Grace of Menominee. At the afternoon session the question of lay representation in the council was taken up after a long discussion, which threatened at times to become caustic. A resolution changing the representation was carried. It is proposed to give each parish two lay delegates. All parishes having over fifty communicants will have one extra delegate for each 100 communicants or fraction above the first fifty. Missions will be allowed two delegates. This evening a proposition to cut off a portion of the northern part of the diocese and add to a new Minnesota diocese was voted down. The council then adjourned sine die.

"The Wheelock girls," as the alumnæ of a select school which flourished here years ago are called, held a reunion and banquet today at the Athenæum. Mrs. Southwell of Chicago and Mrs. Trowbridge—formerly the Misses Wheelock and heads of the school—were present. Mrs. Sarah Burke Carr, President of the association, delivered a speech of welcome. The dining-room was decorated in pink. Covers were laid for eighty and all the places were taken.

The Interminable Howard Case.

JACKSON, Tenn., June 19.—[Special.]—In the Howard libel case the defense still holds the floor. A cloud of witnesses have been introduced to establish the identify of the plaintiff, Howard, with Frederick Howlett, and this kind of testimony will probably occupy several days more.

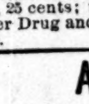
Choking Catarrh.

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises. How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver, and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.



Strains, Sprains, Pains, relieved in one minute by that new, elegant, instantaneous, and infallible antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. The most efficacious, the most agreeable, and the most speedy of all external agents for the relief of Pain and Weakness. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

Apollinaris
Natural Mineral Water
versus
Lake Water.

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC
IN CHICAGO.

'The bad condition of the water used for drinking purposes is said by the physicians to be the cause of the rapid spread of the disease.

'The water supply is taken from the Lake, but the crib is not very far out, and the water which flows into the city mains is contaminated by the sewage.'

N. Y. HERALD, Jan. 28, 1889.

Drink Apollinaris, and Beware of Imitations concocted from Lake Water.

LYON & HEALY

Will Close Saturday afternoons at 1 O'Clock during June, July, and August.

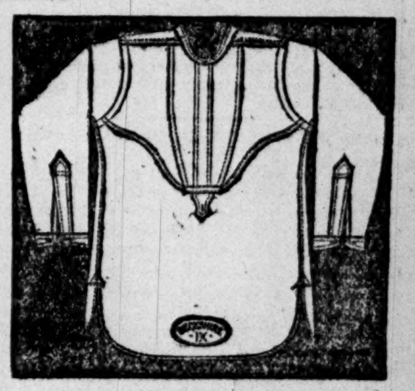
State and Monroe-sts.

NOTICE FOR THE HIGHLIFE.

Our fashionable ladies who are going to visit the Paris Exhibition will not find the House Leoty amongst the exhibitors. They ought, therefore, after their arrival to go to MME. LEOTY'S, 8 Place de la Madeleine, and order one of those marvelous corsets, known all over the world and which are indispensable, before ordering any dresses.

"THE FAIR"
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

HAS JUST SECURED A PURCHASE OF
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS
And will sell Laundered and Unlaundered Dress Shirts at Less than the Cost of Production.



40c For our famous Berkshire Unlaundered Shirts; the same laundered, 55c; former prices, 59c and 75c.

38c For our Boys' Unlaundered; the same laundered, 50c; former price, 50c and 65c.

39c For our Men's 20-Pleat Bosom Unlaundered Dress Shirt; the same laundered, 58c; former price, 50c and 75c.

56c for our Custom-made Unlaundered Dress Shirt, double reinforced, Wamsutta Muslin; the same laundered, 72c; former price, 75c and 95c.

72c For our BEST CHICAGO SHIRT, guaranteed no better made; the same launder 88c; former price, 95c a $1.25.

This Sale Will Be Continued Only as Long as It Will Take to Sell This Special Lot.

HOT, DID YOU SAY?

Well, Summer has come at last. You can keep kule at

"THE HUB"

Thin Clothing
For Little Men,
Tall Men, Big Men,
Biggest of Men.

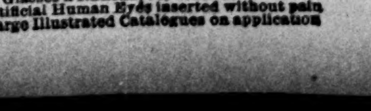
All sizes up to 50 breast measure.

Excellent Black Alpaca Coats, all sizes to 44, $1.00.
Linen Dusters, 75c and $1.00.
Special Sale all sizes up to 44 Men's Fancy Mohair & Brilliantine Coats and Vests to match, worth $5.00, for only........ $2.95
Fancy Striped Linen Vests, only 62c.
Single and Double Breasted White and Fancy Vests, finest grades, $1.00 up to $5.00.
Office Coats, 25c and 50c.

For Friday and Friday only. Only one to a customer. Sale commences at 10 a. m.
500 men will be kept cool by being sold a nice Office Coat at the extremely high price of a NICKEL—just.. 5c
Only on Friday, remember.
1,000 Men's and Boys' Mackinaw Straw Hats, worth up to a dollar, for 25c.
Attend our great sale of Men's fine, soft Fur Crush Hats; $1 25 quality, 7 shades, for just 63c.

"THE HUB"
Chicago's undeniably can't-be-undersold and always truthful Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
Northwest Corner State and Jackson-sts.

L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN,
88 MADISON-ST. (TRIBUNE BUILDING),
Importer and Manufacturer of Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects' Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.



SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Windguard Chimney-Tops for Defective Smoke-Flues. Sewers cleaned, repaired, and deodorized. WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

DYERS and CLEANERS | Weber & Pfeifer
Lace Curtain Clean'g
111 Dearborn-St.
WORKS, 4430 State-st

THEIR SCHOOL DAYS O'ER.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES HERALD APPROACHING VACATIONS.

Students at the Northwestern University Revive the Old Customs of Ivy-Day—The Alumni Association Holds a Business Meeting After the Exercises—The Chicago Manual Training School Graduates More than Fifty Young Men—Those Who Won Prizes.

The custom of observing "Ivy-Day" was reëstablished by the outgoing senior class of the Northwestern University. The last class to observe it was that of '77. At 9:30 o'clock the students, especially those of the classes of '89 and '90, gathered at the west entrance of University Hall. The Northwestern Band played a number of selections and the "Ivy Oration" was delivered by H. F. Briggs. His subject was "The Scholar and Progress." Following this the ivy was planted and the spade was presented by Philip R. Shumway, President of the class of '89, to Charles H. Zimmermann, President of the class of '90. In presenting the spade to the class of '90 the hope was expressed that the custom so happily reëstablished would remain a permanent one.

Immediately following the ivy exercises were the field-day sports, postponed from Tuesday. They were interfered with somewhat by rain and the spongy condition of the ground. For this reason the records made were not up to those of former years. The officers of the day were: Marshal, H. F. Briggs; judges, P. R. Shumway, A. E. Elmore, and O. M. Howard; timers, H. R. Howell and F. C. Whitehead; starter, C. S. Graves; referee, Prof. Greiner.

The sports included seventeen events, for each of which there was a prize or a medal presented by the Greek letter societies, the College Association, or individuals. The gold medal presented to the class taking the greatest number of prizes was won by the class of '91.

The Alumni Association held its business meeting in the college chapel at 2 o'clock. About forty members of the association were present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. James Frake presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. B. Leach. Among the alumni present were ex-Ald. Hamline, R. P. Hollett, Prof. Robert Baird, James Frake, the Rev. R. H. Pooley, Dr. Eben Clapp, the Rev. W. B. Leach, Dr. Leonard Skelton, the Rev. W. H. Crawford, Miss May Henry, Miss May Moore, Miss Albertine Wales, Miss Helen Pearsons, Miss Fannie Simpson, Miss Ambrose, Miss Alling, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Patten, Prof. C. W. Pearson, James H. Raymond, and Dr. W. P. Hall.

Dr. Eben Clapp read a report of the Executive Committee, briefly outlining the work of that committee for the last year.

The Treasurer, Mr. James H. Raymond, gave a full report of the finances of the association.

On motion of the Rev. James Haney of the class of '61 a vote of thanks was tendered on behalf of the association to Gov. John Evans for the completion of his donation of $100,000 to the endowment of the university. The resolution will be presented today at the commencement audience for their ratification.

Three members of the Board of Directors were elected, as follows: Dr. M. C. Bragdon, F. M. Elliott, and E. L. Shuman.

The records prepared by the historian were referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. The association then adjourned to attend the dedicatory exercises of Dearborn Observatory.

CLASS OF FIFTY-THREE GRADUATED.

Commencement Exercises at the Chicago Manual Training School—Prize Winners.

Fifty-three young men walked away from the Chicago Manual Training School yesterday morning with gilt-edged diplomas protruding from their pockets. They composed the largest graduation class in the history of the school.

The exercises yesterday consisted of the reading of essays, presentation of certificates and diplomas, and awarding of prizes. Fully 400 people listened to the essays in the school hall. The graduates were:

George C. Bailey,
Minard Barbour,
Robert F. Beardsley,
Clinton Blake,
William D. Bradley,
John C. Brodhead,
Charles Bulot,
Arthur Lake Canfield,
William Leonard Colt,
William K. Cowan,
Robert Malcolm Currer,
William J. Currer,
Dwight P. Cutler,
Henry Cheney Eddy,
George F. Emory,
L. G. Fisher Jr.,
Robert F. Ford,
Edward J. Fowler,
Edward McKim Hagar,
Hubert P. Harmon,
Louis Evans Herrick,
Frederick G. Hessler,
Nelson Sawtel Hopkins,
John C. Parkes Jr.,
Robert T. Pearce,
Ashley Pomroy Peck,
Charles H. Peterson,
Roger Swope Pitkin,
Charles Lake Ransom,
Herman O. Rheinhardt,
Frank D. Richardson,
Adolph Rosenthal,
James R. Sloan,
Bernard V. Swenson,
Charles Harry Tobey,
Irving Usner,
Walter C. Wickersham,
Frederic Yost,
Samuel Newland Huhn,
George A. Hutchinson,
Frederick C. Johnson,
Percy A. Kley,
Warren Harmon Lewis,
Alvin E. Lindrooth,
Alfred F. C. Lotz,
Leroy Hawley McBean,
Frank B. Marshall,
Albert T. Misch,
Andrew B. Murray,
Elbert F. Norton,
Lee Wesson Parke.

The prize for the highest degree of excellence in scholarship, drawing, shopwork, and deportment during the entire course of three years was awarded to Walter L. Canfield. The prize for excellence in drawing was given to Harry Tobey. William D. Bradley drew the prize for excellence in shopwork.

ALUMNI DAY AT BELOIT COLLEGE.

Interesting Proceedings at the Various Meetings—The Prize Oratorical Contest.

BELOIT, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—This has been alumni day of Beloit College, and besides various other interesting exercises there have been alumni meetings private and public. The morning exercises consisted of the Rice extemporaneous prize speaking contests by the juniors. There were four speakers—A. S. Wheeler, Dubuque, Ia.; S. M. Smith, Galena, Ill.; F. M. Jack, Beloit, Wis., and A. E. Matheson, Elkhorn, Wis. The subject was "The Unequal Distribution of Wealth as Affecting Our National Prosperity," and Mr. Matheson was the successful speaker.

The class day exercises took place in the open air, and consisted of a class history by H. B. Kummel of Milwaukee; class statistics, by A. H. Armstrong of Chicago; poem, by W. C. Shipnes, Beloit; oration, J. W. Blodgett, Sharon; prophecy, A. Blaisdell, Beloit, and the President's address, by G. B. Ingersoll, Beloit.

The Alumni Association held a banquet this afternoon and during the session the following officers of the Alumni Association were reëlected: President, R. D. Salisbury, Beloit; Vice-President, James Porter, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, C. E. Wheeler, Beloit. The report from L. E. Holden that the college lacked only $10,000 of the necessary amount to secure the $200,000 endowment created great enthusiasm. It was also stated that $6,000 had been promised toward a new Science Hall. A strong resolution asking Prof. R. D. Salisbury not to sever his connection with the college, as he is contemplating doing, was passed by the association. At a public meeting of the Alumni Association tonight there was an address by the Rev. Charles L. Morgan of Moline, Ill., class of '71, and a poem by Dr. Henry S. Metcalf of Mount Carroll, Ill., class of '79. The annual reception at President Eaton's residence was a pleasant social event.

At the meeting of the trustees this afternoon the resignations of Dr. S. W. Eaton and S. T. Merrill were accepted, and new trustees were elected as follows: E. G. Keith, James H. Moore, R. E. Jenkins, and N. P. Hale, all of Chicago.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

One Hundred Young Men Graduate—President Harrison Made a LL. D.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 19.—The commencement exercises at Princeton College closed today. Degrees were conferred upon the graduating class, which numbered about one hundred. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon President Harrison and upon the Hon. George Gray, Senator from Delaware, an alumnus of the class of 1859. Dr. Patton announced that property to the value of $250,000 had been given the college in the first year of his administration. Dr. McCosh was greeted with great enthusiasm.

The exercises of this morning marked the closing of the first year of President Patton's administration. At 10:30 the trustees, headed by Gov. Green, President Patton, and Dr. McCosh, and followed by the class of 1889, went to the First Presbyterian church, which was crowded. Lewis S. Mudge of New Jersey delivered the Latin salutatory. He was followed by Fred Neher of New York, who gave the English salutatory. Only four of the twelve honorary orations were actually delivered in public, it having been found advisable to excuse the others to shorten the exercises.

Prizes were announced and degrees conferred, those of A. B. and B. S. and C. E. upon the graduating classes of the academic and scientific departments respectively; A. M., Ph. D., and D. Sc. upon a large number of post graduates who came up for those honors.

Dr. Patton then gave a brief sketch of the material prosperity of the year, in the course of which he announced the foundation of a large number of new scholarships, prizes, etc., and told of a number of new books published by members of the faculty, among them Dr. McCosh, Dr. Shields, and Profs. Young and West. He said that, altogether, the gifts to the college in money and real estate during the year would amount to about $250,000.

Robert Elliott Speer delivered the valedictory oration, which has never been excelled in the college for power, eloquence, and feeling. Its general theme was "The Liberalistic Temper."

AT LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

Graduating Exercises and the Alumni Reunion—St. Mary's School Commencement.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The thirty-fourth annual commencement of the collegiate department and the fifth annual commencement of the theological department of Lombard University were held this forenoon in the university hall. The graduates from the theological department were Charles A. G. Garst of Galesburg and Carrie A. Rice of Englewood. From the collegiate department the following graduated: George E. Dutton, Sycamore; Frank H. Fowler, Bradford; E. P. McConnell, Chicago; Allen F. Moore, Monticello; W. T. Smith, Yates City; Elmer E. Taylor, Wellsville, Mo.; Vanna R. Williams, Galesburg. Degrees were conferred on the graduates by Dr. N. White, President of the University, at the close of the program.

The year has been a prosperous one, the attendance being larger than for several years. At the alumni reunion a movement was set on foot to endow a $25,000 professorship in honor of the memory of the late President Weston. The board of trust took preliminary steps toward the erection of a large hall. One of the most interesting features of the commencement was the ladies' contest in declamation for the Townsend prizes Tuesday evening.

A banquet this afternoon closed the commencement. Many alumni have attended the exercises.

St. Mary's School, Knoxville, has just closed the most prosperous of the twenty-one years of its existence. The commencement exercises were held in the study hall today. The salutatory was given by Miss Kate A. Phillips of Eau Claire, Wis., and the valedictory by Clara L. Wheeler of Chicago. The Rt. Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., presided, delivered the address to the class, and conferred diplomas upon the following: Stella M. Jackson, Centralia, Wis.; Effie K. Johnson, Mount Carmel; Grace P. Jones, Stevens Point, Wis.; Thirza Perkins, Kirkwood; Kate A. Phillips, Eau Claire, Wis.; Isabel Porter, Denison, Tex.; Marion E. Potter, Freeport; L. May Short, Topeka, Kas.; Alice B. Stone, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Grace K. Warnock, Chicago; Clara L. Wheeler, Chicago; Marion D. Woodyard, Socorro, N. M.

Cornell University Trustee Elected.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—After an exciting contest for Cornell University trustee the alumni today elected Frank H. Hiscock, '75, of Syracuse. It was resolved to raise the tuition fee during and after the year 1890-1891 from $75 yearly to $125. President Adams, Chairman Henry W. Sage of the Board of Trustees, and Dean Hutchins of the law school were appointed a committee to reorganize the department of history and political science. The degrees conferred numbered 169.

St. Joseph's Catholic College.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 19.—The commencement exercises of St. Joseph's College in this city, the only Catholic college for young men studying for the priesthood in this diocese, were held this afternoon. The graduates were J. S. McKeegan of Lawler, Ia.; T. J. McCarthy and W. J. Kirby, Sioux City; E. L. Bullard, West Union, Ia.; E. J. Dougherty, Coldwater, Ia., and W. Banfield of Cuba City, Wis. Fifteen clergymen of the diocese were present from outside the city. Very Rev. Father Ryan, Vicar General of the diocese, presented the diplomas and premiums.

It Is Now Des Moines College.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of Des Moines College are being held this week. The chief features are the change of name from the University of Des Moines to Des Moines College and the inauguration of the Rev. H. L. Stetson, D. D., as President. This evening the Alumni Association held its annual reunion. There has been a reorganization of the business affairs of the college.

University of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The thirty-sixth annual commencement of the University of Wisconsin took place today. Degrees were conferred upon 162 graduates. Tonight the annual alumni reception and ball were held. The Board of University Regents, at its session today, elected Prof. C. E. Bennett of Nebraska State University to the chair of Latin, made vacant by the death of Prof. Lucius Heritage. Gen. E. E. Bryant, attorney for the Postoffice Department under President Cleveland, was elected Dean of the Law College, to succeed I. C. Sloan. William F. Vilas was elected member of the faculty.

Lawrence University Dedication.

APPLETON, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The dedication of Ormsley's Ladies' Hall of Lawrence University took place this afternoon. Addresses were made by the Rev. E. G. Updyke of Racine, Mrs. J. Scott Davis of Wausau, and Robert McMillan of Oshkosh. The President's reception was held tonight in the college chapel. The joint Board of Trustees and Visitors have elected the following officers: President, R. McMillan, Oshkosh; Vice-President, N. C. Griffin, Fond du Lac; Secretary, J. S. Buck, Appleton; Treasurer, S. K. Wambold, Appleton.

Iowa State University.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 19.—The State University closed its annual commencement today with the graduating exercises of the collegiate department. There were thirty-two ladies and gentlemen upon whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred. Several other degrees were also conferred. Tonight the annual reception of the President of the University took place.

La Salle Seminary, Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises at La Salle Seminary, Boston's fashionable young ladies' school, took place this afternoon, when a class of eighteen was graduated. The Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., of Cambridge delivered the address. An alumnæ banquet with an address by Mrs. Maria Upham Drake concluded the exercises.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

It is estimated that the flood loss in Williamsport, Pa., will reach $10,000,000.

Charles S. Collins, for many years a leading editorial writer on the Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, died last night.

The Convention of Mining Engineers met in Denver yesterday and listened to addresses by Senator Wolcott and President Pearce.

Hardy Hamilton, who in February last murdered Joe Lee, a Chinaman, and was convicted of the murder, was hanged at Rome, Ga., yesterday.

James Gregory, living near Helena, Ark., was shot and killed Tuesday by James Crosby. The latter accused Gregory of sending him White Cap warnings.

Davenport's City Council has discovered that $1,100 too much was paid to Mrs. A. W. Cook on a street contract. The Street Commissioner will be investigated.

Robert Bevering while driving with a girl near Silver Spring Station, a suburb of Milwaukee, last night, collided with the Northwestern pay car. Bevering and the girl were killed.

Prof. William Hyde Appleton has been elected temporary President of the Swarthmore College to succeed Dr. Magill, who tendered his resignation yesterday after a term of eighteen years.

A temporary association has been formed at Lexington, Ky., for the purpose of holding a two days' meeting, consisting of running and trotting races, July 4 and 5. The Kentucky Association course will be used.

H. W. Hammond, representing an English syndicate, has selected a site at Vallejo, opposite Mare Island Navy-Yard, Cal., for extensive iron and steel works. Ten million dollars have been subscribed for the purpose by English capitalists.

The jury at Greenville, Miss., in the case of S. H. Whitworth, indicted for the murder of Ivers at Rising Sun in July of last year, yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty. Whitworth was returned to jail to answer another indictment for shooting with intent to kill.

THREE LAKE BOATS GO ASHORE.

One Spot Seven Miles South of Duluth Catches Them in a Fog.

DULUTH, Minn., June 19.—[Special.]—The stmr City of Cleveland and schr John Martin, coal laden for Two Harbors and West Superior, went ashore during an extremely heavy fog last night about seven miles north of here. The Cleveland got a hole in her as she went against the rocks. She will have to be unloaded before she can move, as her bottom rests on the rocks.

The tug Record of Duluth was telegraphed to bring pumps and divers, which passed here for the disaster at 3 p. m. The tug Stone of this port was called early this morning and has been there all day.

At 9 p. m. both tugs arrived here with the Martin in a leaking condition, but not to such an extent that she cannot be kept free of water by pumping. They report the City of Cleveland badly twisted and full of water on the beach.

Just fifteen minutes before this accident, or at 1 a. m., the prop C. A. Street went ashore a mile south of the point where the City of Cleveland fetched up. She was gotten off by the Record and will arrive here in the morning. Her consort, the Halstead, narrowly escaped going ashore by casting her anchor in time to save herself.

[The City of Cleveland is rated A 1* in Inland Lloyd's Vessel Register, and is valued at $100,000, and was built at Cleveland in 1882. The John Martin is valued at $35,000 on an A 2 rating. Both boats belong to the M. A. Bradley fleet, and, in accordance with the rule of that syndicate, carry no insurance.]

Speedy Aid Asked from Chicago.

In response to a dispatch early in the day from Capt. Inman, the Duluth wrecker, to the Dunham Towing & Wrecking Company of this city two pumps left here last night on a special train just ahead of the "limited" over the Northwestern for the wrecks. The pumps were a fourteen inch Worthington and a twelve inch rotary. The special train was to keep just ahead of the "limited," and was to reach Duluth at 9 o'clock this morning. Capt. T. A. Johnson had charge of the outfit for the Dunham Company.

Later in the day Capt. Inman sent a second telegram calling for two more pumps. Ald. Dunham at once arranged with Ira H. Owen to have them sent from Escanaba, and they will also be in Duluth this morning. They are equal in capacity to the Dunham pumps.

From the anxiety to get assistance in such force to the stranded vessels and the heavy expense incurred for special trains it was believed both were in a dangerous position where time was the all important question in floating them.

Reports to the Owners at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—[Special.]—Telegrams to M. A. Bradley, controlling owner of the steamer City of Cleveland and schooner John Martin, state that both vessels went ashore at 11:15 this morning in a heavy fog, seven miles from Two Harbors. The steamer is in bad shape and half full of water. One tug has been sent to the schooner, and it was thought she could be got off at once without injury and towed to Two Harbors without lightering. Both vessels are coal laden for Two Harbors and Duluth. A diver and steam-pumps have been sent from Duluth. The owner of a small interest in the Cleveland has some insurance, but the amount is not known. Mr. Bradley has no insurance on any of his vessels.

GENERAL MARINE NEWS.

The New York Central's Lake Freight Warehouse at Buffalo Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—The lake freight warehouse of the New York Central Road adjoining the city "A" elevator was burned this morning. Little freight was in the house at the time. Loss, about $25,000. It will be rebuilt immediately. Freight will be unloaded in the meantime at the West Shore house. The passenger prop Badger State, lying alongside the house, had her port side forward damaged about $1,000. The Gordon Campbell's port quarter was scorched to the extent of $400. The Badger State was to leave tonight for Lake Superior, and will be delayed a few days.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Freights.

Lake grain freights were exceedingly dull yesterday. Shippers did not want many vessels at any price, and several boats went without loads. In some instances 1¾ cents on corn to Buffalo was bid, but so far as known it was not accepted. The small receipts of corn are the main cause of the stagnation. The general opinion among agents was that rates would not drop off, but boats would go for ore. This belief is strengthened by the difficulty in getting coal loads at Buffalo, which is causing a large fleet to go light to Lake Superior for ore that otherwise would come to Chicago with coal and then take grain back.

Charters were: Philadelphia, Harlem, corn and oats; Tioga, corn and rye; Conestoga, oats. To Ogdensburg—W. J. Averell, oats. To Sarnia—I. J. Boyce, Skylark, oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—There is little demand for coal tonnage. Some boats get only part of loads, and others are left on the market. There is no further change in rates, but the feeling is extremely weak. Charters: Omaha, for Chicago, 55 cents; Veronica, Fred Mercur, for Milwaukee, 55 cents; H. S. Pickands, M. W. Page, for Racine, 60 cents; D. P. Dobbins, for Cheboygan, 55 cents. Canal freights are quiet and firm, with rates unaltered.

Around the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—The North Star arrived this morning. She shows little damage above the water-line. It seems she ran about seven feet into the Sheffield.

Timothy Rahill, mate of the Wilbur, has been appointed master of the Fred Mercur, vice George Dayton. The John Plankinton will be ready to load coal tomorrow. She has been here six days getting a new counter balance wheel. The A. P. Wright arrived this morning with a broken wheel. She struck something at Chicago.

Nautical Notes.

An extremely heavy fog hung over the lake, near Point Betsy, last night and vessels were moving under check, sounding their fog signals.

The slow work in handling the cargoes of ore-carriers at Lake Erie ports, so marked early in the season, is at an end, and the best of dispatch is now being given.

Vessel Movements.

South Chicago—Arrived—Ann Maria. Sailed—L. B. Sheppard, E. M. Peck, F. & P. M. No. 1, Ottaway, Mediterranean, Massachusetts, Manhattan, J. E. Johnson.

Buffalo—Arrived—Edwards, Page, Rochester, Omaha, Topeka, Lycoming, Juniata, Vought, Chicago; North Star, Superior. Cleared with sundries: Boston, Chicago, Grand Traverse, for Green Bay. With coal: Veronica, Isabel Reed, for Milwaukee; Omaha, Topeka, for Chicago; David Vance, for Duluth; R. B. Hayes, for Green Bay; Holland, fo Kenosha.

Erie—Cleared—T. H. Shrigley with Constitution, Milwaukee, coal.

Port Dalhousie—Up—Newbury, Rosedale, to Chicago. Down—Haskell, Jennie Mathews.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—City of Traverse, 10 p. m.; A. W. Colton, Keweenaw, 4:40 a. m.; Robert Mills, 5:10; Hackett, McGregor, 7:10; Raleigh, George, Adams, 8:50; Louisiana, 9:30; Eddy, Shaw, 10:50; Birckhead, Commodore, C. B. Jones, 11:30; Fayette, Keith, 1 p. m.; Columbia, Comrade, 2:15; Monohansett, Massasoit, 4:10; Superior, Sandusky, Wallula, 5:50. Down—Cheney Ames, 10:35 p. m.; Olwell, Baldwin, 4 a. m.; Onoko, 6:30; Farwell, Rutter, 12:30 p. m.; Iron King, Iron Queen, 8:10; Sonsmith, 5; Gogebic, W. H. Stevens, 6:40.

Mackinaw City—Down—Gibbs, 12:30 p. m. (Wednesday); Lottie Wolf, 3:20; Duncan City, 4; Syracuse, 7:30; Helena, 8:40. Up—Waverly, 11:40 p. m.; Conestoga, 2:20; May Dun and consort, 3:20; Onaping, Palms, Kate Winslow, Estelle, 2:20 p. m.; S. C. Hall and consorts, 2:40; Pahlow, Dacotah, 6:20. Arrived—Kate Williams. Wind, southwest, light.

Port Huron—Down—Delaware, 4:30 p. m.; Ballantine, 9:40. Up—Commodore, 10 p. m; Downing, 11:30; Philadelphia, 2:10 a. m.; Fort Huron, 9:20; Waverly, 11:30; Arabia, 1 p. m.; Frontenac, Susan Peck, 1:20; Business, 3:20; Hiawatha and consort, 4; Dyer, Rust, Tokio, City of Concord and consort, 5:20; Hebard and consorts, 6:40. Up—Tacoma, 8. Arrived—Ellen Williams.

Detroit—Up—Scotia, Wesley, Westside, 1:50 p. m.; Pandora, 2:45; Hurlbut, Clint, Butts, 4:20; New York, 6:30; Lenty and barges, 8:01; Foley, American Union, C. G. King, 8:20; Ishpeming, 10:20; William Chisholm, 11:50. Down—Conemaugh, 3 p. m.; H. A. Tuttle, 3:20; Lackawanna, 3:45; Grover, Quayle, Sparta, Sumatra, 6:10; Emory Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, 6:40; Oswego, 7:10; James Mowatt, Comanche, J. R. Noyes, 9:40; Delaware, 11:45.

Port of Chicago.

Cleared light—Prop Haywood, Muskegon; schrs Lavinda, Helen Pratt, Ludington; Ostrich, Mackay's Bay; Howard, Manitou Island; Wyman, Linch Bay; America, Hume, Empire State, Menominee; Stephenson, Washburn, Annie Sherwood, Washburn; North Star, Frankfort; Adirondac, Cheboygan; Avery, Cheneaux Island; J. E. Boyce, Eliza, Muskegon; Louise A. Giada, Onekama; Libbie Nau, Mille Coquin Bay; Rosa Belle, Ford River; Annie O. Hanson, Manistee; D. L. Filer, Wm. Grandy, Witbeck, Marinette; Kate Hinchman, Big Bay de Noque; City of Erie, Sutton's Bay; J. A. Holmes, Traverse Bay. With grain—Props Wyoming, Avon, Manistique, Wissahickon, Buffalo, Susquehanna, Erie; schrs Skylark, Port Huron; Ayer, Sarnia.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—Props J. E. Potts, Wilhelm, schrs Florence Lester, Luff, Adirondack, Rosa Belle, America, Delos De Wolf, City of Chicago, R. Kanters, Mosher, E. D. Robinson, I. Stephenson, E. T. Judd, Mike Curry, M. L. Collins, Four Brothers, J. A. Holmes, D. T. Atwater, Mars, Helen Pratt, O. I. Jacobus. With sundries—Props Albany, Pawnee, Harlem, Tioga, Saugatuck, Jay Gould, Chicago, A. D. Hayward, schr Florence Lester. With coal—Props City of Rome, J. B. Lyon, Cayuga, Nebraska, schr J. M. Hutchinson. With pig-iron—Schr Seaman. Light—Prop Clyde.

The Phœnix Mutual Insurance Deal.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 19.—[Special.]—The option given by President Goodman of the Phœnix Mutual Insurance Company of this city to ex-State Senator MacFarlane of Philadelphia to take the controlling interest in the company for $500,000 expires tomorrow. Meantime, under a belief that the Legislature would break up the deal, Goodman recently made a secret agreement to sell out to a local syndicate for $250,000, delivery to be made June 15. The legislative bill, however, is likely to be vetoed by the Governor, and the local syndicate, through apprehension that Goodman will go back on them and sell tomorrow to MacFarlane, have attached the stock today so as to prevent its transfer. The result will be that the fight will now go into the courts.

TWO SCAFFOLD VICTIMS.

WHAT THE CORONER'S JURY DECIDES ABOUT THE ACCIDENTS.

It Holds That the Death of One of the Men Was the Result of a Foreman's Carelessness and Recommends a More Stringent Ordinance—Civil Service Commissioners Compliment Col. Sexton—Brickmakers Walk Out of the Yards—Two Sunstrokes.

James McLean, Contractor Falkanan's foreman, who superintended the construction of the scaffold at the West Side cable power house which fell a week ago, causing the death of James Kydd, was held by the Coroner's jury yesterday afternoon as responsible for the accident. Deputy Coroner Barrett conducted the examination of witnesses at the inquest, which was held at the County Hospital. The hearing of evidence began at 9 o'clock in the morning and lasted until nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the jury spent over an hour in agreeing on a verdict, which they returned in the following form: "We find that James Kydd came to his death June 12 at the power house, Rockwell and Madison streets, from shock and injury by falling with the scaffold on which he was working; and we, the jury, find from the evidence that said scaffold was carelessly, negligently, and improperly constructed under the orders and supervision of James McLean, foreman, and we recommend that said James McLean be apprehended and committed to the County Jail until discharged by due course of law for criminal carelessness in the construction of said scaffold."

The first witness, Joseph Stevens, is a bricklayer and was working on another part of the scaffold at the time of the accident, in which his son was one of the injured. He brought with him a model of the scaffold, and showed where the method had been insecure. The cross-pieces of the scaffold anchored in the wall were not driven in far enough, and the parts were not nailed together with sufficient strength, and were not properly braced. "In my opinion," he said, "the cause of the break was the lifting of the iron casting to the top of the scaffold, which was already overweighted with brick."

"Did you complain to the foreman," asked a juror, "that the scaffold was unsafe?"

"No, I did not; for the simple reason that I would have been discharged."

Foreman McLean was the next witness. He was sure that the scaffold was properly constructed and not overloaded. He thought the awkwardness of the men in working the hoisting machinery caused the accident. John Hall, who is superintendent of construction for the railroad company, also charged the accident to the awkwardness of the men.

Three of the injured men who are still at the hospital were examined, but John Franey was the only one who would express an opinion regarding the construction of the scaffold or the cause of the accident. His evidence corroborated that of Stevens. "There were no braces from the upright pieces of the part that fell to the windows," he said. "I told the scaffold-builder several times that he ought to have braced it differently, but made no complaint to the foreman, as it was not my business."

Commissioner Edbrooke of the City Building Department was the last witness examined. He summed up his opinions as follows: "I should judge that the cause of the scaffold falling was either its being overloaded or not being properly braced." Deputy Coroner Barrett made out a mittimus and sent it to the West Madison Street Station for service.

An inquest was also held on the body of Peter Doornbos, who was killed Monday afternoon by the falling of a scaffold at another of Mr. Yerkes' power houses on Milwaukee avenue. The first witness, Charles Krieger, foreman for the contractors, Ermshaw & Son, who had charge of the construction of the scaffold, testified that he had instructions from his employers to put it up in such a manner that no one could be hurt. He ordered the scaffold built accordingly and had told his men to put in no lumber that was not sound. William McInnes, who was on the scaffold at the time it fell and was quite severely injured, thought that it was built properly, but that it had been carelessly overloaded. Thomas Jones, assistant foreman for the contractors, said the same lumber had been used in scaffolding another part of the building, and they considered it perfectly safe. Contractor Ermshaw said the lumber was all new, and that after the Madison street accident their general engineer had examined the scaffolding on their building and pronounced it safe. He thought a flaw in the timber had caused the accident. The jury in its verdict, after censuring Ermshaw & Son for not using better care in the construction of the scaffold, said: "We recommend that the Common Council of Chicago pass a more stringent ordinance to govern construction and inspection of scaffolds and that competent mechanics be employed to see to the enforcement of such ordinance."

POSTMASTER SEXTON COMPLIMENTED

The Civil Service Commission Speaks Highly of the Colonel's Work.

"You are the first Postmaster we have met on this trip who seemed to fully understand his duty," said Mr. Lyman, and Postmaster Sexton blushed a rosy red.

"You are the first Postmaster we have met who has perfectly systemized the work of his office," said ex-Gov. Thompson, and the Postmaster's blushes increased.

"You are the first Postmaster we have met who fully understood the Civil Service law," said Theodore Roosevelt, and Col. Sexton covered his face with a well-thumbed digest of the law and bowed his thanks.

The Chicago Post-Office was examined yesterday by the Civil Service Commission, and it was greatly pleased with its workings. The question of reinstatement of old soldiers without an examination was taken up. At the request of the Postmaster the commission struck out the condition of time since the dismissal.

There were five dismissals by Col. Sexton to which objection had been made because no reason had been assigned by the Postmaster. The reason for these dismissals was shown to be suspected dishonesty or inefficiency and the commission was entirely satisfied.

When the Postmaster was asked some weeks ago to nominate a new Examining Board it was thought by the department at Washington that the nominations were of a partisan nature, and he was asked to send in five additional names. From these ten names the commission chose a board yesterday, four of the names being among the five first sent in by the Postmaster. The names of the board are W. W. Marr, Edward M. Castle, Maurice J. McGrath, Thomas J. Melody, and W. V. B. Bogan. Capt. McGrath will be Chairman, and if proper arrangements can be made with the department at Washington Mr. Bogan will be made permanent Secretary and paid to give his time exclusively to the work."

"The object of the commission," said Chairman Lyman, "in visiting the different cities and post-offices is to secure the absolute non-partisan enforcement of the Civil Service law."

"We mean business," said Theodore Roosevelt. "We are thoroughly in earnest. We believe in the Civil Service law. We are making this trip to call the attention of Postmasters and custom-house officials to the law and to give them to understand that it is not merely a resolution in a party platform, but that it is a statute of the United States and must be absolutely obeyed under penalty of dismissal, indictment, and imprisonment. I want to say to every man in Chicago who wants to enter the civil service that he can be fairly examined, fairly ranked, and that his appointment will follow exactly in accordance with that ranking, no matter what his politics or his backing may be. To see that herd of office-seekers in Washington crowding like swine about a trough; to see, as I have seen, a widow of a soldier whose earnings were supporting small children turned out to make place for the man who had "backing"—this should make any man an earnest supporter of the Civil Service law. We are going to enforce this law to the letter, and by doing so we are going to accomplish two things—the improvement of the character of the service and its removal from politics.

"We saw the President a few days ago, and he reiterated to us his assurance that the law should be observed in its letter and spirit. One of the objections we hear is the impracticable character of the examinations. Ninety-nine per cent of this talk is absolute bosh. There may still be some impracticable features in the examinations, but we are trying to free them from all scholasticism and pedagogy, and we have generally succeeded. We have made these questions apply directly to what the applicant will need to know. We have been ridiculed for examining applicants in history and geography. The man who cannot answer the questions proposed under these heads isn't fit to be an American citizen, much less hold an office under the Government. But by the system of marking the combined marks for history and geography count only 5 per cent. A man may still stand 95, though he answered none of the questions under these two heads."

The commission goes to Milwaukee this morning.

BRICKMAKERS GO ON A STRIKE.

They Demand an Eight-Hour Day and Ten Hours' Pay.

For some time past the local Brickmakers' Assembly, which meets near Thirty-first and Halsted streets every Sunday afternoon, has been laboring over the problem of forcing Purington & Kimbell's and the Wahl Bros.' brickyards of Blue Island into the agreement acceded to by the great majority of yards some time ago, making eight hours constitute a day's work without reduction in pay. The brick men in question stubbornly refuse to accede to the demands of the assembly and the men employed in their yards, who constitute a branch of the local assembly, were ordered to quit work. This they did at noon yesterday and were joined by some sixty employés of Adam Weckler's brick manufacturing establishment, about two miles from Hammond, Ind. The whole number of men so far involved in the strike does not exceed 250, but it is thought that the 800 and more additional brickmakers who are now working ten hours will be drawn into the movement.

The manufacturers at Blue Island have expressed their determination to hold out against the demands of the men and fill their places with new employés. They apprehend no trouble, and will hold a meeting today to decide on some definite plan of action.

The strikers will be upheld by the Brickmakers' Union of Chicago, and it is probable they will remain out for some time. The wages paid to the strikers range from $1.75 to $3.25 per day for ten hours' work. They demand the same rate for eight hours.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY.

Mayor Cregier's Proclamation—How and Where Young America May Celebrate.

The Mayor issued the regular Fourth of July proclamation yesterday, giving information as to how and where to celebrate, as follows:

"WHEREAS, The fourth day of July in each year is recognized as the anniversary of the birth of the Nation, and as such is celebrated throughout the United States by the use and display of fireworks; and,

"WHEREAS, The Mayor is by ordinance vested with discretion relative to the use and display of fireworks and other explosives in the streets, alleys, and other public places in the city of Chicago the Fourth of July.

"Therefore, by virtue of such discretion, notice is hereby given that July 4 the celebration of the day will be restricted to a careful and proper use and display of fireworks on vacant lots, in the streets, and in and upon the public parks and grounds under the control of the city authorities, but the use and display aforesaid are positively restricted to the places and the day named only under penalty.

"The discharge of firecrackers or the use of gunpowder or other explosives in alleys, track yards, or other limited spaces, are hereby positively prohibited.

"The discharge of cannon, guns, or pistols at any time within the city limits, without a special permit, is absolutely prohibited, under penalty of $10 for each offense.

"The sale of toy pistols or metal or paper caps to children will subject the offender to arrest and a fine of $50.

"An observance of the restriction and requirements herein prescribed will tend to protect persons and property from injury.

"Parents and others are earnestly requested to use their efforts to prevent the use of toy pistols, percussion caps, and other dangerous explosives which are liable to kill or maim children or others.

"The police are hereby ordered to be vigilant, and to exercise discreet authority in the enforcement of the restrictions and requirements of this proclamation.

"Dealers are notified that the ordinance prohibiting the sale of fireworks, except in original packages, will be enforced until Saturday, June 29. DE WITT C. CREGIER, Mayor."

GETTING EVEN WITH MONOPOLIES.

The City After the Gas Trust and Mr. Yerkes' Company.

Ald. Whelan was busy among the Aldermen yesterday denying the statement made in the Council by Ald. Horner Monday night that the Gas Trust was making over $42,000 on the contract with the city for lighting, cleaning, and extinguishing the street lamps. Ald. Horner claims that his information is from the inside. "We are paying $4.95 per lamp for this work," he said, "and the trust sublets the work for $2.88 per lamp. The profit to the gasmen per lamp is $2.07. Among the items is $12,454 for alcohol for thawing out the lamps. Think of it." Ald. Whelan wanted to bet Ald. Horner that his inside figures were all wrong and that every cent of the $161,556 collected by the gas companies for "extras" last year was legitimately spent. The Mayor has confidence in the figures and will see that less money is made out of the work this year, and perhaps get even with the trust for refusing a few weeks ago to reduce the price of gas to either the city or the private consumers.

The contract for a new bridge at Adams street was let some time ago, and work on the substructure has been in progress. Two estimates on the contract price have already been presented to the city, and nearly $22,000 paid. Now the Mayor and Controller, by a diligent search through old and musty ordinances, have discovered one giving the City Passenger Railway Company permission to pass over the Adams street bridge with the proviso that the railroad company pay for one-half the bridge when a new one shall be built. A bill for one-half the amount of the two estimates—nearly $11,000—was made out by Mr. Onahan yesterday and sent to Mr. Yerkes with a note calling his attention to the ordinance. In case of a refusal to pay the company will forfeit its right to cross the bridge.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

A Tax on Beer Wagons.

At a meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees yesterday a resolution was adopted that hereafter no permits would be issued for the removal of frame houses from Chicago or the Town of Lake into Hyde Park. The Building Inspector and captains of fire companies were instructed to inspect all public buildings and report all those which do not fulfill the requirements of the building ordinances. An ordinance was presented which provides for a license fee of $500 for beer wagons. One of the first acts of the board after election was the passage of an ordinance refusing a license to beer wagons. The ordinance was passed at the solicitation of the saloonkeepers, who wished the family trade for themselves. The wagons have continued to deliver beer and the village has lost the revenue. The new ordinance was presented in order that the brewers might pay for the privilege of selling.

Father Damen's Condition.

Controller Onahan received a letter yesterday from the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, President of Creighton College, Omaha, informing him as to the condition of Father Damen, formerly of Chicago, who suffered a paralytic stroke some days ago. "His left arm and hand are now entirely useless," he writes. "The left is fast approaching the same condition. He cannot walk unaided. He complains of almost constant, though not excessive, pains in the head, which, as he remarks himself, presage paralysis of the brain. He is cheerful and resigned, but realizes fully his position. In case of death here his remains will be taken to Florissant, near St. Louis, and laid away with the ashes of so many of his brethren and dearest friends."

Gamble's Hotel in Trouble.

The Palace Hotel Company on North Clark street confessed judgment in the Superior Court yesterday for $10,200 in favor of the Lincoln National Bank. The writ was given to Deputy Sheriff Gross with instructions to make a demand on the President of the company for the sum. This is the hotel which proved such an unprofitable investment for the late James M. Gamble. It will be remembered that the witnesses at the Gamble inquest stated that his financial affairs were in good shape and certainly could not have given grounds for the belief that Gamble committed suicide.

Two Sunstrokes.

Andrew Capel, a German teamster, married, 20 years old, employed by the Johnson Lumber Company, was overcome by the heat at Thirty-fifth and Ullman streets at 5:30 p. m. He fell from his seat on the wagon and narrowly escaped being run over. He was taken to his home at No. 2921 Farrell street, and at a late hour last night was resting easy, with every prospect of recovering.

Frank Sochnrek, a Pole, employed as a lumber shover in Barker's yard at Wood street and Blue Island avenue, was sunstruck at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was removed to his home, No. 102 Fisk street, where he died at 7 p. m. He leaves a wife and two children in poor circumstances.

Howard—Gardner.

Miss Kate Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gardner, was married yesterday to Mr. Harry E. Howard at the home of the bride's parents, No. 218 Thirty-ninth street. The Rev. J. Coleman Adams of St. Paul's performed the ceremony in the presence of a few intimate friends and relatives. The parlors were prettily decorated with roses and ferns. After luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Howard left for a trip down the St. Lawrence and a stay of some months in the East. They return for a reception given by the bride's parents Oct. 9.

Killed by a Base-Ball.

Jimmy Feeny, 3 years old, was struck by a base-ball on Ohio street last evening and died a few minutes later. He was the son of Mike Feeny, who resides at No. 177 Ohio street. The child was out playing when the ball struck him on the forehead. The ball was batted by Charles Rurhoder, a lad of 16 years. The mother picked the child up and carried it to Gale & Blocki's drug store on Clark street. Dr. Montgomery was called, who pronounced the child beyond recovery. Rurhoder was arrested, and expressed sincere regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

Items.

Miss Bertha Parker, daughter of Mr. James Parker, General Passenger Agent of the Monon Route, will be married to Mr. Irving H. Reynolds of Milwaukee Tuesday, July 2.

The annual picnic of the Waifs' Mission will be given June 27. People with cast-off clothing or supplies of any kind are requested to send them to the Mission Home before this date.

The Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association held its sixth semi-annual meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. Fourteen members were present. Papers were read by J. F. Pease and W. L. Williams.

"Dynamite" Ducey was taken from jail yesterday and conducted before Judge Williamson, who released him from custody. He was told to take a seat in the court-room and wait until he was called to serve on another jury.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 76°; 9 a. m., 79°; 10 a. m., 81°; 11 a. m., 83°; 12 m., 84°; 1 p. m., 85°; 3 p. m., 86°; 6 p. m., 80°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.30; 6 p. m., 29.37.

While working in the new school building at Belden avenue and High street yesterday afternoon John Laverenz fell a distance of four stories to the ground and was instantly killed. He was 37 years old and lived at No. 36 Maud avenue.

Brentano & Co., No. 101 State street, have late copies of the following: *Le Figaro, L'Evenment, L'Independance, Fliegende Blaetter, Comedy, Sporting Times, Sporting Life*, the *Nation, Land and Water, Athenæum, Weekly Times, Saturday Review, Spectator, Illustrated London News, London Graphic.*

An unknown man, about 35 years old and cheaply dressed, was found lying unconscious under the Madison street viaduct about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A small vial, empty but labeled "carbolic acid," lay by his side and seemed to indicate attempted suicide. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Mrs. Lizzie Abel, who is said to have made her home at No. 446 Twenty-second street a hiding place for many members of the Mollie Mott gang since the Mott woman and Dyer Scanlon, who shot a policeman a year ago, were sent to the penitentiary, was fined $15 and costs, and her two children were turned over to the Humane Society.

Three more of the Canal street gang of illicit distillers recently indicted by the United States grand jury have been apprehended, jailed, and released on bail. Tuesday evening Deputies Abram Fulkenstein, his brother Henry, their father, and Moses Fulkenstein were taken before Judge Blodgett, who admitted them to bail in $300 each.

William G. Hard was found guilty in the Federal Court of making counterfeit money. He had his apparatus at Centre and North Clark streets. One day last December he dropped an unfinished half dollar out of his window. A car-driver picked it up but quickly dropped it, it was so hot. The driver informed the secret service officers, who arrested Hard, catching him in the act of making the money.

Thomas Laurence, a Bohemian 48 years old, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the right temple. He lived at No. 103 Mather street with his three grown children. His wife has been an inmate of an insane asylum for two years, and it is supposed that despondency on her account led to his taking his life. Laurence was a boss marble polisher and was in comfortable circumstances.

Mrs. Redmond, the mother of Annie Redmond, said Tuesday that she had never received a dollar of the Redmond fund subscribed through a newspaper. James J. West, proprietor of the paper, was questioned yesterday as to the disposal of the fund. "The check was paid to John Redmond," he said, "two or three weeks ago. Redmond is in the Detention Hospital awaiting examination. Judge Prendergast will take charge of the matter tomorrow."

Judge Blodgett is hearing the case of William J. Lally, formerly a clerk in the registry department of the Post-Office, who is charged with stealing eighty-five packages of registered mail. Among the matter taken was a $1,000 registered United States bond. The prisoner is said to have taken the bond to the First National Bank and offered it for $900, although it was worth $1,250. The bank kept the bond and Lally was told to call again, but he never did so. He claims that a stranger from Peoria met him on the street and gave him the bond and asked him to get it cashed.

The Rev. W. S. Davis was installed last evening as pastor of the Central Park Presbyterian Church. The exercises occurred in Occidental Hall, West Madison street and Sacramento avenue, where the congregation at present worships. The Rev. E. R. Davis, clerk of the presbytery, presided. The sermon of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, President of the Lake Forest University. The charge to the pastor was given by Prof. Cutting, and the charge to the people by the Rev. Mr. Malcolm, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. Davis comes to this city from Parsons, Kas. The Central Park Church has a membership of about 125, though only about one year old, and is growing rapidly.

The police have in charge Craven Garrett, 65 years old. Until two years ago he conducted a farm near Salem, Marion County, Ill., and was well thought of by his neighbors. He confided to two friends as old as himself a scheme to start up disreputable houses in the mining districts of New Mexico, getting the inmates from the country around Salem. The three, it is said, induced twelve girls to join them in what was represented a legitimate enterprise. As the party passed through St. Louis, the police say, the authorities there learned something of the truth of the situation and arrested the men, the girls consenting to return to their homes. The three were indicted for conspiracy, released on bail, and all fled. Garrett has been to all parts of the country during the year and a half since then. He will be taken back to Salem today.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Prof. Griffith, a Chicago elocutionist, fell dead in a drug store at Aurora, Ill., last night.

Mayor Murphy of Woodstock, Ill., has resigned. A special election will be held July 12 to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. Phœbe Vennum died yesterday at Morrison, Ill., aged 105 years.

The annual Iowa State Encampment of the Sons of Veterans commenced at Iowa City yesterday.

The First National Bank of Lakota, Dak., has been organized with a capital of $50,000 and E. Ashley Mears as President.

The Central Illinois Sängerfest at Peoria closed yesterday with a picnic and band concert at Central Park. In the afternoon there was a street parade.

The Citizens' Natural Gas Company has been organized in Wabash, Ind. It will furnish cheap gas to individual consumers and free fuel to manufacturers.

Jode Maddox, lately released from the Michigan City Penitentiary, has been arrested at Hartford City, Ind., on a charge of blowing a safe at Montpelier.

The new building of the Omaha *Bee* was opened to the public last night. It is eight stories high. A banquet and general jollification accompanied the opening.

Mrs. Charlotte Allen, living near Washington, Ind., has confessed that she murdered her husband, who was thought to have committed suicide in November last.

Henry H. Buckley of Chicago and Miss Mamie Parsons, daughter of H. F. Parsons, were married at Joliet, Ill., yesterday afternoon at the Central Presbyterian Church.

Nellie, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Colburn of Elkhart, Ind., committed suicide Tuesday night by taking five grains of morphine. She selected her pallbearers and arranged for her funeral.

The convention of Iowa County Superintendents and Principals of schools to be held at Clear Lake Thursday, Friday, and Saturday will be largely attended, a number now being on the grounds ready for the work.

Fred Douglass and Frank Thornton, who made a bold attempt to rob the State Bank at Minneapolis at high noon a few weeks ago, were yesterday sentenced to fifteen years each in the Stillwater Penitentiary.

Brauer's Opera-House at Metropolis, Ill., was destroyed by fire at 8 p. m. Tuesday, together with the properties of Gunn's Ideal Troupe. The people had a narrow escape, one of the actors being badly burned. Loss, $3,000; uninsured.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that shaving Sunday may or may not be desecration; that it is a question of fact and necessity rather than law. The court refused to reverse the case of an Indianapolis barber convicted of Sunday shaving.

The Northwestern Sängerfest will open at Minneapolis today. There are twenty-six visiting societies present from Chicago, Freeport, Milwaukee, Madison, and other cities, numbering 700 singers, which with home talent will make a chorus of 1,000 voices. Gilmore's band will participate.

This month 16 fine cabinets only $3. Brand's Studios, 210 and 212 Wabash avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Soren Nielsen, Roseland, Annie Hansen	28—21
Eugene Carpenter, Elizabeth Craver	30—28
George H. High, Suzanne F. Farlin	25—23
August Stener, Mary Kuhn	28—26
Fred Kukowski, Hannah Grifki	23—21
Henry C. Stubinger, Louise M. Hafferkamp, Lake View	23—20
Jan Laskowski, Friedericke Nowak	22—18
Pierce Shannon, Mamie Hart	23—22
William A. Whitehead, Dora Barning	24—24
Carl A. Bergman, Maria C. Anderson	28—35
Adam Jazwic, Maryanna Smayur	23—18
Henry Hammond, Hatie Adams	32—35
Charles Carlman, Helena Wadman	24—16
Henry Wihmer, Lake, Mary Schurbeck, same	44—33
Henry J. Ahern, Thankful M. Crowe	28—20
H. W. Reints, Cedar Bluff, Johanna Ottwanns	38—37
William J. Haerthe, Lake View, Emily S. Kuin	28—23
Thomas Morrison, Mary McCarthy	28—27
George E. Kling, Hedwig L. Swanson	30—42
Hugo Meyer, Lorina Duerssing	25—24
Karl Jansen, Martha Annie Hansen	32—18
John Klar, Bloom, Clara Welter, Lake View	41—28
Swajze B. Merrill, Anna Huhan, Grand Rapids	30—22
Axel T. Johnson, Mary Hawkes	30—27
George J. Wagner, Christina Scheuermann	23—21
Franc Mothl, Mary Dala	25—24
Wm. A. Scott, Vermillion, Lizzette Rockwell, Brookline	27—25
F. A. Van De Werken, Baltimore, Md., Maretta Collins, New York	22—21
Rasmur Hansen, Johanne Japersen	39—42
Edward C. Schafer, Desplaines, Augusta Miller	40—38
G. Volckman, Hyde Park, L. Schoethlin, same	25—25
T. E. Reynolds, Lake, Ida Werkmeister, same	23—18
Louis H. Jones, Bertha M. Sullivan	32—26
John Zulensky, Clara Brown	31—31
Harry Rolpsen, Prudence W. Ward	31—19
Peter Schaack, Lake, Rosa Oswald, same	25—22
Timothy J. Shea, Nellie Sullivan	26—19
C. Flood, South Chicago, Lillian Havill, same	23—20
A. Schoenbaum, Blue Island, Pauline Aschbrenner, same	26—22
Rufus Chambers, Ellen Knod	30—35
Carl Nash, Laura Ellisen	22—18
A. Juster, Bowmansville, M. Kuhl, Niles Centre	27—18
Max Dombrowski, Annie Schuder	24—22
John Makulik, Mary Amen	28—18
W. J. Jones, South Chicago, G. Roberts, same	21—21
Albert Blaha, Josefa Slavickwa	25—19
Henry Rieg, Julia Gilse	21—21

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Oliver Shelbourg, Annie Knutson	[illegible]
August Schmidt, Augusta Nimtz	24—[illegible]
John Harrington, Lake View, Kate Brown, same	[illegible]
W. Gross, Lake View, Sophie Wiesemann, same	[illegible]
August Anderson, Anna Monson	[illegible]
Gustaf Brattberg, Anna Froding	[illegible]

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Polk-st. depot to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 35 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BARNES—At 7814 Winter-st., Auburn Park, June 18, Mrs. Jane S. Barnes, mother of Erastus A. and Myra L. Barnes.

Services at family residence at 4 p. m., June 20.

BROWN—June 19, 1889, at her residence, 229 S. Leavitt-st., of heart disease, Eleanor Marshall, beloved wife of Richard D. Brown, aged 65 years.

Funeral from above residence to Graceland on Friday at 2 o'clock.

BURKE—Kate, beloved daughter of Michael Burke and Mary McEllegatt, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. from parents' residence, 357 West Fifteenth-st., by carriages to Calvary.

CARROLL—June 19, 1889, Mrs. Jane Carroll, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. N. Donnelly, 3144 South Park-av., aged 86 years.

Funeral Friday, June 21, 1889, at 9:30 a. m., to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

FRITZE—June 19, 1889, at her residence, 94 Webster-av., beloved daughter of Ferdinand and Louisa Fritze, aged 17 years and 9 months.

Funeral from above address Friday, June 21, 1889, at 2 p. m., with carriage to Graceland.

PLAEHM—June 19, 1889, at 4:30 a. m., Albert Plaehm, brother of William, John, and Louise Plaehm, and Henry and Minna Behncke.

Funeral from his late residence, 4514 Sherman-st., Thursday, 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

ROUNDS—George L. Rounds, only son of George and T. C. Rounds, aged 23 years.

Funeral Thursday, June 20, at 1:30 p. m., from 368 Clinton-st., Oak Park.

WAGAR—June 18, 1889, Mrs. Anna B. Wagar, wife of John H. Wagar, aged 53.

Funeral from residence, 30 N. Campbell-av., to Rosehill, Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Friends invited.

WENDEROTH—June 18, at the residence of his son, 377 Bissell-st., Carl Frederick Julius Wenderoth Sr., aged 65 years and 3 months.

Interment at Cincinnati, O.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THERE WILL BE A GOSPEL TEMPERance meeting at the Western Avenue Christian Church, Harrison and Congress-sts., this evening. Several entertaining speakers will address the meeting. Among the exercises will be a musical selection by Mrs. George Baggott and Miss Kate Spencer, a song by two young ladies, and a recitation by Miss Edith Abbott. All are invited.

☞ MR. A. M. DELIGHT WILL CONDUCT THE gospel temperance meeting at the First Methodist Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts., beginning at 7:45 this evening. Good speakers will be present. Mrs. Carrington will sing. After services a lunch will be served to the poor.

☞ THURSDAY, 20TH JUNE. THIS EVENING a lecture will be delivered at Racine, Wis., in Dean Tran's Church, of which Father McGowan is locum tenens. Father Hodnett of Chicago will be the lecturer and his subject the "Institution of the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar."

☞ THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND KING'S Sons will give a reception on Friday evening at the Sherman House to Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson and Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis. All members of the order are cordially invided.

☞ THE ENGLEWOOD ADVISORY BOARD OF the American Educational Aid Association will hold its second annual meeting at Arcade Hall tonight. Good speaking and music. Refreshments will be served after the program. All friends of the cause are invited to be present.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Mammoth Auction Sale

—OF THE—

Entire Stock

—OF THE—

Davis & Morse Co.

Cor. State and Van Buren-sts.,

CHICAGO,

Will be held AT THEIR STORES, commencing on

Thursday, June 20, at 9:30 a.m.,

And continuing until every lot is disposed of.

This Immense Sale will be Absolutely Peremptory,

And every article necessary to

A First-Class Retail Dry Goods Stock

Is to be found in these stores, such as

Dress Goods, Silks, Mourning Goods, Linens, White Goods, Domestics, Linings, Flannels, Plush Goods, Upholstery Goods, Rugs, Cloaks, Wraps, Suits, Shawls, Rubber Garments, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Embroideries, Laces, Linen Collars, Parasols and Umbrellas, Notions, Buttons and Dress Trimmings, Jewelry, Hand Bags and Leather Goods, Albums, Cutlery and Novelties, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Yarns, Knit Goods and Art Embroidery, Pictures, Frames, and Mirrors, Toys, Dolls, Games, Chairs, Baskets,

And a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Dinner, Tea, and Chamber Sets, Lamps, Silver and Cutlery Ware, Glassware, Hotel and Art Goods.

We would call the attention of all Dry Goods Merchants and General Stores to the fact that it will undoubtedly be to their interests to attend this Sale, as the stock is the largest and most attractive ever offered at Auction, and all the goods will be put up in lots to suit the trade.

Goods on exhibition on Wednesday, June 19th.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 & 202 Madison-st.

TODAY, AT 9:30 A. M.,

Clothing and Hats.

IN BASEMENT,

Crockery & Glassware

2 Cars Hotel Ware,
20 Casks Decorated White Granite,
30 " Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets,
20 Cases Vases, Water Sets, Wine Sets, China Cups, Saucers, etc.
40 Crates English Lustre Band, Table Glassware, Library Lamps, Burners, Brackets, etc.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

INSANITY AS A DEFENSE.

THE LATE LEONARD SWETT ONE OF ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL ADVOCATES.

Illinois' Contributions to the Law on This Subject—Mr. Swett's Signal Success in Some Famous Murder Trials—The Wyant, Sloo, and Stickney-Campau Cases—True Version of a Lincoln Story—Interesting Reminiscences by Dr. Andrew McFarland of Jacksonville, Ill.

The subject of insanity in its relation to the ends of justice has always been treated with rare ability by both the bench and bar of Illinois. Especially is this true of the Judges of our courts. After reading the narrow and antiquated utterances of English Judges that have made hardly any advance since the time of Sir Matthew Hale it is most refreshing to hear an Illinois Judge bringing his strong common sense to bear on this intricate subject with an intuitive sagacity that ranks his dicta closely up to the demands of scientific truth. It is most pleasant to remember opinions expressed by Judges Breeze, Manierre, Drummond, Wilson, Sheldon, Pleasants, Davis, Lawrence, and many others not now in mind who have, perhaps unwittingly to themselves, laid down original principles that are now fixed in the jurisprudence of all civilized countries; for it is to the lasting honor of Illinois that some of the most advanced maxims of law on this subject were born in her courts. The bar of the State in its own field has shown many instances of equal ability. It goes without saying that only the highest reach, not only of the principles of law but also of metaphysical and mental science, is competent to do anything like justice to this subject. Yet from my own knowledge there are now members of the bar who could, did occasion demand it, display the same mastery of the subject that has given immortality to the name of Erskine.

HIS FIRST INSANE CASE.

It was an accident that first drew Leonard Swett's attention to the subject of insanity as an element to be considered in awarding justice and made him the great master of it that he eventually became. In a street quarrel, growing out of a dispute about a land boundary in the year 1855, one of the disputants, named Wyant, had his arm shot off near the shoulder by the other, named Rusk. The affair occurred near Clinton, De Witt County, from which place Mr. Swett had just removed to Bloomington. Wyant suffered amputation of his right arm. As soon as he recovered, seeing Rusk one day at Clinton, he followed him and shot him dead. The trial of Wyant occurred by change of venue at Bloomington the next year. It was an exciting one, the court-room being packed to the full from beginning to end. Mr. Swett assumed the defense of Wyant, with Abraham Lincoln in aid of the prosecution, and therefore Mr. Swett's opponent. The Hon. David Davis was the presiding Judge. It appeared quite plainly in evidence that a long time before Wyant and Rusk had had any quarrel the sanity of the former had been in question, as appeared by the testimony of neighbors, and after the amputation of his arm it had become specially plain to his physicians. On this defense Wyant was acquitted after a trial lasting many days. He was sent to the State hospital at Jacksonville, where he remained several years. Seeming to be recovered, he was after a long time ordered to be discharged by the Board of Trustees on condition that he would go to his native State, Indiana, and never return. Probably through fear, I think, he kept his word. Strange as it may seem, the one at the hospital to whom he bore the most deadly hatred was the one whose opinion had saved him from the gallows. This is no paradox, but only the universal experience in such cases. The lunatic, Guiteau-like, will go to the scaffold with tenfold preference to being called a lunatic and sent to an asylum. I have heard that our present Gov. Fifer first resolved to become a lawyer on hearing the eloquent plea of Mr. Swett in Wyant's defense.

A LINCOLN STORY CORRECTED.

Leaving for a moment Mr. Swett's characteristics, I must here correct a story growing out of this trial, often told as a sample of the wit of Abraham Lincoln, but which I am sure every admirer of that remarkable man will be glad to have told exactly as it was. The writer of this was asked, after the testimony was all in, to summarize all the points, both great and small, that went to show the defendant to be insane. After enumerating specific acts the answer dealt with minor particulars of habit peculiar in the defendant. Among the habits often observed among the insane was one indulged in this case—that of sitting for a long time in a mood of abstraction and picking the scalp into festering sores. This was quite noticeable in the court-room and was cited as one of the corroborative indications of the defendant's mental condition. The story is that on the cross-examination Mr. Lincoln's question was: "You say, doctor, that this man picks his head, and by that you infer that he is insane? Now, I see that you pick your head, and do you regard yourself insane by that one act?" Every one who ever had any knowledge of Mr. Lincoln knows he had far too much delicacy of feeling ever to perpetrate such a vulgar rudeness on a witness in court, and yet he never spared a joke when turned upon himself. The first part of the question is correctly given, but Mr. Lincoln really went on to say: "Now, I sometimes pick my head, and those joking fellows at Springfield tell me that there may be a living, moving cause for it, and that the trouble isn't at all on the inside. It's only a case for fine-tooth combs."

Before the trial of Wyant Mr. Swett had begun those studies that eventually made him master of all medical evidence ever likely to appear in court in the department of mental disease. Few physicians not in the habit of regularly teaching anatomy were so familiar with the intricate structure of the human brain. Yet he never ostentatiously used this knowledge. But wo to the medical man who attempted to make a parade of his own. After a few apparently indifferent questions upon the relative position of different organs of the brain Mr. Swett would quietly lift from under his pile of law books a volume of "Gray's Anatomy" and hand the book to the witness with the remark, "I see that Dr. Gray states quite the contrary. Perhaps you'd better correct Dr. Gray in this matter." And all this in the hearing of a crowd of the doctor's patrons who had been gathered into the court-room purposely to hear a display of this unusual kind of learning.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

The able defense of Wyant made Mr. Swett at once conspicuous in legal circles, and it was but a few months before he was again engaged in a case to be still more widely celebrated.

Robert Sloo was a native of Shawneetown. His family was one of unusual culture and refinement for the time, and of proud spirit, but in quite reduced circumstances. Fortunately for him an uncle residing in New Orleans was better situated. He was owner of what was then termed the "Sloo Grant," a franchise obtained from one of the Central American Governments, controlling transit privileges across the isthmus and thought at the time to be quite valuable. Robert Sloo, after showing brilliant promise as a boy seemed strangely to break down on entering manhood. He was entered a cadet at West Point, but was obliged to give it up, being unable to keep pace with his class. Soon he showed no ambition and took little interest in anything, spending his time in solitary walks in the woods and fields, shunning contact with anybody, and exciting remark by the singularity of his movements, though rational when addressed. An election was to occur in which Robert's father was a candidate for some small paying office. In the heat of the contest an article appeared in a local paper questioning the integrity of the elder Sloo, and by an inference altogether misplaced reflecting on the delicacy of his daughters. Robert ascertained that the author of the article was a Mr. Hall, at that time Circuit Clerk of the district. He at once went to the court-house, where Mr. Hall stood at his desk, and shot him dead by repeated bullets from a revolver. As nothing had ever been talked of as wrong in Sloo's mind and as Mr. Hall was a gentleman universally esteemed the shock of the crime was deeply felt by the community and threats of lynching were freely indulged. Sloo was safely lodged in the county jail near home. As the winter passed on and it was discovered he had no fire and was poorly supplied with proper clothing or other comfort, and as strange things began to be told of his manner and actions, a touch of sympathy began to be entertained.

The trial took place at Shawneetown in the summer of 1857 or 1858. It was remarkable for its length, its sensationalisms, and the array of distinguished men who took part in it. The Prosecuting Attorney for the district, in addition to aid from the local bar, had the distinguished assistance of the Hon. W. J. Allen, now United States District Judge of Southern Illinois, John A. Logan, now known to all the world, and perhaps others not at present in mind. The defense was conducted by Mr. Swett, Norman L. Freeman, long Supreme Court reporter of the State of Illinois; T. P. C. Davis of St. Louis (I am not sure as to exact initials); the Hon. John B. Crockett, the leading lawyer of Northern Kentucky, and others also forgotten. It is worth remarking that Robert G. Ingersoll—now known to all the world as "Pope Bob"—was then an obscure lawyer in Shawneetown, hardly known beyond the county. He took no part in the trial except as an unimportant witness.

SWETT'S MASTERLY EFFORT.

The contest was a stubborn one from the beginning, nearly the whole voting population being sifted before a jury could be impaneled. The trial occurred in the hall of a large building designed as a railroad depot, but converted into a public hall, the road being unused. As the trial progressed it became daily filled to the point of suffocation, and when the arguments were being made the crowd out of doors stretched as far away as a voice could be heard from the open windows. It is greatly to be regretted that some of the many arguments made on that occasion could not have been preserved. A cheap edition of the trial was published, but it only beggared the subject. Mr. Swett was then in the 31st year of his age. His voice was never of the "silver-tongued" kind, but was extremely rich and musical, and always pleasant to listen to. His argument, as I remember, lasted about four hours and ended in the dusk of the evening. In fluency of language, copiousness of thought, and aptness of illustration he never surpassed this effort, though I have heard him since, after long practice before juries, when his logical points were arrayed with greater skill. The trial had commenced with all the doubts against the defendant, but even before the arguments began the certainty of acquittal was plain. The retirement of the jury was a formality only, the verdict, "not guilty by reason of insanity," being brought in directly. It is the writer's impression that Sloo brightened up somewhat at the breaking out of the late war and enlisted, but was soon afterwards found dead, from exposure or suicide—either manner not surprising.

A SISTER'S DEVOTION.

Passing for want of space cases of lesser importance we come to one where it could justly be said that "truth is stranger than fiction"; a case where a sudden and dreadful tragedy had its set-off in an instance of sisterly devotion such as Scott vainly attempted to parallel in the "Heart of Midlothian."

Charles Stickney was born somewhere in Southern Illinois—the place is not fully remembered. On both sides of the family insanity was an hereditary affliction; an uncle on the father's side spending a large portion of his life in the asylums of Illinois, and one on the mother's in similar confinement in Massachusetts. Another uncle, W. H. Stickney, a lawyer of fair ability, practiced in the courts of Chicago. His own life reads like a romance; not from any conspicuous adventure such as makes the lives of other men famous, but from a preternatural development of mind shown from childhood. His father died at that time, leaving a widow nearly destitute, with three children, Charles being the eldest. Next came a sister, who figures in this recital. Of what is boyhood, as experienced by other youths, he never knew anything. Recreation he never knew, except from solitude and a book. While others were at play all his thought and effort were for the helpless ones around him, of whom he was physically the smallest. In view of duty to them the sports of other boys were spurned as unworthy trifles. This to any youth is unfortunate. A sportive boyhood is absolutely necessary in order to a well developed manhood. The fully developed flower must always precede the rounded and ripened fruit. There can be no serviceable horse without first having the frisky colt. To substitute the sports of the boy for the work of a man had the usual final result, but not till after many years of stern trial too varied to have place in this recital. To educate his younger sister was his special darling object. In this he succeeded, giving her a first-class literary and musical education. In a speech afterwards made to a jury this was pronounced the best investment ever made by mortal man. The sister shortly married a gentleman who went to London as the business agent of an American firm having large European connections. Both took up their residence in London, the sister afterwards to appear as this narrative advances.

Charles Stickney had obtained a position in the mercantile house of J. V. Farwell & Co. of Chicago. So greatly did he win the confidence and regard of that firm that the Hon. Charles B. Farwell, now representing the State of Illinois in the United States Senate, obtained leave of absence from that body and made the long journey to Denver, Colo., simply to bear testimony to his excellence of character. A little later, Stickney, in company with the younger brother, had opened a small boot store in Chicago, and success seemed about to crown so much of labor and diligence. But the fire of 1871 swept away his stock, including every dollar he possessed. Here he made a new and singular resolution. Although much beyond the usual age he entered Harvard College, but with hardly a dollar to meet his expenses. But by acting as purveyor for the College Dining Club and by coaching less diligent students, not only did he graduate with high honors, but left the college with a pretty sum of money in his possession. At this point he made an unfortunate marriage, the wife showy and overfond of company, the exact opposite of himself. The year 1881 or 1882 found him, with his young wife, in Denver. Here began to be shown the effects of an overstrained mind. Those who met him saw he was different from other men. Dr. Sewell, President of the college at Colorado Springs, where he applied for a place as a teacher, discovered that his mind was seriously affected. Failing to get employment he gave his small stock of money to his wife and betook himself to the mountains to try his luck as a miner. With no judgment as to a location he worked day after day, nearly starved and in danger of freezing from the cold of the high altitudes. Those who worked about him, rude and ignorant as they were, saw his pitiable condition and gave him food and shelter in their better furnished cabins.

DENVER'S DOUBLE MURDER.

Meanwhile the young wife, left in Denver, was seeking a change of lodgings. In her search she came into relations with a leasor of tenements named Montgomery C. Campau. With little other company she doubtless frequented his office more than a more prudent woman would have done. She became an easy victim to Campau's arts as a libertine. The fact soon became notorious, and in due course of time reached the ears of Stickney in the mountains. A better balanced mind might have heeded the commandment, "Thou shalt do no murder." But in his dazed condition the sting of the wrong permitted no other resolution. He hastened to Denver, borrowed a pistol of an acquaintance, and, having obtained a full confession from the wife, sought out his victim. First he found him in a bank, but the intervention of the person of another prevented the execution of his purpose. Ascertaining Campau's boarding-place, he followed him to it. He was shown into a darkened parlor, communicating by an open door with a lighted dining-room, where a large family of boarders, Campau included, were at supper. Shooting wildly in his excitement, one bullet took the life of Campau and another penetrated the breast of a young married lady seated at the side of her husband. Both fell dead at the instant. Had Campau alone been the victim his known character and what he had done might have been extenuating, but the apparent wicked murder of an innocent young lady filled all minds with horror, and talk about the regular Western way of dealing with such acts was in all mouths. An understanding that the worst part of the tragedy was an accident shortly allayed public excitement, though no one in the least questioned that Stickney must meet the murderer's fate.

Indeed, in all the wide world there was but one person to come to his relief. That was the sister in distant London. Not losing an instant after hearing of the tragedy, she sent orders by ocean cable to Mr. Swett, securing his individual services, followed by bank orders, putting at his disposal by carte blanche all the means required, and following herself as quickly as steamer and cars could bring her to her brother's side in Denver jail. Knowing that public opinion would largely influence any jury that could be selected she set herself to reverse the opinion universally prevailing. Getting her first introduction to the wife of the leading physician of Denver through this agency, she caused careful examination to be made of her brother's state, and soon had the best medical opinion on her side that Denver could afford. Her cultivated manners, rare intelligence, and consummate tact soon gave her entry to the best circles, and, as her mission became known, some little sympathy began to be felt for the wronged brother. Meanwhile her pen was busy calling to her aid evidence from all quarters. Affidavits were gathered in, and the personal attendance at the coming trial was pledged by professors of Harvard College, physicians from Massachusetts, and many from other points whose opinions were thought to be of weight.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

The trial occurred in Denver, February, 1883. The friends of the deceased had abundant wealth, and nothing was spared to make the prosecution formidable as possible. Its leader was fresh from the trial, conviction, and execution of Lee, the Mormon leader in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and was all confidence of similar result in this case. Mr. Swett's chief coadjutor was the Hon. T. M. Patterson, Delegate in Congress when Colorado was a Territory. As an orator he was Mr. Swett's superior, having few, if any, equals west of the Mississippi. But in copiousness of matter and convincing argument the effort of Mr. Swett left nothing to be desired. More than thirty years had passed since the trial of Wyant. During that time he had become master of all the mental moods of men that are ever suggested in relation to human action. Science could not instruct him, but he needed its representatives in court as a part of the formality of justice.

In the court-room all eyes and all thoughts were directed to one figure. It was the sister, with an arm around the brother, and directly behind her lawyer, quick to detect a falsity of evidence, instant to supply a fact omitted, and with a demeanor of one determined to fight for justice as for her own life. That brave protecting arm seemed like a panoply of iron which it would be a sacrilege to attempt to pierce. All must have felt that not in the witnesses, the lawyers, the jury, or even the Judge himself, was the power that held the issues of this case. It was the spectacle of a devoted sister's love, representing something more than human, an ægis of protection upheld by an heroic heart, whose sight hushed the court-room at times into respectful silence, and whose power seemed capable of compelling even the Goddess of Justice herself to bow in submission to the will of a determined woman. After a hard fought trial lasting several weeks the accused was acquitted without hesitation, and, I believe, accompanied his sister back to England.

Little space remains for remark upon the oratory of Mr. Swett. He may not have had the dazzling brilliancy of Rufus Choate or the marvelous fertility of Sergeant S. Prentiss. Although having a full and excellent sense of honor, his speeches had in them little play of the imagination such as flashed and sparkled in the pleading of Emery Storrs. But in the compactness and argumentative force of an idea embraced in one of his sweeping periods he had few equals. Any one who reads the speeches of Grattan will find in those of Mr. Swett strong points of resemblance. He has left behind him lasting fame as one of the great orators of the age.

ANDREW MCFARLAND.

KILLED IN A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Postal Clerks Lose Their Lives and Several Injured Near Steubenville, O.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 19.—[Special.]—The New York & St. Louis mail train met with a disastrous accident at Cumberland Junction, three miles east of Steubenville, at noon today. Just east of Cumberland Junction is a steep down grade over a sharp reverse curve. On this the train, consisting of an engine, express, and four mail cars, plunged at the rate of sixty miles per hour. The mail car was whipped from the track like the end of a whip-lash, and plowed along the embankment on its side for a distance of over 100 feet. In leaving the track it drew with it the two mail cars in front, and the forward car struck a car loaded with steel rails, crushing in the side and throwing both cars down an embankment twenty-five feet high and landing them bottom side up in the ditch.

In the cars were the conductor and brakemen and twelve postal clerks. Two of the postal clerks were killed outright—John B. Payne of Indianapolis and James Rinehart of Effingham, Ill. Lee Burris of Columbus, the conductor, had his right hip crushed and his thigh split open from the hip to the knee. John MacFarland, a brakeman, had his left leg completely severed from his body and his right leg crushed to a jelly. Both conductor and brakeman will die. The others injured are the following:

Postal clerks: Elmer Benner of Ulrichsville, O.; A. E. Varley of Miamiville; R. D. Armstrong of Indianapolis, John Bishop of Knightstown, Ind.; Robert Ellis of Pittsburg, John Matthews of Indianapolis, W. S. Bolton of Newark, O.; and Frank Minor of Effingham, Ill. The cause of the wreck was unquestionably the high rate of speed at which the train was running around the curve.

Viaduct at Rush Street Bridge.

CHICAGO, June 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why should not a viaduct be constructed at the north end of Rush street bridge? It is the most dangerous crossing, and, in fact, the only one in the business centre without a viaduct. The situation is anything but pleasant to find oneself on the bridge going north, the bell rings, bridge crowded with teams, trucks, carriages, etc., every one hurries off to find the way blocked by a train of cars of one to twenty, on a down grade, and in the midst of a crowd of trucks, etc. You are fortunate if you do not have to face the locomotive. With a fractious horse your chances are poor for saving carriage, buggy, or your own bones.

The cost of land damages could be materially lessened before the Manierre warehouse is rebuilt, and certainly all business travel as well as pleasure driving would be greatly benefited. Rush street bridge is the only one left accessible, by reason of no street railway tracks, between the North and South Sides, and certainly the residents of both sides are equally interested in having a safe crossing, and it should be demanded.

VIADUCT.

The Schoolship Constellation Safe.

NORFOLK, Va., June 19.—The United States training ship Constellation, ashore near Cape Henry, is lying easy this morning, head northeast. The wind abated during the night to almost a calm. The wrecking steamer Victoria J. Peed arrived at 3:30 this morning and has cables and anchors from the ship. The wrecking tug Rescue, the Quartermaster's steamer Gen. Wool, from Fort Monroe, and the United States coast survey steamer Blake are also on the spot. The ship will probably be floated without further damage.

Bold Burglars at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 19.—[Special.]—About 3:30 o'clock this morning the residence of M. D. Welch, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Manufacturing Company, was entered by burglars. His safe was blown open and about $10,000 worth of notes, bonds, and stocks, $105 in money, and a railroad ticket to Hot Springs, Ark., and return were taken; also Mrs. Welch's jewelry case containing about $400 worth of jewelry, but a lucky shot from Mr. Welch caused the man carrying it to drop it, and it was found all safe this morning.

Bostonese Culture.

A richly decorated sign on Howard street, Boston, leaning against the chair of one of the many street "professors" of the city, informs passers-by that there is "the only artistic ebonizer of footgear in Boston."

Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

"Kool Klothing."

We always know it will come "sooner or later," and so we make big preparations for HOT WEATHER every spring, even if the elements do persistently go against us beyond all reasonable expectations as they have so far this season.

Now, are you not delighted that this actuating faith has caused us to laden our counters with all these High Grade

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Reliable Summer Garments,

VIZ:

"R., P. & Co." *Summer Suits $15.00 to $35.00.*

"R., P. & Co." *Knee Pant Suits, $5.00 to $18.00.*

"R., P. & Co." *Mohairs, Alpacas, Cicillians, Flannels, Silks, &c., &c., in Coats and Vests, $2.00 to $12.00.*

"R., P. & Co." *White and Fancy Vests, $1.50 to $7.00.*

Summer HATS, Summer FURNISHINGS and Summer Clothing Luxuries are ready.

F. M. ATWOOD,

Clark and Madison-sts.,

N. W. Corner.

THE LATEST "STYLES."

HATS FOR THE DERBY.

MIDSUMMER STYLES FROM PARIS

—OF—

Exclusive Designs.

W. H. HAGEDON

169 Wabash-av.

AN EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE

Chicago Manual Training School

Will be held Saturday, June 22, at 9 a. m., at the school building, Michigan avenue and Twelfth street. Applicants must be 14 years old, and will be examined in the English Language, Arithmetic, Geography, Writing, History of United States.

H. H. BELFIELD, Director.

Girls' Classical School.

Eighth year opens Sept. 16. Prepares for the Harvard Annex and for all women's colleges. Excellent courses in music and art. Handsome accommodations for boarding pupils. Send for catalogue.

THEODORE L. SEWALL and MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, Principals, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Mittleberger and Miss Blakemore's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

1020 Prospect-st., Cleveland, Ohio. Reopens Oct. 1st, with new building. College preparation on certificate.

Friends School, Providence, R. I.

FOR BOTH SEXES. Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Our certificate admits to College. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B.

Cheltenham Academy, Ogontz, Pa.

Unexcelled location and surroundings. New school equipment, Gymnasium, Military Drill, etc. Thorough preparation for College or Scientific School. For circular, etc., address J. CALVIN RICE, A. M., Prin.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 18. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen September 25th at 66 Bayard-st., New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNWALL-on-Hudson. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Supt.; B. F. HYATT, Comd't of Cadets.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, Aurora, N. Y. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Principal.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COUNTY OF COOK. }

IN COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY—NO. 8272. In the matter of the assignment of Peter R. McLeod, Debtor.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, entered on the 13th day of June, 1889, the undersigned, assignee of said debtor, hereby invites and requests sealed bids for the assets of said debtor, consisting of machinery, tools, fixtures, and plant for manufacturing steam, water, and gas fittings, and stock of pipe fittings, brass goods, engineers' and steam-fitters' supplies and materials, located at 345 and 347 South Canal street, Chicago, where the same can be seen; also, horses and trucks. Bids will be received on the whole or on any part of said assets, until six (6) o'clock P. M., Tuesday, June 25th, 1889. All bids must be sealed, endorsed "In the matter of Peter R. McLeod, Debtor," and addressed to the assignee, at his office, Room 612 First National Bank Building, Chicago, and will be opened, in the County Court of Cook County, Wednesday, June 26th, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may appear. All bids subject to the approval of said court.

ANTON FOUGNER, Assignee.

Dated Chicago, June 14th, 1889.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED 102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

SELLING OUT!

AMERICAN DRY GOODS CO.

Cor. State and Washington-sts.

Going Out of Business

Store to Be Vacated by July 15.

$250,000

WORTH OF

STAPLE MERCHANDISE SLAUGHTERED.

SELLING OUT!

ENTIRE STOCKS OF

Jackets, Wraps, Jerseys, Millinery, Dress Goods, Gloves, Curtains, Silks, Velvets, Notions, Leather Goods, Hosiery,

Gents' Furnishings, Shoes, Corsets, Jewelry, Laces, Embroideries, Fancy Goods, and Domestics.

SELLING OUT!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.

Store to Be Vacated by July 15.

NOTICE! Owing to preparations necessary for this GREAT CLOSING SALE store will not be opened until 9:30 Thursday morning.

AMERICAN DRY GOODS CO.,

State-st., Corner Washington.

This resort, with its numerous cottages, has no equal for health, pleasure, and comfort. Address DAVID GREENWAY, Dartford, Wis., owner and proprietor.

STOCKTON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.

OPENS JUNE 15. RATES $3 and $4 PER DAY. Special rates by the week, month, or season. Newly painted, remodeled, and improved; $60,000 expended. New Ball and Amusement Room; Children's new Dining, Ball, and Play Rooms. Cuisine and service first-class. Elegant suites with parlor, bath, and closet, Orchestra of eleven pieces. Dogs not taken.

F. THEO. WALTON, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE, Block Island, R. I.

Enlarged and refitted. FINEST OCEAN RESORT ON ATLANTIC COAST. Open June 20 to Oct. 1. Perfect drainage, plain and mineral waters, 20 acres of beautiful lawn extending to the ocean, no malaria or mosquitoes, good fishing, boating, and driving. Special rates to July 15. Send for circular.

B. B. MITCHELL, Prop.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Open June 22 to October.

Accommodates 1,000 guests; rates, $3 to $4 per day, according to location of rooms; by the week, $17.50 to $28.

H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 25. RATES REDUCED. $21 a week and upward during July. Call or address, for descriptive guide, &c.,

W. F. PAIGE, Gilsey House, New York.

MOUNT DESERT

WEST END HOTEL, BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

One of the most elegant Summer Hotels on the New England Coast, and one of the largest and best located at Bar Harbor. All modern luxuries. Accommodations for 400 guests. Send for descriptive circular.

O. M. SHAW & SON.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

COLEMAN HOUSE AND ANNEX.

Enlarged and Improved, will open Thursday, June 13 '89. First-Class Stable Under Same Management.

J. E. RALPH, Prop. B. W. SWOPE, Manager.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS, BEDFORD, PENNA.

Leading mountain resort. Water unequaled. Hotel newly furnished. Opens June 8. Write for circular.

L. B. DOTY, Manager.

SANITARIUM.

The desirable resort for invalids at Kenosha, Wis., on Lake Michigan (established over 30 years), offers special inducements to those needing rest or treatment. Cool summers; no malaria; good bathing. Terms moderate. For circulars address DR. N. A. PENNOYER, Kenosha Water Cure.

SURF HOTEL, Fire Island NOW OPEN.

More favorably located than any of the seaside resorts. Prevailing breezes direct from the ocean. Average temperature 68°. A paradise for children. Sailing, fishing, and bathing in bay and ocean. For particulars and Fire Island time table, showing route, etc., apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 232 S. Clark-st., Chicago, or D. S. S. SAMMIS & CO., Fire Island Beach, N. Y.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

Main line Pennsylvania Railroad, on top of ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Will open June 25. All trains stop at Cresson. For circulars, etc., address W. M. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

"Breeze Lawn," Hunter, N. Y.

Opens June 25th. Accommodates 200. All modern improvements. Service and appointments first-class. Developing-room for use of photographers. Apply to the manager, MR. S. H. SCRIPTURE, at Columbia College Restaurant, 49th-st. & Madison-av., New York.

LONG BRANCH

West End Hotel,

SEASON OF 1889.

COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT OPEN SAT., JUNE 8. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22.

With Improvements and Additional Attractions.

D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

OPENS JUNE 29th. CLOSES OCTOBER 1st. For further information send for Glen House Book, a neatly bound volume, 120 pages, with illustrations. Address, until June 25th, C. R. MILLIKEN, Prop'r, GEORGE P. METCALF, Manager, Portland, Maine.

GARRISON HOUSE, YORK BEACH, MAINE.

A very desirable summer resort. House beautifully situated, and first-class in all respects. Opens June 1. Send for circulars. SANBORN & PREBLE, Props.

SEA SIDE PARK HOTEL

OPENS JUNE 15TH.

100 handsomely furnished rooms overlooking Ocean and Barnegat Bay. Fishing, Sailing, and Bathing a specialty. Sure cure for Hay Fever and Malaria.

TAYLOR & BURNAP, Sea Side Park, Ocean Co., N. J.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,

GREEN LAKE, Wis. Open June 1. Apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 181 La Salle-st.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

Fronting ocean. Accommodations for 200 guests. Gas, baths, electric lights, and electric bells. Opens June 25.

CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Manager.

FRASCATI PARK HOTEL,

GENEVA LAKE, WIS.,

Will be opened June 15. Write for circular and terms.

MILLER & SANTA, Proprietors.

EYES examined free. OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed. 99 E. Randolph St.

DERBY DAY

At Washington Park, Saturday, 22d.

OUR DERBY DAY

Continues the year around. But this is

STRAW HAT WEEK

Our line far excels any ever seen here. *Styles always correct.* All qualities in Straw.

KNOX, "The Hatter," 193 State-st.

New England Shoe Co.,

State & Madison-sts.

Summer Shoes

PRICES REDUCED.

1,500 pairs Boys' Canvas Shoes—Worth $1.25....50c
1,000 pairs Men's Canvas Shoes—Worth $1.75 ...75c
Ladies' Dongola Lace Oxfords—Worth $2.00....98c
Ladies' Kid Opera Slippers—Worth $1.00....68c
Old Ladies' Comfort Slips—Worth 75c....35c

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Canvas Lace, Button, and Oxfords, Seaside, and Mountain Shoes. Lowest prices in the city.
Repairing neatly done.
Open Saturday Evenings.

NEW ENGLAND SHOE CO.

The Largest Factory in the World.

MEDALS OF HONOR AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

THE SALE OF CHOCOLATE MENIER EXCEEDS 100,000 POUNDS PER DAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. AVOID IMITATIONS.

Star Shirt Waists

Spring of 1889 Styles.

$1.50 French Percales...Now $1.00
$1.00 Garner's Percales..Now 50c
$1.00 Cheviots..........Now 50c

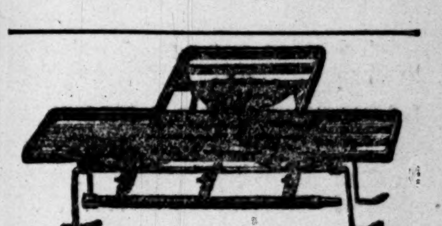
Ladies' and Misses'

French Flannel Blouses.

Putnam Clothing House,

131 & 133 Clark-st.,
113 & 117 Madison-st.

Northeast Corner Clark and Madison-sts.



3-Burner Cooking Flat for Portable Oven.

"NEW ERA" Gas Cooking Stoves, made of light wrought iron, with burners six inches in diameter, evenly heated over entire surface. Best Stoves on earth. Also "New Era" Gas Water Heaters for house boilers—all the hot water you want.

CHICAGO LAUNDRY DRYER CO.,
Mfrs. of Clothes-Dryers for Houses, Flats, and Institutions, 204 East Jackson-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Board of Education of District No. 2, Town of Lake and Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill., for the completion of the upper story of the Grant School Building, on 53d and Morgan-sts., in Town of Lake, the same to be done as the second story of said building.

Bids to be received by the Secretary of the Board up to 8 o'clock p. m., June 25, 1889. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $300.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Board of Education of said District No. 2.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Board of Education of District No. 2, Town of Lake and Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill., for a twelve-room school building, to be erected on Winter and Layton-sts.

Bids to be received by the Secretary of the Board up to 8 o'clock p. m., June 25, 1889. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000.

Plans and specifications can be had at the office of Burnham & Root, Rookery Building, Chicago.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Education for said District No. 2.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Board of Education of District No. 2, Town of Lake and Hyde Park, Cook County, Illinois, for the completion of the upper story of the Coleman School Building on Dearborn-st., between 46th and 47th-sts., in Town of Lake, the same to be done as the second story of said building.

Bids to be received by the Secretary of the board up to 8 o'clock p. m., June 25, 1889. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $400 (four hundred dollars).

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Board of Education for said District No. 2.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES—ROCK Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., June 12, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., on Friday, July 12, 1889, for furnishing saddle blankets, forage, silver, gold, steel, tin, brass, iron, copper and brass rivets and burs; iron, brass, and copper wire; nails, screws, tacks, bolts, nuts, leather, thread, rope, duck, paints, oils, chemicals, paper, cleaning and polishing materials, files, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. Printed lists of supplies needed, with full instructions, stipulations, etc., can be had on application to MAJ. JNO. R. MCGINNESS, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Commanding.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1889.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock p. m. July 6, 1889, for supplying Wilton carpet and 8,000 yards of body Brussels carpet, with the necessary carpet-borders, and 8,000 yards of carpet-lining. Instructions to bidders will be furnished upon application to this office. The right to reject any and all bids, and to waive defects, is reserved. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed "Proposals for supplying carpet and lining." W. WINDOM, Secretary.

CANCER and Tumors CURED; no knife; book free. L. D. McMICHAEL, M.D., 180 Wabash-av., CHICAGO, ILL.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
RETAIL.

Heavy Reductions

Boys' and Children's **Straw Hats.**

Before July Inventory. | Many lines reduced **One-Half.**

—All our exclusive and original styles included—

French Marines,
Sailors,
Tams,
Henley,
Regatta,
Fauntleroy.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
RETAIL.

Men's Neckwear.

Fine Tecks, &c., reduced from $1.50 to $1.
Fine Scarfs, Puffs, Tecks, &c., reduced from $1.00 to 50c.

This sharp reduction is made on very desirable summer goods to clear stock before semi-annual inventory.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
—RETAIL.

Dress Goods

In Basement—(The less expensive grades).

Another Clearing Sale.—The lower-priced Dress Goods dept. in Basement announces a "special" sale, to clear stock before inventory. *Very low prices* have been placed on all classes of the less expensive dress goods. All REMNANTS and SHORT LENGTHS have been marked *so low that they will be quickly taken.*

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
—IN OUR—
Shoe Dept.

To close out before inventory we will TODAY offer the following at greatly reduced prices:

LADIES' BRIGHT DONGOLA SHOES in Common Sense and Opera Styles..................	$2.50 Were $3.75.
Ladies' Very Fine HAND TURNED Bright Dongola Button Shoes......................	$3.50 Sale Price.
Ladies' Very Stylish HAND TURNED Lace Shoes, patent tips and trimmings............	$4.00 Usually sold $5.

Misses' and Children's PATENT LEATHER SHOES Correspondingly Reduced.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

WASH GOODS.

5,000 YARDS STANDARD PRINTS New Styles, Best Quality.	Reduced to 6½c Yd.
LARGE ASSORTMENT DRESS GINGHAMS and SATINES,	Elsewhere 12½c, 10c Yd.
ALL REMNANTS OF PRINTS, GINGHAMS, SATINES,	33⅓ Per Cent Off Regular Remnant Prices.

Full assortments of New Styles in Imported Satines and Ginghams.

HATS | **CHAS. W. BARNES'**
Light Cassimeres, Derbys, and Straw Hats for "DERBY DAY." Tennis and Equestrian Hats and Caps. 148 STATE-ST.

Candy | Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address
C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago

SHIRTS
"TO ORDER."
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

Extraordinary Bargains For Thursday and Friday.

Muslin Underwear Department (Second Floor).

James H. Walker & Co.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Fine Cambric and Nainsook DRESSES

For Children from 6 months to 3 years old, neatly made and handsomely trimmed—being slightly soiled go for about half their cost.

69c
89c
95c
$1.00
$1.25

A great variety of styles in Children's Guimpe Waists, nicely trimmed,

$1.00 Up.

We invite particular attention to our line of Ladies' Figured Lawn Gowns for traveling. Also Ladies' Figured and Plain Lawn Waists and Dressing Sacques.

$1.00 to $15.00.

CORSETS.

Odd line of sizes and styles in first-class goods:

Lot 1. Sizes 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30	AT 50c Reduced from $1.50
Lot 2. Fine French Woven Corsets in extra and medium length waists	AT $1.00 Regular Price $1.50.
Lot 3. Includes odd sizes in 11-inch "C. P." Corsets, "J. B.," "R. & G.," always sold for $2.50 each	AT $1.50 TO CLOSE.
Maids' Aprons, fine Lawn, ex. length ..	25c EACH.

GRAND SUMMER MILLINERY OPENING

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.

JAS. H. WALKER & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HATS FOR THE DERBY.

Handsome Carriage Hats,
Handsome Lace Hats,
Handsome Sea-Shore Hats,
Handsome Toques,
Handsome Garden Hats,
Midsummer Shapes in Felts,
NEW SUMMER IMPORTATION.

NOTE.—We still continue the sale of all our Spring Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Plushes, etc., at ONE-HALF the regular marked price.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

Sale of Seasonable Goods.

Dressing Sacques, Blouses, and Corsets.

CAMBRIC SACQUES, tucked front, tucked ruffle, collar, and cuffs.
75c.

INDIA LINEN BLOUSE, pleated front and back, embd. collar and cuffs,
$1.00.

INDIA LINEN BASQUE, trimmed with Wide Valenciennes Lace,
$1.25.

LAWN SACQUE, tucked front, trimmed with Embroidery,
$1.25.

SPECIAL.

INDIA LINEN SACQUE, group of 5 tucks between 2 rows of embd. Inserting and Edge down front and round skirt, embd. neck and sleeves,
$2.50,
Worth........ ....$3.75.

SPECIALTIES in Embd. Lace and Hemstitched Effects in BASQUES, BLOUSES, and SACQUES, from
$1.50 to $10.50.

CORSETS.

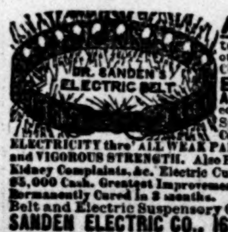
22 DOZEN
J. B. CORSETS,
In White, Drab, and Ecru; regular price, $1.50; this sale,
$1.00.

SUMMER CORSETS,
Extra quality, perfect fitting.
$1.00.

I. C. CORSETS,
Regular $3.25 quality, only
$1.95.

P. D. CORSETS,
Pink and Blue, regular $2.50 quality,
$1.95.

C. P. CORSETS,
White and Drab, regular $2.00 quality.
$1.50,
THIS SALE ONLY.



ALL MEN Who are Debilitated through Indiscretions or otherwise. WE GUARANTEE TO CURE or REFUND Money, by this **ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY.** New Improved, Pat. Oct. 20, '85. Made for this Specific purpose, it gives a Mild, Continuous, Soothing Current of ELECTRICITY thro' ALL WEAK PARTS, restoring them to HEALTH and VIGOROUS STRENGTH. Also Belts for Lame Back, Rheumatism Kidney Complaints, &c. Electric Current felt Instantly or we forfeit $5,000 Cash. Greatest Improvements over all others. Worst Cases Permanently Cured in 3 months. Sealed Pamphlet 2c stamp Belt and Electric Suspensory Complete $5.00 and upward. SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 169 LaSalle St., Chicago.

DRUNKENNESS,
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 48 page book of particulars free. For sale by all druggists. Special retail agents, Buck & Rayner, 117 S. Clark-st.; Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by Peter Van Schaack and Sons, Robt. Stevenson & Co., Morrisson, Plummer & Co., and Lord, Owen & Co., Chicago.

S. E. GROSS'
Second Grand Free Excursion
—TO—
GROSSDALE

SATURDAY, JUNE, 22, 1889, AT 2:30 P. M.
CALL OR WRITE FOR FREE TICKETS.

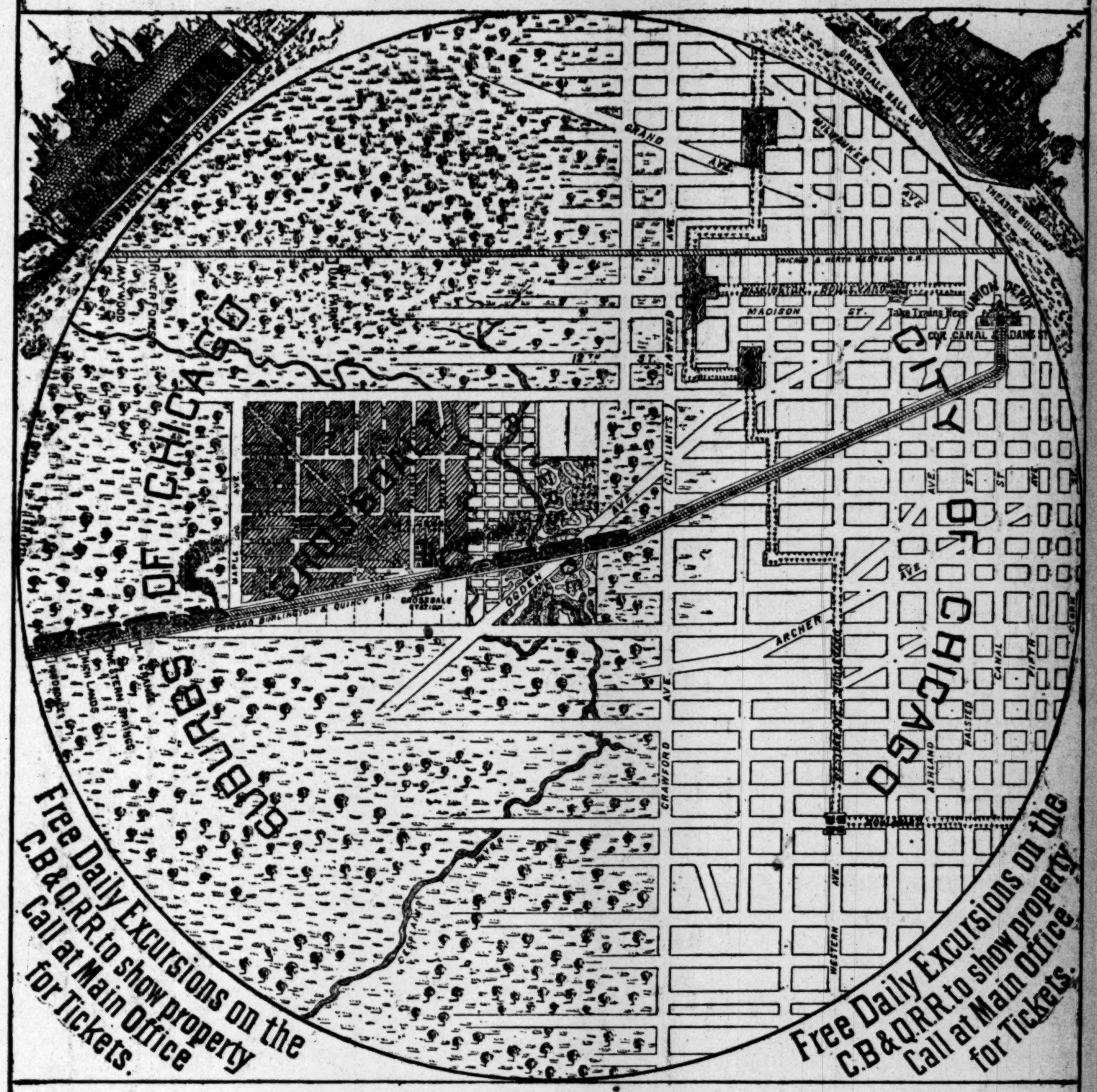
LOTS $100 AND UPWARDS. Most Wonderful Sales---412 Lots Sold in Ten Days at Grossdale.

S. E. GROSS IS BUILDING ANOTHER NEW CITY

Grossdale

On the C. B & Q. R. R. Just West of and Adjoining RIVERSIDE

LOTS $100. AND UPWARDS.


SUBURBS OF CHICAGO
CITY OF CHICAGO
GROSSDALE
GRAND AVE
MILWAUKEE
MADISON ST.
ARCHER
WESTERN
Free Daily Excursions on the C.B&Q.R.R. to show property Call at Main Office for Tickets.
Free Daily Excursions on the C.B&Q.R.R. to show property Call at Main Office for Tickets.

TERMS—One-tenth cash, balance on easy payments, long time. Money loaned for building.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

GROSSDALE is located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on the high land just west of and adjoining Riverside. A beautiful wooded creek runs through the eastern portion of the property, adding much to the picturesqueness of this very beautiful spot, and at the same time furnishing the very best of drainage, as all the property is at least 15 feet above the level of the water in the creek. Here you will see a new and thriving suburb rise like magic, for nature has fitted Grossdale for the homes of those who want to get away from the smoke and turmoil of the city, and I propose to make it the Healthiest and Finest Suburb of Villas and Mansions on the C., B. & Q. R. R., where you can have all the advantages of suburban life with city conveniences, such as Stores, Schools, Churches, Halls, and quick transportation, for Grossdale is only 30 minutes' ride from the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Adams-sts., this being much less time than you can reach the city limits by either cable or horse cars. I have just completed on the property at a cost of $5,000 the finest suburban station on the C., B. & Q. R. R., and have also built a large Hall and Theatre Building, with stores and offices, costing $10,000. Sidewalks have been laid on all streets, and beautiful shade trees have been planted in front of every lot. Contract has been let for putting in main sewer and macadamizing Grand Boulevard at once. Other appropriate improvements will soon follow.

☞ Call or write for FREE TICKETS for Grand Opening Excursion Saturday, June 22, 1889.

S. E. GROSS, Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

24,000 Lots and 6,000 Houses Built and Sold, and 15 Thriving Towns and Cities Located by me in 9 years.

—MEN'S—
UNDERWEAR,
Hosiery, Handk'fs,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
Neckwear,
Summer Coats and Vests,
TENNIS COATS,
Tennis Pants, Shirts, Caps,
Sashes and Belts.

LATEST STYLES,
Reliable Goods, Lowest Prices.

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

DYE HOUSE *DRY CLEANING!*
AUGUST SCHWARZ,
Est'd 1856, with offices at
226 Dearborn Street,
505 West Madison St.
And office and works at
156 AND 158 ILLINOIS ST.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

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Ladies' French Lisle Ribbed Hose,
Ladies' French Lisle Fancy Hose,
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250 Dozen To be Sold Today —AT— **35c** PER PAIR.

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FOR THE THROAT.
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Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889—TWELVE PAGES.

MR. HUMPHREY RESIGNS.

HE DOESN'T CARE TO BE A MEMBER OF THE CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

Secretary Noble Once More Forced to Begin a Hunt for a Man Who Will Consent to Take the Place—He Offers the Position to Ex-Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania—Democratic Postmasters Will Be Allowed to Remain Four Years from the Date of Their First Appointment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—J Otis Humphrey of Springfield, Ill., has resigned from the Cherokee Commission. Mr. Humphrey's letter of resignation arrived today and was a surprise to Secretary Noble. After appointing ex-Gov. Fairchild yesterday the Secretary imagined that he had the commission well formed, and that no more changes in its personnel would be needed. But he found he was mistaken, and as soon as word was received of Humphrey's resignation today ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania was wired to take the Illinoisan's place. No word has been received as yet from Gov. Hartranft, but it is thought he may accept. Considerable amusement is being had on account of the trials the Secretary of the Interior has been obliged to undergo in making up the Cherokee commission. Such ill luck never befell a Secretary before under like circumstances. Not one man of the commission as originally appointed remains, with the exception of Judge Wilson. Each one of the two originals in succession has retired, and new men have been appointed in their stead. If this series of resignations should continue doubts are expressed as to the successful negotiations with the Indians for the Cherokee strip this summer. It was originally intended that the commission should organize in May and be ready for operations the first of June. It will be midsummer before any negotiations can be made with the Indians. S. A. Little of Chicago was at Secretary Noble's office this afternoon and presented his application for membership of the commission in place of Otis Humphrey. It is not thought Mr. Little will receive the appointment he is soliciting, as the Secretary has no intention of placing another Illinoisan on the commission.

The President has laid down the policy that Democratic Postmasters shall hold their places four years, dating from the time of their first appointment. Two Postmasters were appointed in Illinois yesterday, S. T. Taylor at Sparta and N. J. Slack at Metropolis City, to succeed Democrats whose final commissions would not have expired until another year. This policy will bring a number of Republican Congressmen to Washington to look after post-offices which they thought would not be subject to change before a year hence.

Secretary Windom took the papers in the Cairo Internal Revenue Collectorship case up to the White House today. The President wants to look them over himself. Dan Hogan thinks that this will settle the matter in his favor. His personal interviews with the President and Secretary have been satisfactory. It is probable that Collector Anderson will be given a chance to resign, his resignation to take effect at the end of his four years of service. A hint to this effect has been received from Illinois.

Andrew F. Links, the candidate for Appraiser, left for Chicago tonight. He had an interview with President Harrison, who read most of his indorsements. Secretary Blaine glanced through the list and expressed the opinion that they ought to secure Mr. Links the office he sought. The President intimated that it would probably be a month or more before he took up the case.

Dr. S. W. Ingraham, G. S. Francis, and others of the Chicago delegation present at the National Convention of the Order of Patriotic Sons of America held a banquet at the Riggs House tonight.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today for Illinois: J. F. Whiteside, Eddyville; W. E. Anderson, Grand Tower; W. L. Brown, New Columbia.

Representative Cannon of Danville is on the ground again. He has two or three post-offices to fix up, and while here will look after some more patronage for his constituents.

The following members of the Newton, Ill., Pension Medical Examining Board were appointed today: Zachariah Allen, J. H. Maxwell, and James Ricquet.

Capt. Meredith had a talk with the President today about the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of which he is soon to take charge.

S. W. Allerton and N. B. Ream are in the city. They have been down in Virginia looking at some lands they recently bought.

J. S. Lord of the Illinois Bureau of Statistics is here to talk over political matters with the President.

C. C. Bonney is here to look over the Supreme Court record in some cases in which he is interested.

WHY MR. HUMPHREY RESIGNS.

His Health Is So Poor That He Will Be Unable to Serve.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19. — [Special.] — The resignation of J Otis Humphrey as member of the commission to treat with the Cherokee Indians has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior and was received at Washington Monday. The matter has not been made public for the reason that Secretary Noble has been in communication by telegraph with Mr. Humphrey since the receipt of his letter seeking to have him recall his resignation on account of the embarrassment it will cause the department to have the commission again thrown into a disorganized state, but Mr. Humphrey positively declined to serve. Ill health and the fact that the work of the commission has been so retarded since his acceptance of the place that it would be a great sacrifice of his business interests to now proceed with it are the reasons assigned for his action.

When asked today about the rumor that he had resigned because of dissatisfaction on his part at the recommendation of Maj. Connolly by Senator Cullom for United States District Attorney when Connolly had made no formal application for the place, Mr. Humphrey said there was not a word of truth in it. When he accepted the appointment as a member of the commission he did so in good faith, expecting to serve, and arranged his business to proceed with the work at once, but he had been taken sick and had been unable to be about for some weeks, and his physician had advised him to give up the place.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Census Bureau and the Civil Service Commission—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The attention of the Superintendent of the Census, Mr. Porter, was today called to the letter recently sent by the United States Civil Service Commission to the President, in which they ask that appointments of the census office employés be made through the commission and suggesting that preference be given to the employés of the last census. Mr. Porter said he was certain that it was the intention of the framers of the law not to place the Census Office under the Civil Service law. The principal reason for this, he said, was the great bulk of the census employés were employed for a short period, and it was conceded that it would be wholly improper to bring people from distant points to this city for a service lasting probably no longer than six months. He did not see any advantage to be gained by appointing the employés of the Census Office through the Civil Service Commission. On the contrary, he was of the opinion that it would tend to render the service inefficient.

THE BELL OF THE CHARLESTON.

The facts attending the pretty tribute offered by the men who built the cruiser Charleston are explained in the following letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 31.—*To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*—SIR: In response to your verbal request to be informed as to the particulars relating to the metal contained in the bell of the new cruiser Charleston, I have to say that a few days before the casting of the bell the patternmaker at the works suggested that it would be a pity to use ordinary metal, and suggested that each of the workmen on the steamer contribute 10 cents in silver to enrich the composition and give a superior ring to it. The entire force of over a thousand responded to a man, the sum realized being nearly $150, almost all in 10-cent pieces, which was placed in the crucible and mixed with the other metal of the bell before casting. Respectfully, WILLIAM M. MORROW.

Navy Department, Washington, June 17, 1889.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

A public meeting of persons who are interested in the preservation and repair of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was held in Georgetown today to take into consideration the question of its repair. President Gambrill thought the canal might be repaired along its entire length for about $200,000 or less, but that the work of repair could be started for $50,000. In response to an inquiry as to the financial condition of the canal Mr. Berrett said that it was entirely bankrupt, and that it would be simply impossible for the company to rebuild it without external aid. The President and directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal were authorized to issue the bonds of the company for $300,000, and to secure the same by mortgage on its canal and other property.

BLACK MOON'S SIOUX.

Regarding Black Moon's party of Sioux, who came south of the line upon the suggestion of the Canadian authorities, the Interior Department recommends, and the Major General commanding directs, that the commanding officer at Fort Buford be instructed to permit these Indians to go to Standing Rock Agency without guard of military or Indian police.

The Indian Agent at Standing Rock has been directed by his department to receive and permit these Indians to remain at the agency and to make investigation as to their circumstances, needs, and purposes, and make report accordingly.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

Walker Blaine, in response to an inquiry as to the accuracy of the report from Montreal that an agreement has been reached between Great Britain and the United States that no vessels shall be seized this year in Behring Sea, said: "I know of nothing relative to the subject outside of the public proclamation of the President, which has already been printed, nor do I know of any intention to call, as suggested, an international congress for the purpose of taking steps jointly to protect the seal-fur fisheries there."

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President today appointed the following Postmasters: Russell R. Leonard, at North Manchester, Ind.; George W. Walton, at Ida Grove, Ia.

PLEADING FOR JOE MACKIN.

Gov. Fifer Importuned to Pardon the Fine-Worker—Chicago Legislators Robbed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Representatives James H. Farrell of Chicago and Thomas E. Merritt of Marion County have been in the city the last two days, importuning Gov. Fifer for the release of Joe Mackin from Joliet. They succeeded in securing his promise to examine the record and petitions in the case. It will take a week to complete the examination, possibly more. Merritt and Farrell returned home today, receiving little encouragement.

Senator Garrity and Representative Miller of Chicago were in conference with the Governor. Miller was here in the interest of one Kahn, convicted of assault four years ago, and who has seventeen months to serve. Senator Garrity was here ostensibly to secure the appointment of one of his constituents as game warden, but it is understood he also talked in the interest of Joe Mackin. Upon the train en route to this city Garrity was relieved of a fine gold watch, valued at $225, and $50 in money, and Miller of $75 and all his papers and railroad passes.

Gov. Fifer is considering appointments for the State Historical Board created by the recent Legislature. But two names have been mentioned—W. H. Snyder of Virginia and Judge W. L. Gross of this city. The Governor also has three appointments to make to compose a Court of Claims. There are a number of applicants, but the court will not sit until Aug. 1, and the Governor will make no disposition of the matter until some time in July. The salary is $15 per day, the court to sit not to exceed ninety days in each year. Judge Lindley of Bond County and J. H. Farrell of Chicago are prominently mentioned in this connection.

A BOY MURDERED IN INDIANA.

Enticed from Home by Companions, His Body Is Found in a Creek.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—A tragedy is reported from Highland, Ind., a village north of here on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. Two sons of William Pearman and two sons of Dave Douglas, aged 9 to 15 years, told a boy named Snyder, aged 13, a few days ago that the first time they caught him out they were going to cut his head off. Yesterday afternoon the four boys went to Synder's home and invited him to go bathing with them about a mile north of the village. Young Snyder accompanied them to the creek. As he did not return home in the evening his parents became uneasy and the father went to see the four boys. They at first said they did not know anything about Snyder. Finally the youngest one volunteered to show Mr. Snyder where he had last seen his son. Mr. Snyder followed the little fellow and young Snyder's body was found in the creek. There were two or three knife wounds and a bullet hole in his head. One stab just above the eye entered his skull and his brains were oozing out.

GATHERING IN THE WORKMEN.

Boltmakers Admitted to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—The Amalgamated Association Convention today granted the application of the boltmakers for admission to the organization. This will necessitate a boltmakers' scale. The general strike assessment measure suggested by the American Federation of Trades Unions, whereby all members of the federation are assessed in case of a strike in any of the trades unions, was adopted. An amendment was also passed permitting the admission of a large number of men about the mills who heretofore could not join the organization. The association has finally reached out its arms and embraces every class of iron or steel workers. The change will make the Amalgamated Association a strong competitor of the Knights of Labor for the membership of workmen who could join the Knights of Labor but owing to the laws of the order could not join the Amalgamated Association.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The following companies were incorporated by the Secretary of State today:

The James J. Kelly Coal Company; location, Chicago; for dealing in coal, coke, wood, etc.; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, James J. Kelly, William S. Everett, and Theodore M. Hammond.

The Heintz Gas Furnace Company; location, Chicago; for the construction of gas melting furnaces and regenerators; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Fritz Heintz, Philip Schlachter, and James W. Duncan.

National Live Stock Journal Company; location, Chicago; to publish live stock and agricultural periodicals; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Henry Fish, Stephen G. Brabrook, and Willis I. Hitt.

The Chicago Architectural Sketch Club; location, Chicago; for the mental improvement of members and the advancement of knowledge of art and literature; incorporators, William G. Williamson, William B. Mundie, Irwin C. Christian, and others.

A certificate of increase of the capital stock of the Eagle Tobacco Company of Quincy, Ill., to $50,000, and of the decrease of the capital stock of the United Patent Company of Chicago from $50,000 to $1,000, was filed.

Gov. Foraker Out of It.

NEW YORK, June 19.—"I have no time to talk politics," said Gov. Foraker of Ohio to a reporter yesterday. "I am about to start for home and have barely time to catch my train."

"Are the reports true, Governor, that you are a candidate for renomination?"

"No, sir, I am not a candidate for renomination. I have no desire for the honor again, and I believe it is time to give somebody else a chance. I am aware of the movement to push the nomination upon me, but you can say for me that I do not want it and will not take it."

Hereafter they undersell all competitors in furniture and draperies at Colby's, 217-219 State.

TALK OF LONDON TOWN.

MR. SMALLEY CHRONICLES SOME INTERESTING HAPPENINGS.

Parliament Resumes Its Meetings, Mr. Gladstone Returns from His Campaign in the West, and Mr. Labouchere Once More Proclaims the Policy of Obstruction Pure and Simple—Michael Davitt Still Stands by Alexander Sullivan—A Libel on Mr. Blaine.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, June 18.—Parliament resumed yesterday and three things happened. Mr. Gladstone reappeared in his place, wearing his western laurels in the shape of a white rose in his buttonhole, but having left his voice behind him in Cornwall. It seems to have broken down in singing the praises of the amiable Mr. Conybeare. The Government announced the abandonment of the Sugar Bounties bill, which is both a concession to the opposition and a triumph for the doctrinaire free traders. Finally Mr. Labouchère once more proclaimed the policy of obstruction pure and simple. The state of Mr. Gladstone's voice did not allow him to protest. Mr. Smith has, however, obtained precedence for Government business during the remainder of the session, and Mr. Labouchère's leadership does not yet extend ostensibly beyond the radical left wing of the Liberal party.

GLADSTONE'S TOUR IN THE WEST.

There are the usual contradictory accounts of the effect of Mr. Gladstone's tour in the west. People flocked to hear him—so much is agreed. He himself says he was well received, but he would hardly join with his most gushing admirers in likening this to either of the Midlothian campaigns. His friends say that his mind turns more and more to American home rule, and that he is seriously considering whether he can take this empire to pieces and put it together again in such a fashion that its separate nationalities will all hold to the crown a relation similar to that which the States hold to the Union.

DAVITT ON SULLIVAN.

Mr. Sullivan's arrest has elicited from Mr. Michael Davitt the opinion that the attempt to implicate him in the Cronin murder is absurd. He gives Mr. Sullivan a certificate of good character, in which Mr. Parnell and the other Irish leaders are, in his view, ready to join. At the close of the interview Mr. Davitt said that he could not too strongly condemn the dispatch which had appeared on this subject from the American correspondent of the *Daily News*. The dispatch, manifestly written by a bitter partisan opponent of Mr. Sullivan, was regardless of the most elementary ideas of justice, containing a series of unfounded charges against a man who was for the present unable to defend himself. This correspondent revealed his motive for this unscrupulous onslaught upon Mr. Sullivan when he charged him with having been mainly instrumental in carrying a large section of the Irish vote for Mr. Blaine. These attacks, first in the New York papers and afterward cabled to the London press, showed to what lengths political partisanship would carry a man's opponents in American party warfare. So far Mr. Davitt.

A LIBEL ON MR. BLAINE.

The following editorial on the same subject appears in this morning's London edition of the New York *Herald*:

> The *Daily News* is not well served in its New York correspondence. It prints a long dispatch from New York to the effect that the Irish leaders who favor extreme policies in dealing with Great Britain are known as "Mr. Blaine's Irishmen" and "political Irishmen," and are the most pernicious influences in American politics, and that it would be an incalculable gain to both the home rule cause and American politics if the entire faction were to be destroyed. This is a distinct and offensive libel upon the present Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, and would be so regarded by any one cognizant of American politics and taking a liberal view of American affairs. Mr. Blaine, as a Republican leader, has long been anxious to attach to the Republican organization an Irish following. He has believed the tendency of the Irish to act together as a unit in support of one political party injured the Irish cause by awakening the resentment of the other party. But to suppose that any political relations which Mr. Blaine may have established with the Irish leaders meant an approval of the methods adopted in the assassination of Dr. Cronin is the gravest form of injustice to that statesman.
>
> The New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, we are afraid, belongs to that class of gentlemen who, having access to the London press, take great pleasure in publishing everything apt to reflect upon American manners and American public life. In this case the libel on Mr. Blaine is distinct and wanton.

The journal I am quoting is very far from being a partisan of Mr. Blaine, but it is an American journal and resents, as other Americans abroad resent, the continual calumnies upon Americans supplied to the British press by this American correspondent in New York under the inspiration of that eminent emigrant Mr. Godkin.

THE PRINCE AND THE LEPER.

The Prince of Wales has fairly startled London by his statement that a leper, with his hands distinctly affected by the disease, is engaged in business at one of the London meat markets, and the press are politely pressing the Prince to say which, some papers, however, remaining politely incredulous. Whether well-informed or not on this particular point, he has pleased the people by presiding over a memorial meeting to Father Damien. The establishment of a leper ward in London seems secured. Possibly even India, with its quarter of a million of lepers, may gain some helpful attention.

THE POST-OFFICE AND THE TELEPHONE.

The British post-office and the telephone companies are engaged in an interesting controversy, the first effect of which is to remind the public that the post-office has from the beginning thrown obstacles in the way of telephoning, claimed and established the legal right to extend its telgraph monopoly to telephones, compelled the companies to work under a post-office license, exacts 10 per cent of their profits, and holds over them the power of suspending the license. The telephone companies now propose to amalgamate, and the post-office steps forward to prevent it. Amalgamation may, or may not, be in the public interest, but for the post-office to resist because it would create a monopoly is comic, the post-office itself being the largest monopolist in the kingdom and straining its powers to prevent a competition by which the public would benefit.

THE TURF SCANDAL.

Ascot obliges, or induces, the Chetwynd-Durham arbitrators to adjourn till Saturday. Opinion on the case has somewhat changed. Wood and Sherrard, who appeared as witnesses for Sir George Chetwynd, have injured him. There is no evidence that he was responsible for or knew of the proceedings of these two worthies. They are witnesses whom he was obliged to call. Still, he was in business relations with them on the turf, and as both make a shady appearance people begin to think Sir George's certainty of a verdict a little less certain.

DINING THE ENGINEERS.

The American engineers continue their studies of engineering in England and manage to do some general sightseeing besides. They were yesterday the guests of Baroness Burdett-Coutts at Holly Lodge, the Baroness' pretty suburban place at Highgate. The list of guests fills nearly a column. Among them were the American Minister, the Lord Mayor, Lord Alcester, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Sala, and the Archbishop of Cyprus.

MR. CARNEGIE'S DINNER.

Mr. Carnegie's dinner tonight is discussed in advance in various provincial papers and elsewhere. Mr. Gladstone, it appears, was asked to meet the American Minister, but the other guests were asked to meet Mr. Gladstone. It is therefore an open question as to which of them this banquet is given for. The guests so far as yet named in print are all leading Home-Rulers. There must be others in the background, for the American Minister could hardly attend a purely political dinner, and still less appear to identify himself with the opposition to the Government of the country to which he is accredited. Mr. Carnegie, of course, has no other idea than to get together an agreeable and distinguished company. G. W. S.

Gen. Martin Withdraws from the Race.

NATCHEZ, Miss., June 19.—[Special.]—Gen. Will T. Martin has withdrawn from the contest for Governor of Mississippi for reasons mainly of a private character. This narrows the contest down to Stone, Cameron, Lee, Featherstone, and Calhoun. Their chances are regarded about in the order named.

For a stylish hat go to Hawes, 228 S. Clark-st.

GOV. BEAVER REACHES JOHNSTOWN.

The Flood Commission Admits the Necessity for State Relief—A Health Bulletin.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 19.—Seven bodies had been recovered today up to 1 o'clock, all of them women. None of them was recognizable, and there were no means of identification. Dr. Benjamin Lee issued a health bulletin this morning. It reports the sanitary condition of Johnstown and surrounding boroughs as excellent, in view of existing circumstances. Gangs are engaged in collecting the carcasses of dead animals along the different streams and burning them.

Gov. Beaver and the Flood Commission arrived here shortly before noon, accompanied by Gen. Hastings, and made a tour of the devastated district on horseback, dining afterward at headquarters. The Philadelphia members of the commission express themselves as satisfied now that the press reports of the disaster were not exaggerated, and that the people of Johnstown are entitled to substantial relief from the State.

Aid for Johnstown and Seattle.

The Johnstown fund grew up to $120,221.09 yesterday. The Seattle fund was also given an impetus and rose to $1,205 by these subscriptions:

Previously reported	$ 431
J. H. Williams, for ice dealers	208
R. W. Tansill & Co.	50
C. E. Davies, one-half entertainment proceeds	516
Total	$1,205

The subscribers to the Johnstown fund were:

Turn Bezirk of Chicago	$2,239
Freie Presse fund	5
C. E. Davies, one-half Battery D entertainment proceeds	516
L. A. Eliel	10
J. A. McLennon	50
M. L. L., by D. S. Cameron	10

The Chicago ice dealers sent $416 to the Mayor, requesting it be equally divided between Johnstown and Seattle. The subscribers are:

Washington Ice Co.	$100	Lincoln Ice Co.	$ 25
Jas. P. Smith & Co.	50	Kurz Bros. & Huttenlocker Ice Co.	15
Esch Bros. & Rabe	25		
Union Ice Co.	15	Henry Tewes	15
C. & A. Piper	10	Independent Ice Co.	10
Berry Lake Ice Co	10	George Bernhamer	5
McCarty & Brausch	5	C. C. Russell	5
Schany & Theiner	5	Schmidt & Wohlleber	5
A. Hahn	5	Anderson, Freeman & Co.	5
D. M. Hickey	2		
E. J. Meyer	2	John A. Roll	2
Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100		

Mr. Onahan said last evening the committee would be glad to transmit a liberal remittance to the Mayor of Seattle from the Johnstown fund provided it would meet with the concurrence of the subscribers. He believed this could be done without injustice, as subscriptions to Johnstown from all over the country have been more than ample to meet the necessities of the case.

The following dispatches passed between the Mayor and Gov. Beaver:

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 19.—*The Hon. D. C. Cregier:* Shall I make sight draft upon you for $6,299.33 which E. G. Keith by letter today informs me has been placed in your hands in aid of our suffering people? Thanks in advance to your generous people.

JAMES A. BEAVER, Governor.

To Gov. Beaver: Your telegram received. The money paid over by Mr. Keith went into the common fund raised by the Chicago committee and is not subject to draft unless by authority of the committee. Money and supplies collected for Johnstown sufferers have been transmitted through the Pittsburg committee, which has done its work so promptly and effectively. We have engaged to forward ready made houses to Johnstown through the same committee. What money remains over will no doubt go through the same channel in case it shall be deemed necessary to forward further sums.

DE WITT C. CREGIER, Mayor.

The following letter was received from Pittsburg:

CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE, PITTSBURG, Pa., June 17.—*The Hon. D. C. Cregier, Mayor, and others*—GENTLEMEN: In response to your inquiries I would state that we have turned over the entire wrecking business to our Governor, who has several thousand men hard at work. I left there last night and found things about as well as we have any right to expect. The amount of work done by our committee for the State, including supplies, will amount to about $110,000. The Governor promises to promptly refund this money. He has the money now and I have no doubt that he will do so. We have fed, clothed, and taken care of all so far as we know. It is now proposed to have a central committee to take up the whole matter of present and permanent relief and to whom all business and supplies shall be committed. We think it is a necessity to avoid duplication of orders or supplies and for every other reason, which you will see as plainly as we do. We trust this will meet with the views of your selves as well as of all the other liberal contributors to the Johnstown fund. Thanking you again and again for your magnificent aid and advice, I am, as ever, yours.

WILLIAM MCCREERY, Chairman.

P. S.—The 100 houses which I telegraphed you for from Johnstown Sunday noon I hope will be promptly sent, as they seem to be the right thing. WM. MCC.

STARVING MINERS AT BRAIDWOOD.

Joliet Citizens Called Upon to Relieve the Locked Out Operatives.

JOLIET, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—A committee of Joliet citizens sent the Rev. James Lewis of the Central Presbyterian Church and J. J. Walter, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, to Braidwood to investigate the condition of the locked out miners and their families. They found many cases of want and starvation in the households of the miners, nearly all of whom have large families of children. Previous to the lockout there were 1,214 miners employed. Since then about 200, principally young men, have left Braidwood for other points. The committee calls upon citizens to bestow what they can for the relief of the suffering families of the miners. A benefit concert will be given at the Opera House tomorrow night and subscription lists to raise money have been started.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—The letter of the Clay County Commissioners asking Gov. Hovey to issue a proclamation appealing to the people to give assistance to the destitute families in the mining region was received at the Executive office today. The Governor decided to refer it to the State Board of Charities, with instructions to them to visit Clay County and ascertain the needs of the sufferers.

THE CASE AGAINST THE REV. NYBLADH.

Anna Anderson Makes Damaging Charges Against the Preacher.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The case against the Rev. C. A. Nybladh, pastor of the Lutheran Church of this city, in which he is charged with the paternity of Anna Anderson's child, is now on trial. Every inch of the court-room is crowded. Anna Anderson's evidence was not materially shaken by a merciless cross-examination. She became acquainted with Nybladh in 1885 at Augustana College. The acquaintance ended, as she claims, with her betrayal. The direct examination of Nybladh consumed the afternoon. He made a sweeping denial of all the charges. He admitted that he had compromised the case in 1888 by giving Axline, a Chicago attorney, a mortgage and notes to the amount of $550.

Nybladh's friends say that legal proceedings will be instituted against the preachers and church officers who have been active against him. The feeling is high on both sides. It has already caused a split in the largest church here, and threatens the harmony of the whole synod before the contention is over.

Mme. Boulanger in Versailles.

Mme. Boulanger is said to be devoting herself more than ever to religious practices and observances at Versailles, where she occupies a modest suite of rooms in the Rue de Satory. It would not be surprising, in fact, if the General's wife and her daughter Hélène, who is also extremely devout, were to take the veil or retire permanently to some convent where ladies are received as boarders. An absurd rumor has been afloat to the effect that Mme. Boulanger was obliged to work in order to support herself, but there is no truth in it. She has still a small annuity left out of the considerable fortune bequeathed by her father, who kept a large drapery establishment in Paris.—*Paris Letter.*

The Boom of the South.

The fact that Richmond, Va., is making the boilers and machinery of one of the new warships; that Alabama and Tennessee have taken a place beside the leading iron-producing States of the Union, and that one or two other localities only a few hundred miles this side of the Gulf of Mexico have gone extensively into the cotton manufacturing business, shows that the industrial centre of gravity of the United States is not as far north of the old line of Mason and Dixon as it was fifteen or twenty years ago.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1

THE SUBURBAN WINNER.

RACING RECORD OF BELMONT'S WONDERFUL GELDING, RACELAND.

Bought by Joe Ullman as a Yearling for $225, He Earned $80,000 for His Owner and Was Finally Sold for $17,500—His Sensational Performance in the Quickstep Stakes at Washington Park—His Victories in Detail.

Raceland is a long coupled and angular gelding standing sixteen hands high. It is conceded that his conformation presents more angles than that of any other animal ever prominent on the American turf. But while his form is anything except the ideal for a racehorse, he possesses phenomenal speed and is a capital weight-carrier. In the spring of 1886 the well known bookmaker Joe Ullman of St. Louis, now doing business at West Side Park, attended the sale of Clay & Woodford's yearlings at Lexington, Ky. When the Suburban winner of Tuesday was led out his ragged form and a couple of sprains caused most of the buyers present to dismiss him at a glance. Ullman, however, took a fancy to him, and made up his mind to get him if he could do so cheaply. There were few opposing bidders, and he secured the gelding for $225. Knowing turfmen gave Joe the laugh and made fun of his purchase. Joe turned the youngster over to Dr. Woodruff of Lexington to be treated for the spavins and went about the country pursuing his vocation at the different race-courses, and almost forgot his purchase. In the fall the youngster was pronounced cured by Dr. Woodruff and was turned over to Brown Dick to train. In his trials he showed considerable speed, and when asked to put a price on him Joe said $750. Tom Stevens agreed to take the youngster at that price. When Brown Dick heard of the proposed sale he told Ullman, who was at Lexington attending Milton Young's sale, that he was going to dispose of a great colt for a small price. Ullman immediately obtained a release from Stevens. Then Brown Dick offered $1,000 for the youngster, which was declined. Dick said: "I only made you the offer to show you what I think of him." Joe then advanced the price to $1,400. At that figure he tried to sell him during the winter to Rogers, Cy Jaynes, and Bob Tucker. Those individuals had opinions of their own about horseflesh, and did not consider the young gelding worth $100. Brown Dick trained Raceland as a 2-year-old until he had to go East, when the gelding was turned over to Hardy Durham. This was April 15.

Raceland's first start was in the Harold Stakes at Latonia, May 27, 1887. The distance was five furlongs and he won in 1:04½. Cast Steel, Badge, Amos, and Perkins were the other starters. The stakes were worth $2,700 and Ullman won $7,000 more from pool buyers and bookmakers. June 9, at St. Louis, with 117 pounds up, he won the Manufacturers' Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:17½. The race was worth $1,600 and Ullman won $6,500 in bets. It was then that the gelding was first conceded to be a great youngster. June 13 he won the St. Louis Sweepstakes, five furlongs, in 1:02½. Then he was shipped to Washington Park, where he started July 9 in the Lake View Handicap. He was a favorite at 5 to 4 on, but ran unplaced in a field of ten, Emperor of Norfolk winning in 1:16¼. His performance was a sore disappointment to his backers and a mortifying one to Hardy Durham. Five days later he captured the Quickstep Stakes, half a mile, in a sensational manner. Thirteen started and he was not prominent until the field was half way down the homestretch. Then he was seen coming along with a meteoric burst of speed. Passing those in front of him one after another, he shot from the rear into the lead and won by a head from Van Leland, Emperor of Norfolk being third, in :48½. His dash through the stretch is the fastest flight of speed ever witnessed at Washington Park. From Chicago he was taken to Saratoga and rested.

His next appearance was at Coney Island Sept. 5, when he won a sweepstakes of three-quarters of a mile in 1:14¾. Sept. 10, at the same track, he ran unplaced in the Flatbush Stakes, seven furlongs. Ullman stood to win $30,000 on the race. The next day he made a sensational charge that Fishburn had pulled the gelding in the interest of certain bookmakers. This charge he still reiterates. Sept. 14, carrying 114 pounds, he won the Great Eastern Handicap from a field of fifteen others in 1:15¾. Ullman won $18,000 on the race and gave Hamilton, who rode Raceland, $1,000. At Gravesend, Sept. 22, Emperor of Norfolk beat him for the Algeria Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, run in 1:16¼. His next three starts he won with ease. One was a handicap at Gravesend and the other two the Arlington Stakes and Capital Stakes at Washington. In the Arlington he beat George Oyster, Emperor of Norfolk, and King Crab. In the Capital George Oyster was the only starter against him. With 120 pounds up, Murphy in the saddle, he won easily in 1:14. After dismounting Murphy said Raceland could have run the distance in 1:12 and was the fastest animal he had ever seen. On the strength of this performance August Belmont paid $17,500 for the gelding, which cost Ullman $225. Raceland won for Ullman in stakes $20,200; in bets, $60,000—$80,200 in all. Including the money received for him from Belmont the gelding's returns to Ullman foot up $97,700.

As a 3-year-old Raceland was considerable of a disappointment, although he won seven times in twelve starts. Among the rich events he placed to his credit were the Emporium and the Spendthrift Stakes at Coney Island, the Barnegat and Raritan Stakes at Monmouth Park, and the Melrose and Grand National Handicap at Jerome Park. This season he has started three times and won as often. In his first appearance as a 4-year-old he defeated the great Firenzi. His admirers noted the good form he was showing and were confident he would win the Suburban. Probably no one was more so than Hardy Durham. A few days ago at Washington Park a TRIBUNE reporter asked him if he had another Raceland in his stable. His answer was:

"No, sir, and I never expect to have another Raceland. I never expect to see another like him. One like that fellow only comes along every hundred years. He was the greatest 2-year-old I ever saw, and if Jimmy Rowe had only understood him he would have beaten all the 3-year-olds that were out last season. Now Rowe is getting to understand him, and what is the result? He comes out and beats the best—the best, mind you—the first time he goes to the post. He'll win the Suburban and a good many other events before this season is over."

Miss Fuller Will Study Law.

During the last year at Wells College one of the most notable events was the production of Miss Mildred Fuller's play, in three acts, entitled "Dreams," in the drawing-room of the Morgan homestead. Miss Fuller assumed the title rôle of Elsie, the dreamer, and won for herself commendations on all sides. Miss Fuller is the fourth daughter of Chief Justice Fuller of Washington, formerly of Chicago. She is a decided blonde, with light golden hair, which glistens in the sunlight like spun gold. She is rather tall, but well proportioned, and has a graceful carriage and a sweet, winning manner. She is considered one of the handsomest young ladies in the college, but has a strong rival in the claim for beauty in the person of Miss Helen Frances Benson of Auburn, a brunette, with sparkling black eyes and a complexion like the blending of the lily and rose. Miss Fuller is not only handsome, but is also gifted in a marked degree. She has a great leaning toward the legal profession, and it is said she will study law under the supervision of her father after graduation.—*New York Times.*

The Coming Building Material.

The Paris *Figaro* prints a daily edition in the thirty-sixth story on the second platform of the wonderful Eiffel Tower. The staff of writers and force of compositors have had to ascend 730 steps to attend to their work on the paper. Though this tower is 1,000 feet high its pressure on its base is estimated at only one-half as much per square inch as that of the legs of an ordinary chair in which a man is seated. This marvelous triumph of architecture suggests the idea that iron and porcelain will be the building materials of the future, both substances being practically imperishable, both admitting of cheapness in construction, and both susceptible of beautiful designing work by engineers and architects.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Rhode's Kumyss, for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, as well as a food tonic for convalescents and invalids, has been attested by prominent physicians to be superior to any other so-called kumyss in the market. Obtain the genuine by ordering direct from Rhode's Pharmacy, 504 N. Clark, corner Goethe.

PROFITS OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

At the Present Rate They Will Soon Equal the Capital.

New York *World:* It is not an easy matter to learn what profits are made by trusts. All that the public knows is that the men connected with this modern product of business life have become enormously rich and that trusts have gone on and multiplied until they have become a power the extent of which can hardly be estimated. The parent of all trusts—the Standard Oil—first took the position that it was, as Mr. Blaine subsequently declared, purely a private affair, and other trusts have followed the example of secrecy thus set them.

The Sugar Trust, which has so oppressed the community, has especially adhered to this policy. The public knows, to its sorrow, that the price of refined sugar has risen continuously ever since the trust was formed, the advance during the last week being a quarter of a cent a pound, or $5,500,000 on the yearly consumption. Statisticians say that the high price of sugar is due to natural causes, short crops in the sugar-producing and beet-raising countries. Whether this is so or not, there is no doubt that the insiders in the Sugar Trust are lining their pockets with money at a rate which might well make even a Standard Oil man green with envy.

Willett & Hamlen, sugar brokers, prepare a weekly circular for the sugar trade, and in their last edition, issued yesterday, there are some figures which will give the public a good idea of the enormous profits of this same Sugar Trust. In this circular Willett & Hamlen say:

> In our "Statistical" of Jan. 10, 1889, we gave the consumption of sugar in the United States in 1888 as 1,457,264 tons, the export 11,489 tons, together 1,468,753 tons, of which amount we estimated that 1,362,253 tons passed through the refineries of the United States and 106,500 tons were consumed without refining. Of the 1,362,253 tons we estimated that 1,002,791 tons passed through refineries controlled by the Sugar Refineries Company [the Trust.—*World*], and 359,422 tons, or say 26.4 per cent, were refined by the independent refiners. We might have added that we estimated the net profit to the refiners at five-eighths cent per pound, or say $14 per ton, which gave the Sugar Refineries Company $14,000,000 profit, and the outside refiners $5,000,000 profit, which figures we have still no reason to change.
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> The consumption of sugar in the United States from Jan. 1 to June 1 was 680,097 tons, as above, of which amount we estimate that 630,000 tons passed through the refineries, and 50,000 tons were consumed without refining. Of the 630,000 tons we estimate that 445,000 tons passed through the Sugar Refineries Company and 185,000 tons, or 29.4 per cent, were refined by independent refiners. We estimate the net refining profit at $14 per ton, or say $6,230,000 profit to the Sugar Refineries Company, and $2,590,000 to others. Up to April 1 there was no special profit to refiners over the preceding year, from the advancing raw market, but for April and May meltings such additional profit may safely be estimated at ½ cent per pound on 178,000 tons, or say $2,000,000 for the Sugar Refineries Company, and on 74,000 tons, or say $830,000 for the others. Say total net profit for the five months of $8,230,000 for the Sugar Refineries Company and $3,410,009 for the outside refiners—say three in Philadelphia (not including Mr. Claus Spreckels), one in Boston, and one in San Francisco.
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> The Sugar Refineries Company have at the present time in stock here and in San Francisco and New Orleans, and secured for shipment, probably 150,000 tons of raw sugar (we are told 180,000 tons), the profit on which (150,000 tons), owing to the rapid rise now in progress, may be safely averaged at 1 cent per pound, plus the ⅝ cent per pound net refining profit, or say $4,775,000—which, added to the $8,230,000 profit already secured, gives $13,000,000 virtually in hand. . . . With free sugar, the "trust," with their combined refineries and already introduced economics in refining, could no doubt compete successfully against all foreign refiners, but their profits would be confined within certain limits, whereas now they apparently need not be restricted by any outside influence whatever.

The trust is capitalized at $50,000,000, and at this rate it will not take many years for their profits to entirely equal the whole capital at par, although as a matter of fact the stock was placed considerably under its face value at $100 a share.

MR. CLEVELAND'S NATIVE MODESTY.

The Ex-President Feels That He Is No Longer a Public Character.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—The following letter from ex-President Cleveland was written to the Massachusetts Reform Club, and is now for the first time given to the public:

> MAY 22.—*Winslow Warren, Chairman, etc.*—MY DEAR SIR: The letter of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Reform Club extending to me an invitation to attend a banquet during the month of June next has been carefully considered. I hope it is not necessary for me to say how gratified I should be to avail myself of so good an opportunity to meet the members of your club and become better acquainted with those who have done such splendid service in the cause of reform, and from this condition of mind arises my embarrassment, for, to be frank with you, there appears good reason why I should forego the offered pleasure. I feel that, having returned to private life and engaged in professional work, my indulgence at the present time in such public entertainments as you suggest should be reduced to the minimum of frequency.
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> I anticipate much pleasure in meeting, the 27th inst., pursuant to their invitation and here at my home, a number of my political friends and their guests, which occasion will, I expect, serve to answer other valued invitations I have received, among others that of the Reform Club of this city. I have felt obliged to decline a number of like courtesies tendered by friends in other localities, and upon the grounds suggested, and for the further reason that the door would be surely opened to perplexing though most friendly importunities by the acceptance of your invitation, I have determined to ask you to allow me to decline the same. I have written you thus frankly in full confidence that I should not be misunderstood, and that my sincere sympathy with the objects and aims of your club and my attachment and regard for the good friends representing it would not be doubted. Yours very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

ON THE TRAIL OF HORSE THIEVES.

The Supposed Leader of a Band Under Arrest in Vincennes.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—The police have been chasing a band of horse thieves which has been operating in Indiana and Illinois lately and have succeeded in landing William Campso, the supposed leader, in jail. During the last week on an average of one horse per night has been taken from farmers in this vicinity. Henry Baggerly, arrested two days ago at McLeansboro, Ill., on a charge of burglary, had in his possession a horse and buggy which he claimed to have bought of Campso. On being questioned by the authorities he said Campso and three others were doing the stealing around Vincennes and that others of the band were plying their vocation in Illinois. Last night Officer McCarty captured a horse from a strange young man who failed to give a proper account of himself. There are now three horses in charge of the police awaiting identification.

A Foreign Office Dispatch.

If all the foreign office telegrams were published they would be curious reading. Years ago I was an attaché at Stockholm. The present Queen, then Duchess of Ostrogotha, had a baby, and a telegram came from the foreign office desiring that Her Majesty's congratulations should be offered, and that she should be informed how the mother and child were. The Minister was away, so off I went to the palace to convey the message and to inquire about the health of the pair. A solemn gentleman received me. I informed him of my orders and requested him to say what I was to reply. "Her Royal Highness," he replied, "is as well as can be expected, but His Royal Highness is suffering a little internally, and it is thought that this is due to the milk of the wet nurse having been slightly sour yesterday evening." I telegraphed this to the foreign office.—*London Truth.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had children, she gave them Castoria,

Brown's Household Panacea,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

To tone up the system and stimulate the appetite, take Angostura Bitters. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. All druggists.

Fortify yourself for the diseases peculiar to warm weather by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c a box.

A TOMB FOR THE LIVING.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST'S DECISION ON THE INSANE ASYLUM CASE.

He Characterizes the Institution as a Monument of Inhuman Neglect Carried On Under the Guise of Benevolence—The Canker of Politics Has Destroyed Whatever Good There Might Be in It—The County or State Should Build a New Asylum.

Judge Prendergast yesterday delivered his opinion in the case of Dora Willard, the petition for whose release led to the investigation of the insane asylum. In the course of his opinion Judge Prendergast said:

> For many years this asylum has stood low in the estimation of those familiar with the science of the management of the insane and their treatment, and finally achieved the bad preeminence of being named at the late International Congress of Physicians at Washington as being the worst asylum that had been found by an eminent specialist in his travels on this continent.
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> Within the last year it appears beyond question that the asylum is overcrowded to the extent of two to one; that is, that there are about 1,000 patients crowded into a space which can properly accommodate about 500; that under existing circumstances patients cannot receive proper treatment, the action of medicines being considerably lessened, delayed, and nullified; that there is no provision for the instruction or education of patients or for their moral betterment; the curable and incurable cases cannot be separated, the wards being so overcrowded that they must be put together, with an unfavorable effect on the curable cases; that there should be one attendant to eight patients, while in this asylum there is but one to twenty; that the hospital ward is as badly overcrowded as the others; that there are no separate rooms for the patients suffering from infectious diseases. There are many instances of erysipelas being transmitted to other patients because there was no way of separating those thus afflicted from the others. There are instances of mistreatment of patients by attendants. The wards consist of a corridor with small bedrooms on each side. These rooms are not more than 6x10 feet in size; there are generally two beds or cots in each room and two patients in each bed, sometimes three. There being homicidal and suicidal patients, there is considerable danger of homicide because of this overcrowded condition, and the tendency to these forms of mania is greatly increased thereby. The presence of so many lunatics in a room irritates all. The hygienic conditions is bad: the patients do not get sufficient rest; the ventilation is bad.
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> The attention of county boards has been frequently called to the necessity of providing industrial instruction for the insane, but nothing has been done in this direction. The patients able to go out did so infrequently because of the lack of attendants and a lack of proper clothing for outside wear. The bathing facilities in the wards are very incomplete. The evidence shows that in February last the patients in many of the female wards were scantily clad.
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> In several wards patients had torn off most of their clothing because of vermin; their heads and bodies were covered with vermin and through the rents in their clothing it could be seen that the flesh had been torn and lacerated in their attempts to relieve themselves by scratching. The stench of the rooms was unbearable; patients were dirty and many were suffering from scurvy. Fighting among the patients at night is frequent. The building is inconvenient as to dining-room facilities and is dangerous in case of fire. The roof is bad and leaking, the rain running through the ceiling in many places.
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> One witness testified that owing to the lack of attendants it was necessary to lock the patients in the small rooms, where they frequently fought and where on one occasion one patient was beaten to death by another, the attendant in charge having four wards to watch and at the time being called away from the ward in which this occurred.
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> Dr. Alexander testified that the proper size of a room for one patient is 8x10 feet and the best authorities support this view. The rooms at the asylum are 6x10 feet and the number of patients is always from three to four. Patients suffering from erysipelas and other infectious diseases of the most repellant kind have to be placed with patients not suffering in this way, and in one instance a woman suffering from a most loathsome disease had, for want of room, to be put in a room with one physically sound. The witness says there are no facilities for taking the patients out driving. On one occasion the carriage was used, but the county farmer made complaint to the County Board and the latter passed an order forbidding any such use of the horses. There was great difficulty in obtaining medical supplies. An order for antiseptic wool was placed, but it did not arrive for six weeks. The doctor actually testified that it would be better for a person to commit suicide than to be placed in the asylum under present conditions. He testified that a County Commissioner quarreled with a cook because the latter refused to accept from the contractor meat that was so bad that it had already turned green.
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> The architect testifies that the building is poorly constructed. The engineer says the water supply is wholly insufficient to deal with a fire that had gained any headway at all, though small fires if discovered in time might be coped with. If a fire once got hold of the building or a portion of it the structure was bound to be burned.
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> It has been clearly shown that for many years and up to the present time the attendants have been given their positions, as a rule, not because of their fitness to discharge their duties but because their employment was desired by individuals having political influence and by members of the various county boards. Insubordination and misbehavior are encouraged by the knowledge that the original cause of employment continues to operate and shields them from discharge in case of misbehavior. It is in evidence that patients have been allowed to exercise force and authority toward other patients.
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> One species of cruelty thus inflicted was the fastening of patients to the steam heating apparatus when hot, whereby the backs of many were burned, the scars remaining on them until this day.
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> From the evidence of the present Superintendent it appears that the drainage is bad; the ventilation is bad; the site or location is bad, both naturally and from its proximity to the poorhouse, and the atmosphere and air in the wards is so vitiated and loaded with the germs of disease that slight cuts and injuries, that in ordinarily pure air were quickly healed, developed in the asylum into erysipelas and other serious complications.
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> It is due to the present Superintendent to say that all the evidence taken has strongly impressed me that he has done his duty.
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> The foregoing is but an incomplete reference to the facts adduced in this investigation. To a great extent workmen and attendants have been appointed on political grounds, and the constant care of these persons is to retain their places and cultivate the friendship of the powers that be instead of studying to increase their efficiency and skill as attendants upon the insane. This is true not because of any special unfitness of the present County Board, which has indeed done better than its predecessors, but the system is bad and the treatment of the care of the insane is vested in fifteen inexperienced men selected by political conventions.
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> Every proposition in relation to the means and appliances for the management and care of the insane that has the sanction and approval of the medical profession finds its antithesis or complete negation in this asylum. Carried on under the guise of benevolence, this institution is in fact a monument of inhuman neglect. The County Board claims to be utterly unable under existing legislation and in view of the financial condition of the county to do anything substantial toward remedying this condition of things.
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> THERE IS NO INSANE ASYLUM.
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> The fact is that there is no insane hospital or asylum in Cook County. There is a place of imprisonment that we call an asylum, and to this place we have committed about 1,000 unfortunate insane as to a tomb for the living, little less dreadful than a tomb for the dead in its worst estate. At any moment pestilence or fire, continually invited by the conditions that exist, may destroy the inmates. The law, the will of society, forces these unfortunates to this doom, and society must bear the guilt of these outrageous wrongs. It is necessary that there should be constructed immediately an asylum in a proper location and with a sufficient water supply—an asylum that will be fire-proof and capable of holding not less than 1,500 patients and removed as far as possible from the pernicious influences of politics.
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> The fact that from ten to fifteen patients a week are brought before the County Court for admittance to the asylum, and they must be sent somewhere, is stated. The relief that might be afforded by a city hospital is mentioned, but it is thought doubtful if the city would build an asylum, and even if it did there would be no provision for the county's insane. The only relief is a State asylum. The hospital stands a blot on the fair fame of city, county, and State alike, and we should not recoil from the duty of at once correcting the great evils brought to light. It is for the people to determine if the matter is not of enough importance to warrant a special session of the Legislature to pass a bill for the erection of a proper asylum at State or county cost and its control by a properly selected Board of Trustees.
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> The people are paying money in plenty and are willing to pay more for the humane treatment of the insane. The present system is unalterably bad and must be destroyed. There is no other place to which I can send them. Our quota in the State Asylums has long since been overrun. All I can do is to let the truth be known.

After a brief review of the case of the patient Robert Burns the decree concluded by granting the application for the removal of Dora Willard, the court finding that the Cook County Insane Asylum is an unfit place for her detention. The order for her commitment is vacated and she is now ordered to be sent to the State Asylum at Kankakee.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

LUMBER RATE TO COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA TO BE REDUCED.

June 25 It Will Be Made 13 Cents Per 100 Pounds—Discrimination Against Chicago to Be Vigorously Assailed—The Alton—St. Paul Live Stock Controversy Still Being Waged—Who Will Succeed Chairman Fink?—Miscellaneous Notes.

The Western and Northwestern Divisions of the Western Freight Associations met again yesterday morning and the first business given consideration was the matter of rates on lumber to Council Bluffs and Omaha. As stated yesterday the proposition was made at the previous session to reduce the rate from 16 cents to 13 cents per 100 pounds because the Southwestern Missouri lines had adopted the latter rates to points on the Missouri River south of Council Bluffs. There was some objection to the proposition on account of the effect such reduction would have on the rates to Iowa points and from Mississippi River points. After a short discussion yesterday the conclusion was reached that it would not do to maintain a higher rate to Council Bluffs and Omaha than to the Southwestern Missouri River points, as the territory west of the Missouri River can be supplied via any of the Missouri River points. A resolution was therefore adopted to apply the 13 cent rate to Council Bluffs and Omaha and adjust through rates to points beyond on that scale. In order to effect a proper check on rates, or, in other words, arrange differentials from Mississippi River points and rates to Iowa points to conform with the new through rates, it was arranged that the preparation of a new tariff should be delegated to a committee which meets this morning. The reduced rates will become effective June 25. During the afternoon session only questions of minor importance were considered.

The question of measures to be taken to stop the existing differences between through and local rates, Chicago to St. Paul, will be taken up for consideration Friday morning. The committee appointed last week to confer with all the lines interested regarding the proposition to stop prorating arrangements with the Eastern lines and make one uniform tariff both on through and local traffic from Chicago and all junction points with Eastern roads to all points in the West and Northwest is expected to be ready to report. Should action in the matter again be postponed the Merchants' Freight Bureau means to institute proceedings at once and make the roads answer for the outrageous discrimination practiced against Chicago. The Executive Committee of the Freight Bureau meets Friday afternoon, and if by time the railroads have not acted in the matter, arrangements will be made to have the matter brought to the attention of the United States Court at once. The Burlington & Northern, which is completely shut out of the through business to St. Paul by the action of the St. Paul & Duluth in making the same rates lake and rail to St. Paul via Duluth as are made to Chicago, proposes if the plan to stop all prorating arrangements with the trunk lines is not adopted to put in a rate of 28 cents first class locally from Chicago to St. Paul and apply that rate to all local points on its line. Such action will bring the other roads to a realization of the fact that they must take measures that will prevent the discrimination of the trunk lines against Chicago, or their local rates will become seriously demoralized.

Commissioner Fink's Successor.

The friends of Commissioner Fink of the Trunk Lines Association feel confident that this time he will insist upon the acceptance of his resignation, no matter what inducements may be offered him to remain. His health is greatly impaired and he needs absolute rest for a year or two to put him in good shape again. The question as to who will be Commissioner Fink's successor is freely discussed. The person best qualified for the position next to Mr. Fink is undoubtedly Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association. He is in the line of succession and anxious to get the place, not only on account of the higher salary, but also because he would rather live in New York than in Chicago. There is, however, little prospect that Mr. Blanchard will get the position, as President King of the Erie is bitterly opposed to him and, it is claimed, would rather take the Erie out of the Trunk Lines Association than allow its affairs to be administered by Mr. Blanchard. Besides there are one or two other roads which will vote against Mr. Blanchard. The man who could have the place if he wanted it is Nathan Guilford, formerly Assistant Commissioner of the Trunk Lines Association under Mr. Fink. Mr. Guilford is well qualified for the position and would be acceptable to all the lines, but he has an excellent position as General Traffic Manager of the New York Central, which he may not be willing to relinquish, nor would the Vanderbilt people, who greatly value his services, feel inclined to let him go. The name of A. T. Walker, formerly Inter-State Commerce Commissioner and now Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, is also mentioned in connection with the place.

Too Late to Mend.

The old saying that "after the horse has been stolen the stable is locked" may well be applied to the present course pursued by the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association. Now that the Alton has decided to withdraw from the association because the decisions of the Executive Board were not promptly enforced the most energetic efforts are being made to properly regulate the movement of live stock by the various roads. Chairman Walker makes the statement that since June 13 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has received only five cars of cattle destined to Chicago, and is now declining all stock except when destined to Milwaukee, St. Paul, and local points on its own line. Shipments to Chicago from Kansas City last Tuesday were, according to Mr. Walker, as follows: Alton, 34 car-loads cattle and 3 of hogs; Santa Fé, 30; Burlington, 29; Rock Island, 7; and Wabash, 7 car-loads cattle and 7 of hogs. The Alton people admit that since their notice of withdrawal from the association the cattle business of the road has much improved, but, they say, it is not due to anything done by the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, but to the independent measures taken by the company since to insure it a fair proportion of the business. It simply shows, they say, that if not restricted by the unreasonable rules of the association their road will easily get a fair proportion of the competition traffic. They say the Alton is out of the association for good, and nothing that the association may now do can induce it to come back again.

S. Y. McNair, Auditor of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, has gone to Kansas City to see that the live stock movement from that city is conducted in accordance with the late decision of the Executive Board.

Assistant General Manager J. F. Tucker of the Milwaukee & St. Paul furnishes the following reply to the statements made by Vice-President McMullin in his interview in yesterday's TRIBUNE:

"It is important that the vital points of the controversy shall not be obscured by a wrangle over figures. The question is not whether we have carried more live stock than any other company. We admit that we have, and the Executive Board ordered us, upon application of the Alton Company, to reduce our carryings. The Chicago & Alton charges that we disregarded the order of the Executive Board. Chairman Walker states that we did not. We did not even endeavor to obtain delay by the exercise of our right of appeal. While we are in process of reducing our carryings, as ordered by the Executive Board, the Alton Company withdraws from the association on the charge that we have disregarded the order of the board and also that we have otherwise violated the agreement. This we deny and claim that such charges cannot fairly be made a basis for withdrawal from the association or held to be good against any company until the simple and effective means provided in the agreement for ascertaining the truth have first been exhausted. This is the whole meat of the controversy."

President Miller Rejoins.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The strictures of Vice-President McMullin of the Alton Road telegraphed from Chicago yesterday have elicited the following rejoinder from President Miller of the St. Paul: "It is important that the vital points of the controversy shall not be obscured by a wrangle over figures. The question is not whether we have carried more live stock than any other company. We admit that we have. The Executive Board ordered us, upon application of the Alton Company, to reduce our carryings. The Alton Company charges that we disregarded their order. Chairman Walker says that we did not. We did not even endeavor to obtain delay by the exercise of our right of appeal. While we are in the process of reducing our carryings, as ordered by the Executive Board, the Alton withdraws from the association on the charge that we have disregarded the order of the Executive Board, and also that we have otherwise violated the agreement. This we deny and claim that such charges cannot be fairly made a basis for withdrawal from the association, or held to be good against any company until the simple and effective means provided in the agreement for ascertaining the truth have first been exhausted. This is the whole meat of the controversy."

The Illinois Central's New Line.

PIERRE, Dak., June 19.—[Special.]—Late advices from Dubuque, Ia., develop the fact that the Illinois Central Railroad has placed $60,000 at the disposal of the surveying expedition which recently started from Pierre to run a line through the Black Hills and Yellowstone Park to Puget Sound. It is also said that the company intends to begin the work of construction as soon as the survey is completed. The line as now started from Pierre follows a due westerly course to the forks of the Cheyenne River, and taps some of the richest mining sections of the Black Hills, besides taking a central course through the great Sioux reservation soon to be opened.

The Last Spike on the Georgia Pacific.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—A dispatch to Mr. George S. Scott, President of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, from Vice-President Johnston says: "The last spike was driven today in the Georgia Pacific Railway, one of the leased lines of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, thus linking the Potomac and Mississippi Rivers by one continuous rail line of 1,110 miles, from Washington to Greenville, Miss., via Lynchburg, Danville, Charlotte, Atlanta, Anniston, Birmingham, Columbus, West Point, and Winona. The Georgia Pacific has secured the use of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway from Greenville to Huntington, opposite Arkansas City, thus making the entire mileage under one management 1,130 miles to a connection with the Missouri Pacific system."

Must Deliver the Goods.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—An order was entered in the United States Court here today directing Receiver McNulta of the Wabash to turn over to the Committee of Purchasers under the foreclosure the road and its belongings in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and to close out the receivership as soon as possible.

The Atchison Earnings.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—The Atchison earnings for the first week in June were $490,404.20, against $447,592.91 for the corresponding week last year.

Miscellaneous Notes.

At a meeting in Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday the Pennsylvania, Lehigh & Easton Railroad was organized. Samuel Pierson of Philadelphia was elected President. This organization is the outcome of the purchase under foreclosure of the first mortgage on all the franchise, rights, and surveys of the Lehigh & Easton Railway.

In order to give outlets to Toledo traffic to the East via the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Toledo & Ohio Central Roads, and to legitimize an existing practice, it has been decided by the joint committee that the east-bound rates from Walker, Deshler, Leipsic, McComb, and Stuartville, O., should be made on the basis of 78 per cent of the Chicago rate.

The roads in the Western Freight Association agreed yesterday to advance the rate on live stock hauled on passenger trains on account of the great extra risk, most of such shipments consisting of blooded stock, mainly horses. The rate was advanced from 150 per cent of the regular freight rate to 200 per cent, or double the rate charged for stock on freight trains.

Chairmen Walker, Faithorn, and Finley, comprising the Executive Board of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, heard arguments yesterday in regard to two questions appealed from the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, one of them relating to the divisions of rates on live stock shipped from points in Colorado west of Leadville to the Missouri River, and the other to rates on building stone from Colorado points to the Missouri River. Under the rules of the association the Executive Board is required to give a decision within ten days from the date of the hearing.

The Western States Passenger Association roads have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip on account of the following occasions: Sons of Veterans, annual encampment, Duluth, Minn., June 16 to 19; Knights Templar of Minnesota, Grand Commandery, annual conclave, Austin, Minn., June 24 to 25; Iowa State Camp-Meeting, Clear Lake Park, Cerro Gordo County, Ia., July 5 to 31; German-American Teachers' National Association, annual convention, Chicago, July 9 to 12; Industrial Exposition, Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 31 to Oct. 5., one fare for the round trip, with 25 cents added for admission coupon, from all points in Wisconsin and from points in other States within a radius of 300 miles of Milwaukee.

DUDES WHO WEAR BRACELETS.

Bangles Locked with a Key—Their Sweetheart Keeps the Key.

New York *Sun:* The toilet of the really elegant young man is not complete now without one rather heavy gold or silver bangle worn on the left arm, and usually concealed beneath the cuff, though occasionally an esthetic apostle of the beautiful in masculine garb may be seen with the bracelet gleaming in full view on his delicate, blue-veined wrist. A touching spectacle greeted the occupants of a Broadway car on one of the recent hot days when people had scarcely strength enough to bear up under its devitalizing effects. A stout, middle-aged country woman entered the car in a comfortable and capacious sateen gown, brilliant in coloring and startling in design, and closely following her was a fragile, willowy, Elaine-like individual created in the semblance of a man and dressed in a costume as correct as an axiom, and as elegant as it was faultless. There were no winged insects fluttering in his vicinity. They formed a hollow square about him at respectful distance and knelt down and softly prayed. His clothing was of the most delicate pale gray serge, his linen as immaculate as an angel's vesture, his tie so fraught with tenderness that it brought tears to one's eyes, and on the left wrist close against the delicate helpless hand, so white and weak like a sick baby's, there glittered a heavy wire of gold, capped at either end with a small gold ball. The stout motherly woman had compassion upon him, because she evidently thought him ill, and drew her voluminous skirts close about her to make room for him to be seated, but he shook his head in a weary way and hung up on a strap where every woman could see the bracelet and looked like a wilted lily on a broken stem.

Another dudish individual about town wears a heavy silver braid in full view below his cuff. The latest caprice of lovers is to have one's best girl lock a bangle on his wrist, and keep the key where a woman always hides her jewels and carries her treasures. The younger boys, who haven't any sweetheart to present them with this coveted trinket, are apt to borrow one from their sister, if she isn't cross, or from some one else's sister if she will loan it, and one chivalric young man who has fallen in love with his own mother wears one of her bangles beneath his cuff, and declares that all the boys do wear them, as knights of old wore a love token of their ladies' bestowing.

A FESTIVAL AT SAMOA.

How the Matrons and the Maidens Dress and Look—A Great Honor.

A naval officer stationed at Samoa writes in a recent private letter:

"The long-waited-for tolota, which you may not know is a native festival at which presents of food, etc., are given by the people to the King, accompanied with promises of allegiance, came off today, and I saw the people gather, all in best bib and tucker, in some cases a marvel of rich color. Here is a tiputa in the most dazzling combination of crimson and green satin, and there a village maiden abominably ugly, but with such a head-dress, a mass of bleached hair standing on end, at least six inches high, looking like the puffy structure of the dandelion flower, and decorated with shells; in front are two hornlike protuberances adorned with pink and white feathers.

"The crowd is like one of our own on show days—universal; every man, woman, and child in the place and surrounding country is flocking to the spot. The fathers and mothers are glistening with cocoanut oil; their hair is firmly brushed on end and scented with sandal nut; and they wear stiff lara-laras, or skirts, which bunch out, and give them a curiously awkward appearance. A woman just in front of us stopped to arrange her drapery, all unmindful of the eyes behind her, and as the lower edge of her lara-lara crept up some fine lines of tattoo with which she was decorated were displayed. An infant rides astride the mother's hip, imbibing health and happiness as it goes, the the mother apparently not noticing the child or its occupation.

"I don't know what you may hear of Samoa now, but certainly Mataafa and the Admiral are on excellent terms. Usually the common people dance before the King, but an especial honor was paid to the Admiral by the chief's dancing, something so unusual here that many people had never seen it before. A grave, dignified-looking man this chief, with a kind face and eyes that speak pleasantly when he looks at you. The gale has destroyed much fruit and other products, and natives will have a hard time of it making both ends meet for the coming season.

Civilization Makes Heads Bigger.

Dr. Dight gives an account in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of his examination of a collection of human skulls which are stored away in an old monastery in the Kedron Valley, midway between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea. The doctor, who is Professor of Anatomy in the American College of Beirut, Syria, has made a careful comparison of these skulls with those of the same race at the present day. The measurements show some significant differences. The Caucasian skull has, during the last thirteen centuries, increased in circumference nearly two inches, and has gained in cranial capacity three and a half cubic inches. There has been no increase in width. The brain has gained in hight and length—that is to say, there has been a development of the upper and anterior parts of the brain, the parts which we should expect to increase by education and civilization, as they preside over the moral and intellectual functions. The lower portions of the brain, in which the lower or more selfish propensities are centered, and which give breadth to the head, have, in the march of the centuries, failed to grow as rapidly as the higher brain centres; hence the non-increase in the width of our skulls.

Cheap Excursion to Kansas City.

An excursion at one fare for the round trip can be made on the Santa Fé Route, Chicago to Kansas City and return. Tickets will be sold July 3 and 4, good for return until July 5. By taking the Santa Fé Fast Vestibule Express you can spend two days in Kansas City. Apply at No. 212 Clark street for tickets and reserved accommodations.

A QUESTION OF DOLLARS.

THE CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE PROPERTY VALUATION SQUABBLE.

Evidence as to the Value of the Property Presented and Charges of Bad Faith Made—Arguments to Be Continued Today—A Receiver Appointed for the Chicago Hansom Cab Company—An Odd Verdict—Notes—The Record.

The motion to dissolve the temporary injunction obtained by the Chicago Opera-House Company restraining Judge O. H. Horton from acting as the third appraiser to determine the value of the land on which the Opera-House is situated was argued before Judge Jamieson yesterday. Mr. Pence for the Pecks read the lease by which the Chicago Opera-House Company leased the land, 107 feet on Washington street and 180 feet on Clark street, for a term of thirty years from May 1, 1884. The lease provides that there shall be a reappraisement of the value of the land every five years, and the rental to be paid by the Opera-House Company, which erected the building, was fixed at 6 per cent on the value of the land. The lease further provided that every five years the lessor and the lessee should each select one appraiser to determine the value of the land. If they could not agree they were to choose a third appraiser. If they couldn't agree on a third appraiser then the lessor, the Pecks, would have the privilege of choosing such third appraiser from among the Judges of Cook County.

The bill filed by the Opera-House Company was read by Attorney Hutchinson. It set up that John H. Kedzie was chosen Appraiser by it and ex-Ald. Manierre by the Pecks; that Mr. Kedzie fixed the value of the land at $500,000 and Mr. Manierre at $1,080,000; that Mr. Manierre would not agree to any compromise; that such action was the result of a plan by the Pecks to bring about an excessive and inflated valuation; and that Manierre purposely refused to agree with Kedzie so that a third appraiser should be selected by the Pecks in the person of Judge Horton, who was for a long time the Pecks' attorney.

Gen. Smith read the answer of Ferd W., Clarence I., Walker L., and Annah B. Peck to the bill of complaint. It denies emphatically the charges in the bill of a conspiracy to bring about an excessive valuation. It states that it was Kedzie who held out against all compromise; that be said his principal—meaning the Opera-House Company—insisted on a valuation of $500,000; that Judge Horton was the attorney of the Pecks only on two occasions; that the Pecks never talked with him about the appraisement, and did not know his feeling as to values; and that Kedzie's valuation was ridiculously low, allowing no increase whatever in the value since 1884. Gen. Smith also read the affidavit of Manierre, who averred that he did everything possible to bring about a settlement with Kedzie; that he offered either Enos Ayres, L. C. Payne Freer, Charles W. Fullerton, Perkins Bass, or H. H. Kohlsaat as the third appraiser and Kedzie would have none of them.

Then Gen. Smith read the affidavit of thirteen prominent and wealthy men owning property in the immediate neighborhood, as already published in THE TRIBUNE, ten of whom fixed the value of the land at $900,000. The others fixed the valuation at $1,000,000, $950,000, and 10 per cent more than $5,300 per foot.

Counter affidavits to these were read by Attorney Hutchinson for the Opera-House Company by twenty-six men, as published yesterday in THE TRIBUNE, who depose that the value of the property is from $500,000 to $642,000.

Mr. Kedzie's affidavit was also read by Mr. Hutchinson. In it Mr. Kedzie said that Manierre had started in with the determination not to agree to anything.

The affidavit of W. D. Kerfoot, President of the Opera-House Company, was read, showing why he would not accept the several men proposed by Manierre as already published.

The affidavit of Edmund Jewett, Secretary of the company, said that since 1885 the rent of the building had declined.

This closed the evidence for both sides and Mr. Pence for the Pecks spoke on the motion to dissolve the injunction. He argued that it was ridiculous to contend that a building having the prominent location of the opera-house would not increase in value in five years. He said that the investment was paying from 10 to 15 per cent dividends, and the Opera-House Company had such a good thing that they were naturally opposed to giving it up. He read the lease and argued that under the terms the Pecks had a perfect right to choose Judge Horton. Mr. Pence concluded and the other lawyers will talk today.

The Hansom Cab Company Case.

Judge Collins appointed Charles G. Perkins receiver of the Chicago Hansom Cab Company at the suit of Charles T. Yerkes in bonds of $25,000. The attorneys appeared in court yesterday and reported that they had been unable to agree upon a receiver. Mr. Story wanted A. B. Pullman and a majority of the stockholders suggested Charles A. Needham. The court refused to appoint either because they were defendants to the suit. Then Attorney Story filed a petition by Rose Abernathy, one of the defendants, for a removal of the cause to the Federal Court. She being a resident of Michigan, the court refused to grant the petition. Mr. Perkins, who is a clerk in Judge Collins' court, was appointed.

The defendants, the Chicago Hansom Cab Company, Needham, Pullman, Prinzer, et al., filed answer to President Yerkes' bill, denying any conspiracy or fraud to deprive Yerkes of the value of his stock, and alleging that it was he who suggested all along that the property of the company should be sold.

A Queer Verdict.

The jury in the case of John M. Wilson against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for $5,000 damages for the death of Murray F. Wilson returned a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $1,941.66. Murray was between 3 and 4 years old, and was killed by an engine which struck him as his mother was leading him across the tracks at Wood street. The peculiar amount of the verdict was the result of a large amount of calculation on the part of the jurors. They decided that if the child had lived he would have earned a considerable sum of money for his parents before he became of age. But he would not have commenced to make any pecuniary returns until after he had reached the age of 14 years. To board, clothe, and educate him until then would have cost the parents much money, and the difference between the two sums as figured by the jury was the amount of the verdict.

Notes.

Mrs. Bridget Rielly, as administratrix of Thomas Rielly, recovered a verdict of $3,000 before Judge Hawes against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the killing of her husband by a collision near Western avenue Feb. 3, 1888.

Paul Koch, who has been in litigation with the National Union Building Association over the matter of his lease of the basement for saloon purposes which they refuse to renew, began suit against the association yesterday for $20,000 for damages for alleged personal injuries received by him while being forcibly ejected from his place last Monday on the association's order.

The Welch case kept Judge Anthony's courtroom crowded yesterday with sensation seekers. The plaintiff was on the witness-stand all day under Attorney Brandt's cross-examination. This was merely in a line tending to force the witness into admissions of bad character. The rest of the afternoon was consumed in reading physicians' depositions as to Miss Welch's health.

The proceedings before Judge Tuley in reference to compelling Mr. Ferry to answer certain questions which Miller, Leman & Chase sought to compel him to answer in the case of Miltimore against Perry came up yesterday morning. Mr. Ferry stated to the court that Miller, Leman & Chase were personally plaintiffs in a case in New York in which he believed that they were suppressing evidence, and his employment of the detective was solely for the purpose of procuring copies of the evidence which he believed they were suppressing. The court said that the answer was satisfactory to him and that Mr. Ferry need make only the same statement before the Master with such further statement as he cared to make, and need not answer the questions Miller, Leman & Chase sought to compel him to answer, and that on so doing the proceedings in the matter would be dismissed.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,332—Gustavus F. Swift vs. John B. Sutphin. Asst.; $10,000. A. H. Veeder and Mason B. Loomis, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

122,561—Attcht. Suppressed.

122,562—Carl Telgman vs. Gustav E. Matthews, Jacob Geneser, and Frank Aye. Creditor's bill and for injunction. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, solrs.

122,563—Asst. Suppressed.

122,564—Gertrude Plenz vs. Amanda Sophia Vick. Case; $5,000. Henry S. Goldshmith, atty.

122,565—A. E. Vanderpool vs. Chicago Importing & Decorating Co. Appeal.

122,566—John Powers vs. John M. Ullrich. Attcht., $1,000. E. L. Chamberlain, atty.

122,567—Arthur J. Cooke vs. Andrew Mix et al. Conf. of judgt., $65.94. Hofheimer, Zeisler & Rosenberg, attys.

122,568—Bill. Suppressed.

122,569—Beyer & Krueger vs. H. H. Jorgensen. Asst., $2,000. J. Henry Kraft, atty.

122,570—Edward Yeager vs. Minnie Yeager. Bill for divorce. Rich & Stone, solrs.

122,571—Paul Koch vs. National Union Building Association. Case, $20,000. Rubens & Mott, attys.

122,572—Fridolin Madlener vs. Gottlieb and Matilda Dombroski. Conf. of judgt., $325. Francis Lackner, atty.

122,573—Edward S. Dreyer & Co. vs. Carl Bremer. Conf. of judgt., $540.34. Rubens & Mott, attys.

122,574—Edward H. Turner et al. vs. City of Chicago. Case, $20,000. Barnum, Evans & Barnum, attys.

122,575—Pettibone, Mulliken & Co. vs. Carnegie Brothers & Co., limited. Attcht., $444.44. C. S. Harmon, atty.

122,576—Nicholas Glaser et al. vs. A. C. Burgwedel. Appeal.

122,577—Elizabeth Koch et al. vs. Anna Kratzenburg. Bill to set aside sale. T. W. Hall, solr.

122,578—Lincoln National Bank vs. The Palace Hotel Co. Conf. of judgt., $10,200. E. H. Gary, solr.

122,579—Smith Paper Co. vs. Jeffery Printing Co. Asst., $4,000. Tenny, Driggs & Hawley, attys.

122,580—Kaspar G. Schmidt and William Vocke, trustee, vs. Ida M. and Fred H. Haley. Bill to foreclose trust deed. William Vocke, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—7,140, Hamlin vs. Samuels; judgt., $1,243.54.—8,221, Ashinsky vs. Jersky; judgt., $459.99.—4,330, Harper vs. Huddleston; judgt., $1,263.17.

JUDGE ANTHONY—122,574, Turner vs. City; judgt., $4,000.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—2,152, Laville vs. Laville. Decree sep. maintenance.—2,617, Thomas Creighton vs. Nellie M. Creighton; divorce.—2,334, Andrew J. Payton vs. Annie Payton; divorce.—801, Annie D. Tallmadge vs. Charles H. Tallmadge; divorce.—2,589, J. H. Berkert vs. Mary Berkert; divorce.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

73,839—James McDermott vs. Martin F. Dunn. Appeal.

73,840—Hannah Beardsley vs. Moore Bros. Case, $10,000. Emery S. Walker, atty.

73,841—Coffin, Devoe & Co. vs. T. G. Manning. Asst., $800. E. C. Ferguson, atty.

73,842—Same vs. Manning & Phillips. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.

73,843—F. W. McDonald, use George W. Bryson, vs. Alex. Mellis. Appeal.

73,844—David Rosenfeld vs. Samuel Eichberg et al. Bill for injunction. Blum & Blum, solrs.

73,845—Bowes & Cruickshank vs. Harry Aldons et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $675. Franklin F. Simons, solr.

73,846—Jacob Sebastian vs. J. D. Manning. Case, $5,000. Washburne & Brentano, attys.

73,847—C. Spehdonski vs. H. Krulewick. Appeal.

73,848—Newton D. Little vs. Matthias Deucer. Appeal.

73,849—Bill. Suppressed.

73,850—Clayton B. Shourds vs. Malima Beauchamp. Attch., $504.75. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

73,851—John T. Smith vs. Neoma Smith. Bill for divorce. John Cuthbertson, solr.

73,852—Curwen A. Yoder vs. Mary Yoder. Bill for divorce. Holmes & Martin, solrs.

73,858—James Loaby vs. Maurice Loaby et al. Bill for partition and to remove cloud. M. A. Rorke & Son, solrs.

Suppressed Tuesday: 73,834—Helga C. Nilson vs. George P. Nilson. Bill for divorce. H. J. Kendig, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—7,799, McFarland vs. Corey; judgt., $341.31—7,896, Scaling et al. vs. Price; judgt., $382.40 and judgt. vs. garn. Paxson, Shattuck & Co. for $45.73—7,652, Probst Brg. Co. vs. Adler; judgt., $539—7,889, White vs. Holland; judgt. $342—7,733, Yocum vs. Oakes; judgt., $2,194.21—7,464, Lichtenstein vs. Goodman; judgt., $423.50—7,748, Leedom et al. vs. Wilson Jr. et al.; judgt., $406.—7,783, Blair et al. vs. Goetz et al.; judgt. vs. Reiss, $451.90, and sci. fa. to deft. Goetz.—7,897, Busse vs. Hubbard et al.; judgt., $678.—7,301, Bamber vs. Edgerton Jr.; judgt., $346.97.—3,779, Franklin vs. Blake; judgt., $400.—7,606, Schaefer vs. Caverock; judgt., $1,673.37.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—7,839, Sprague vs. River Lumber Co.; judgt. $823.73—7,770, Gardner et al. vs. Louis W. Reiss; judgt., $825.80, and sci fa as to Goetz—7,771, Nonotuck Silk Co. vs. Same; judgt., $271.74—7,772, Palmer Co. vs. Same; judgt., $398—7,729, Robinson vs. Robinson; judgt., $992.05—7,757, Blatchford vs. McLeod; judgt. vs. B. B. Ferguson, $709.63, sci fa as to McLeod.

JUDGE GRINNELL—3,854, Bradley vs. Baillergeon, judgt., $54.28.

JUDGE BAKER—5,604, Rigely vs. City, judgt., $1,500.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—2,447, Rehm vs. Krimbell, decr.—234, Webster vs. Webster, decr., apptg. commrs.—2,645, Strong vs. Dwyer, decr., sale—72,668, Thorwald Hanson vs. Matilda Hanson, divorce.

JUDGE COLLINS—2,724, Keefe vs. Allen, decr. sale.—2,105, Gage vs. Clark, final decr.

County Court—New Suit.

8,299—George E. Crane & Co. vs. B. M. Henderson. Appeal.

The Call.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Set cases.

JUDGE HAWES—No court.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 4,383, 4,385, 4,394, 4,395, 4,396, 4,397, 4,399, 4,400, 4,401, 4,402, 4,403, 4,406, 4,407, 4,408, 4,409, and 4,410.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 3,319, 75,955, 3,087, 4,102, 3,021, 4,051, 4,052. No. 4,350 on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 24, 33, 34, 35. No. 32 on hearing.

JUDGE HORTON—No. 59 on hearing.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 2,188 on hearing.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 4,062, 3,068, 3,724, 708, 2,730, 2,787. No. 4,343 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Cases from Judge Tuthill. No. 1,992 on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 2,104, 2,565, 2,859, 3,126, 3,639, 3,695, 3,725, 3,761, 6,950, 3,762, 3,773, and 3,779. No. 2,240 on trial.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Nos. 3,859, 3,860, 3,861, 3,862, 3,864, 3,865, 3,866, 3,868, 3,870, 3,874, 3,877, 3,879, 3,882, 3,886, 3,887.

JUDGE WATERMAN—No. 3,733 on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 2,958, 3,662, 3,306. No. 2,257 on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases and Nos. 6,991 and 7,773 on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set chancery cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No. 1,560 on trial. Call of criminal calendar.

JUDGE JENKINS—Nos. 77, 87, and 88. No. 86 on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Wednesday next.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No further call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,838, 1,878, 1,877.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Alexander Metzger vs. the Franklin Bank; affirmed.

Clemen Helfebusch vs. Mary E. Blake; affirmed.

City of Goshen vs. A. N. England; affirmed.

Charles T. Cravens vs. The Eagle Cotton Mills Company; affirmed.

Joseph M. Cravens vs. The Eagle Cotton Mills Company; affirmed.

John Ungericht vs. State of Indiana; affirmed.

FLOODS OF MODERN TIMES.

The Great Chinese Flood—The Floods of Two Centuries in Europe.

New York *Sun:* The greatest of modern floods was that which resulted from the overflow of the great Hoang-Ho or Yellow River in 1887. This river, which has earned the title of "China's Sorrow," has always been the cause of great anxiety to the Chinese Government and to the inhabitants of the country through which it flows. It is guarded with the utmost care at great expense, and annually vast sums are spent in repairs of its banks. In October, 1887, a number of serious breaches occurred in the river's banks about 300 miles from the coast. As a result the river deserted its natural bed and spread over a thickly populated plain, forcing for itself finally an entirely new road to the sea. Four or five times in 2,000 years the great river had changed its bed, and each time the change had entailed great loss of life and property.

In 1852 it burst through its banks 250 miles from the sea and cut a new bed through the northern part of Shantung into the Gulf of Pechili. The isolation in which foreigners lived at that time in China prevented their obtaining any information as to the calamitous results of this change, but in 1887 many of the barriers against foreigners had been removed and a general idea of the character of the inundation was easily obtainable.

For several weeks preceding the actual overflow of its banks the Hoang-Ho had been swollen from its tributaries. It had been unusually wet and stormy in northwest China, and all the small streams were full and overflowing. The first break occurred in the Province of Honan, of which the Capital is Kaifeng, and the city next in importance is Ching or Cheng Chou. The latter is forty miles west of Kaifeng and a short distance above a bend in the Hoang-Ho. At this bend the stream is borne violently against the south shore. For ten days a continuous rain had been soaking the embankments, and a strong wind increased the already great force of the current. Finally a breach was made. At first it extended only for a hundred yards. The guards made frantic efforts to close the gap, and were assisted by the frightened people in the vicinity. But the breach grew rapidly to a width of 1,200 yards, and through this the river rushed with awful force. Leaping over the plain with incredible velocity, the water merged into a small stream called the Lu-chia. Down the valley of the Lu-chia the torrent poured in an easterly direction, overwhelming everything in its path.

Twenty miles from Cheng Chou it encountered Chungmou, a walled city of the third rank. Its thousands of inhabitants were attending to their usual pursuits. There was no telegraph to warn them, and the first intimation of disaster came with the muddy torrent that rolled down upon them. Within a short time only the tops of the high walls marked where a flourishing city had been. Three hundred villages in the district disappeared utterly, and the lands of about 300 other villages were inundated.

The flood turned south from Chungmou, still keeping to the course of the Lu-chia, and stretched out in width for thirty miles. This vast body of water was from ten to twenty feet deep. Several miles south of Kaifeng the flood struck a large river which there joins the Lu-chia. The result was that the flood rose to a still greater hight, and, pouring into a low-lying and fertile plain, which was densely populated, submerged upward of 1,500 villages.

Not far beyond this locality the flood passed into the Province of Anhui, where it spread widely. The actual loss of life could not be computed accurately, but the lowest intelligent estimate placed it at 1,500,000, and one authority fixed it at 7,000,000. Two million people were rendered destitute by the flood, and the suffering that resulted was frightful. Four months later the inundated provinces were still under the muddy waters. The Government officials who were on guard when the Hoang-Ho broke its banks were condemned to severe punishment and were placed in the pillory in spite of their pleadings that they had done their best to avert the disaster.

The inundation which may be classed as the second greatest in modern history occurred in Holland in 1530. There have been many great floods in Holland, nearly all due to the failure of the dikes which form the only barrier between it and the sea. In 1530 there was a general failure of the dikes and the sea poured in upon the low lands. The people were as unprepared as were the victims of the Johnstown disaster. Good authorities place the number of human beings that perished in this flood at about 400,000, and the destruction of property was in proportion.

In April, 1421, the River Meuse broke in the dikes at Dort, or Dordrecht, an ancient town in the peninsula of South Holland, situated on an island. Ten thousand persons perished there and more than 100,000 in the vicinity. In January, 1861, there was a disastrous flood in Holland, the area sweeping over 40,000 acres and leaving 30,000 villages destitute, and again in 1876 severe losses resulted from inundations in this country.

The first flood in Europe of which history gives any authentic account occurred in Lincolnshire, England, A. D. 245, when the sea passed over many thousands of acres. In the year 353 a flood in Cheshire destroyed 3,000 human lives and many cattle. Four hundred families were drowned in Glasgow by an overflow of the Clyde in 758. A number of English seaport towns were destroyed by an inundation in 1014. In 1483 a terrible overflow of the Severn, which came at night and lasted for ten days, covered the tops of mountains. Men, women, and children were carried from their beds and drowned. The waters settled on the lands and were called for 100 years after the Great Waters.

A flood in Catalonia, a province of Spain, occurred in 1617, and 50,000 persons lost their lives. One of the most curious inundations in history, and one that was looked upon at the time as a miracle, occurred in Yorkshire, England, in 1686. A large rock was split asunder by some hidden force, and water spouted out, the stream reaching as high as a church steeple. In 1771 another flood which had disastrous results, and which was known as the Ripon flood, occurred in the same province.

In September, 1787, mountain torrents inundated Navarre, and 2,000 persons were drowned. Twice, in 1787 and in 1802, the Irish Liffey overran its banks and caused great damage. A reservoir in Lurca, a city of Spain, burst in 1802 in much the same way as did the dam at Johnstown, and as a result 1,000 persons perished. Twenty-four villages near Presburg and nearly all their inhabitants were swept away in April, 1811, by an overflow of the Danube. Two years later large provinces in Austria and Poland were flooded and many lives were lost. In the same year a force of 2,000 Turkish soldiers, who were stationed on a small island near Widdin, were surprised by a sudden overflow of the Danube and all were drowned. There were two more floods in this year—one in Silesia, where 6,000 persons perished, and the French army met such losses and privations that its ruin was accelerated; and another in Poland, where 4,000 persons were supposed to have been drowned. In 1816 the melting of the snow on the mountains surrounding Strabane, Ireland, caused destructive floods, and the overflow of the Vistula in Germany laid many villages under water. Floods that occasioned great suffering occurred in 1829, when severe rains caused their Spey and Findhorn to rise fifty feet above the ordinary level. The following year the Danube again overflowed its banks, and inundated the houses of 50,000 inhabitants of Vienna. The Saone overflowed in 1840, and poured its turbulent waters into the Rhone, causing a flood which covered 60,000 acres. Lyons was flooded, 100 houses were swept away at Avignon, 218 at La Guillotière, and 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nimes. Another great flood, entailing much suffering, occurred in the south of France in 1856.

A flood in Mill River valley in 1874 was caused by the bursting of a badly constructed dam. The waters poured down upon the villages in the valley much as at Johnstown, but the people received warning in time, and the torrent was not so swift. Several villages were destroyed and 144 persons drowned. The rising of the Garonne in 1875 caused the death of 1,000 persons near Toulouse, and 20,000 persons were made homeless in India by floods in the same year. In 1882 heavy floods destroyed a large amount of property and drowned many persons in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

Money Musk.

In shirt of check and tallowed hair
The fiddler sits in the bulrush chair,
Like Moses' basket stranded there
On the brink of Father Nile.
He feels the fiddle's slender neck,
Picks out the notes with thrum and check,
And times the tune with nod and beck,
And thinks it a weary while.

All ready! Now he gives the call,
Cries, "Honor to the ladies!" All
The jolly tides of laughter fall
And ebb in a happy smile.

D-O-W-N comes the bow on every string,
"First couple join right hands and swing!"
And light as any bluebird's wing
"Swing once and a half time round!"
Whirls Mary Martin all in blue—
Calico gown and stockings new,
And tinted eyes that tell you true,
Dance all to the dancing sound.

She flits about big Moses Brown,
Who holds her hand to keep her down,
And thinks her hair a golden crown,
And his heart turns over once!
His cheek with Mary's breath is wet,
It gives a second somerset!
He means to win the maiden yet,
Alas for the awkward dunce!

"Your stoga boot has crushed my toe!
I'd rather dance with one-legged Joe,
You clumsy fellow!" "Pass below!"
And the first pair dance apart.
Then "Forward six!" advance, retreat,
Like midges gay in sunbeam street;
'Tis Money Musk by merry feet
And the Money Musk by heart!

"Three-quarters round your partner swing
Across the set.!" The rafters ring.
The girls and boys have taken wing,
And have brought their roses out!
'Tis "Forward six!" With rustic grace,
Ah, rarer far than—"Swing to place!"
Than golden clouds of old point lace,
They bring the dance about.

Then clasping hands all—"Right and left,"
All swiftly weave the measure deft
Across the woof in living weft,
And the Money Musk is done!
O, dancers of the rustling husk,
Good night, sweethearts, 'tis growing dusk,
Good night for aye to Money Musk,
For the heavy march begun.

—*Benjamin F. Taylor, formerly of "Journal," Chicago, thirty or more years ago.*

$5.00—Cincinnati and Return—$5.00.

Occasion of the German Turners' Excursion to Cincinnati via the Monon Route. Tickets good going June 21 and 22; good returning until June 30, '89, inclusive. This will be the only excursion to Cincinnati this season. Special Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Parlor Chair cars, and large coaches. Plenty of room. For particulars call at City Ticket Office Monon Route, 73 Clark st.

$5.00 to Cincinnati and Return.

The Kankakee line will sell round trip tickets, good going June 21 and 22, good returning until June 30, inclusive, at rate of $5.00. Purchase tickets at city office, 121 Randolph street, or at depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth streets.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Telephone 1475. F. S. W., 83 E. Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A SIX-room flat very cheap; departure from the city cause of selling. W 145, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE AUTOMATIC SEWING MAchine and two beautiful bedroom sets, as good as new; will sell cheap. W 72, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels purchased without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., 218 STATE-st.—Diseases of the feet a specialty. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INSTALLment plan—I am the only importer in the West making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—SCOTT NEWS PRESS, CAPABLE OF printing 6-column quarto; good as new; been used but a short time; for sale cheap if sold at once. JOHN T. WINSHIP, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MACHINERY.

WANTED — TWO SECOND-HAND ENGINE lathes, screw cutting, not less than 6-foot bed, 14-inch swing; must be in first-class condition. Address J. B. DUTTON, 114 East Fort-st., Detroit, Mich.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—JAMES NARDIN CHRONOMEter; good as new; cost $400; will sell for $175. Address W 144, Tribune office.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHTER, experienced midwife.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

H. S. PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR CAST off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to. 118 W. Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—56-INCH COLUMBIA EXPERT bicycle, full nickel, good condition. For information address MAX BAIRD, 20 La Salle.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS, COPYrights obtained. CHAS. C. TILLMAN, Room 78, 161 La Salle-st., Chicago. Branch office at Washington.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ANGORA KITTENS; PRICES $8 TO $12. Box 31, Waukegan, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — LIBERAL REWARD; SORREL mare pony; branded C T left hip; 6 years old. EDWARD GALLAGHER, 5098 Cook-st., Town of Lake.

LOST—SUNDAY; A CAMEO PIN, PEARL SETting, between Locust and 303 Huron-st.; a suitable reward given for its return to the above number.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good character to make himself generally useful in a business house, or at any honorable employment. W 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED DRUGgist; best of reference. Address W 41, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY PRESCRIPTION drug clerk; 9 years; speak German. W 59, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man of excellent habits; moderate salary. Best of references. W 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 29, IN office or on the road. Satisfactory references as to character. W 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TEMPERATE, HONest young man; knows something about bookkeeping; good in writing and in figures; good horseman; no agent; Swedish. W 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — OFFICE WORK, BY young man; good at figures. W 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; several years' general office experience: first-class city references. W 118, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRY GOODS OR GROcery store; had 15 years' experience. Best of references. Address Lock Box 95, Warsaw, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper with unquestionable references. W 104, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED GENTLEman stenographer, correspondent, and general office clerk. A1 references. M 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED AND reliable male stenographer. S 173, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; 4 years' experience. W 28, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MALE STENOGRApher and typewriter with good city reference. Address W 90, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—JULY 1, WITH MANUfacturing or wholesale firm as salesman; 15 years' experience. A1 reference. T 92, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN THREE years' experience; wire fence weaver; references. Address S V 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HARDWOOD FINisher as foreman in shop; 17 years' experience. Best of references. Address W 27, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE LAUNDRY delivery or work in wholesale house by married man. References. W 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS YOUNG German coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business. Good references. Address W 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR gardener; married; English; first-class reference. Address W 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, 21 years old, as coachman or to take care of horses; can milk; good references. W 115, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WISHES situation as taking care of garden and lawn; has had one winter's experience in a greenhouse; also knows the care of horses; willing worker; private place preferred. T 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS BARtender by a first-class man, a stranger here; would not object to leaving the city. Address W 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — MERCHANTS ATTENtion—Worthy business man fails after fifteen years; helpless family; wants position. Capable references. W 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED GENtleman of business capacity any employment requiring tact and intelligence. Address W 55, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY AN American of 40; temperate, and a carpenter with tools. Address W 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION IN WHOLEsale wine or cigar house; long experience and A1 references. Corresponds and speaks English, French and German. Address W 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADvertiser will devote part of his time to writing and placing for any line of business. W 105, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION—WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF 5 years' experience, as bookkeeper or general office work. Good references. S V 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECRETAry, by a lady; a good penman and experienced correspondent; literary tastes. Best testimonials. Address W 147, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, BY A lady of business experience, apt at figures and legible penman. City references. Address W 148, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with experienced, or inexperienced yet accurate stenographers; some having machines; salaries ranging from $6 to $20 per week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID AND EXPErienced lady stenographer. R 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer or for general office work; $6 per week. W 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and telegraph operator. Room 54 McVicker's Building.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to cook, wash, and iron, or general housework. Call at 57 Twenty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DINING ROOM GIRL would like a place in a first-class boarding house or hotel. Address or inquire 250 N. Wells, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. 3809 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman cook and laundress. 217 Twenty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and laundress. 1916 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, cook and second work or waitress, together or separate. First-class reference. South Side. Address F F 61, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE IRISH girls for housework. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL; SECond work preferred. Call at 2157 Fifth-av. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL. 3218 Wentworth-av., up-stairs, in front.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, GENeral housework. 178 Sedgwick-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent nurse to travel with invalid lady or care for a child. First-class references. W 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, BY AN EXperienced woman. Good references. Address W 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR INVALID or child; city or country. Excellent city references. 2634 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl as nurse, to take full care baby. Call 353 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, GOOD GIRL; nurse, second work, sewing. Fine references. Address store, 3142 Cottage Grove-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper for widower with means. Address M., 525 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY experienced German lady; widower's family preferred. Call 3815 Cottage Grove-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old-established, well-known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BERG'S EMPLOYMENT office supplies ladies with all kinds of help for housework; girls wanted. 363 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST. TELEPHONE 4499.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeper, one who can furnish unexceptionable references as to character, ability, etc.; none other need apply. Address stating salary desired. W 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN REAL ESTATE OFfice, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $6 per week. W 143, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT REGISTERED PHARmacist; references. SMITH & FISHER, 1558 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS AND STUDENTS; speed and practice dictation; standard systems; private lessons given. W. A. MARR, 627 Opera-House.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TYPEWRITER and shorthand operator. Address Consolidated, 59 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER; one owning machine preferred. S. SUMMERFIELD, 44 S. Clinton-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN—WE WISH A FEW MEN to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade; on salary; largest manufacturers in our line; inclose 2c stamp; wages $3 per day; permanent position; money advanced for wages, advertising, &c. CENTENNIAL MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO TRAVel among physicians in Illinois; commission liberal; no books. Take elevator 315 Wabash-av. and inquire for W. S. HALL.

WANTED—SEVERAL ACTIVE SALESMEN TO sell cigarettes and cigarros; good pay and steady employment to good men. Address 59 Wabash-av.

WANTED—20 CITY SALESMEN FOR AN ARTIcle needed in every household; 8:30 a. m., after 6, 273 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN TO travel; good commission and small salary; small capital needed. Address W 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENTS' FURNISHing salesman; also young man as light porter. 171 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL gas and electric fixtures. Must have established trade. Address Hughes M'f'g. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Trades.

WANTED—FOREMAN IN A SOLE LEATHER room. Address Sheboygan Boot & Shoe Co., Sheboygan, Wis.

WANTED—A BUTCHER; FIRST CLASS. ELLIS & CARPENTER, 561 North Clark.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CUSTOM COAT cutter always employed, to do a few days' work now and part of each day afterwards. STEADY CARS & CO., 308 Dearborn.

Boys.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. 501 Opera-House Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$25 WEEKLY REPRESENTATIVE, male or female, in every community; goods staple: household necessity; sell at sight; no peddling; salary paid promptly and expenses advanced; full particulars and valuable sample case free; address at once. Standard Silverware Co., Boston.

WANTED—A MAN OF BUSINESS APTITUDE residing outside Chicago, to act for established house in own State; salary about $100 monthly. References. Supt. Mfg. House, Lock Box 1519, N. Y.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN FOR shampooing; reference required; at the Turkish Bathrooms, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WILLING TO WORK for $50 per month; must be sober, and must deposit $25 for security; come ready for work. Room 84, 232 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADY ASSISTANT TO DO WRITING and bookkeeping. Address W 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG LADY; MUST write a No. 1 hand; no others need apply. LORD & THOMAS, 45 Randolph-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY TYPEWRITER AND STEnographer. State age, personal appearance, experience, and salary expected. Address W 79, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, GERMAN PREFERRED, at 6204 Sheridan-av., Woodlawn Park.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be neat and a good cook; small family and everything convenient; good wages will be paid to a good girl. Apply at 824 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEkeeping. 331 Mohawk-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework. Call at 64 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 334 Warren-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework; reference required. 3353 South Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WELL RECOMmended girl to do general housework; no chamber work. Call at 40 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—COOK, EITHER MALE OR FEMALE, in boarding-house near Milwaukee; good wages and permanent employment; also dining-room girl. Address Box E, Wauwatosa, Wis.

WANTED—2 COMPETENT, RELIABLE GIRLS, one for general housework and one as nurse girl, in small private family; German preferred; references required. Call today and tomorrow, 39 33d-st.

WANTED—COOK, NURSE GIRL, GENERAL girl, German general girl. 2248 Indiana-av.

WANTED—3159 INDIANA-AV., COMPETENT Swedish or German girl for general housework.

WANTED—831 WASHINGTON-BLD.—A COMPEtent girl for general housework; no washing.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COOK AND LAUNdress. References. 3212 Calumet-av., Thursday before 10 and after 4 o'clock.

WANTED — A COOK, SWEDISH OR GERMAN girl. Must have good city references. Apply 2832 Michigan-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS WHO are capable to drape and fit; also an apprentice. 2501 Indiana-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TODAY—GOOD LAUNDRESS AT West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., corner Paulina.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMEN TO CROCHET WORK AT home; city or country; steady work. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 218 State-st.

WANTED—SMART LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS to solicit advertisements on commission. Coöperative Press Co., 415 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

NORTHWESTERN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY furnishes employers the following classes of male help promptly and free of charge: Bookkeepers, salesmen, collectors, hotel, shipping, entry, bill, grocery, and general office clerks; cooks, waiters, butlers, coachmen, gardeners, porters, and general utility men; machinists, steam-fitters, blacksmiths, engineers, firemen, watchmen, janitors, railroad foremen, bridge-builders, carpenters, miners, farm hands, and laborers; also livery foremen, drivers, hostlers, washers, harness-cleaners, and teamsters. M. G. ENRIGHT & CO., proprietors, 21 West Lake-st., Telephone 346.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture, pianos, diamonds, etc., at one-half usual rates to honest parties. Everything strictly confidential. Any amount. W 66, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CHARLES A. WILSON, 563 ROOKERY BUILDING. Real estate mortgage loans for sale.

FOR SALE—50 SHARES OF CHICAGO TRUST & Savings Bank and 15 shares of the Midland Co.; will sell cheap for cash. Address H V 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — $5,500 SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST purchase money mortgage on improved city property; security ample. Address W 63 Tribune.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—Money to loan in sums to suit on real estate in Chicago and principal suburbs at lowest market rates. Funds on hand; no delay. 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, IN ANY AMOUNT FROM $500 UPWARDS. KNOTT & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATES UPON COMmercial paper, approved single names, secured notes, second mortgages, merchandise, warehouse receipts, diamonds, personal property, etc. 95 Clark-st., Room 66.

MONEY TO LOAN, WITHOUT COMMISSION, ON second mortgage short time building loans, commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, diamonds, and on any kind of securities. Goods stored and advances made. WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Bl'k.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE WANTED—PARTIES being hard pressed for ready money and willing to sell very cheap for cash can find a purchaser or secure loans by addressing, with full particulars, T 58, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE—MONEY IN SUMS of $2,000 to $25,000. W. W. HENDERSON, 212 to 224 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN ON TEN SHARES STOCK IN Building and Loan Association paying 2½ per cent a month; shares worth $638; how much will you loan? and at what per cent? Address W 103, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000 TWO YEARS ON DESIRABLE improved central city property. Address W 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—$36,000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 5 PER cent on $75,000 Chicago business block. E. L. STEWART, Room 607 Tacoma Building.

$50 WILL BE PAID FOR THE USE OF $250 FOR three months by party who can give good references. Address S H 80, Tribune office.

$700 TO LOAN; NO DELAY. CUNNINGHAM & KEILY, 122 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit, on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO. 125 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN UPON IMPROVED real estate security in sums of $5,000 and over. HENRY RIEKE, 169 Washington-st.

$150,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $20,000 TO $30,000 on good security. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT IN sums of $10,000 and upwards; principals preferred. T 39, Tribune office.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL & CO., 92 La Salle-st., basement.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—275 FEET FRONT divided to suit, near corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts.; will loan money to build. Also N. E. corner Ashland-av. and Monroe-st., 47x154. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS STRAIGHT LEASE $4,000, lot on East Van Buren-st., south front, with alley in rear and on side; less than 6 per cent on present market value. E. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—DESIRABLE SITE: FOR FACTORY, LUMBER, OR COAL-YARD, fronting on the following streets:
25 ON 35TH-ST.
29 ON HOYNE-AV.
89 ON CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—Call or send for our catalogue. It contains the largest and choicest list of improved and unimproved real estate in the city; also three choice subdivisions. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY—4-story building. PRICE, $40,000. PAYS 6½ PER CENT NET. ONE TENANT. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES.
BY BITTLESTON & THOMPSON,
Real Estate and Renting Agents, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.
Indiana-av., 75x180, large brick house; $25,000.
Indiana-av., 25x100, 11-room brick house; $10,500.
Lake-av., 50x178, large frame house; $9,000.
State-st., 25x90, brick and frame house; $8,000.
Indiana-av., 25x160, 10-room brick house; $7,500.
Wabash-av., 25x160, good frame house; $6,000.
South Park-av., 25x116, good frame house; $5,500.
The above are all located between 25th and 37th-sts.
VACANT PROPERTY:
Grand-blvd., near 43d-st., 50 or 100 ft., $175 per ft.
42d-st., near Grand-blvd., 50x126, $100 per ft.
44th-st., west of Vincennes-av., 35½x180, $100 per ft.
45th-st., near St. Lawrence-av., 25x130, very cheap.
Oakenwald-av., near 45th-st., 50 or 100 ft. by 138 ft.
Madison-av., 50x150 ft., $100 per ft.
Grace-av., near 74th-st., 25x125, only $250.
Trumbull-av. and 22d-st., 25x125, only $500.
May and 52d-sts., 48x125, $1,400.
WE DO NOT ADVERTISE ON SUNDAYS.
BITTLESTON & THOMPSON, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE—NEW AND MODERN BRICK DWELLING in two apartments of 6 and 8 rooms each, separate entrances and all modern improvements. Nos. 9 and 11 Woodland Park, opposite Douglas University. Inquire of R. G. H. HUNTINGTON, Room 2 Major Block.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 3672 Wabash-av.; will give a decided bargain if taken at once. H. C. VAN SCHAACK & CO.

FOR SALE—NO. 3113 GROVELAND-AV.—THE coziest modern cottage of six rooms on the market: water, gas, wooden mantels, etc.; handy to steam trains, cable cars, churches, schools, and markets. Price $6,000. Terms easy. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER ON ARCHER-AV., 50X110 FEET, RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT, ONLY $60 PER FOOT. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARGE, FINE flat building on 22d-st.; pays 8½ per cent; valued $130,000; will take part in other property. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NORTH OF POLK, 3-story brick and lot, two fronts, $22,000. J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Very desirable business corner on Archer-av., 50x110 feet, only $60 per foot; first-class location for saloon. W 142, Tribune office.

West Side.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK FLATS IN CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD ON WEST SIDE, NEAR STREET-CARS; BUILDINGS FIRST-CLASS AND WELL RENTED; $4,500 TO $15,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN.

125x120 feet, northwest corner of 15th-st. and Centre-av.; elegant location for some builder to erect flats and store; this property can be bought during the next few days at a decided bargain; the first reasonable offer made will take it; terms easy; or will lease for 99 years. JOHN M. SECRIST, Owner, 17 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing, coal-yard, and stone-yard sites on Pan-Handle Road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
26 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft. deep.
536 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Only two left—Those beautiful, artistic, 1½-story brick cottages on Courtland-st.; stained and beveled glass; seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; refer to people who have bought; take Milwaukee-av. car to Oakley-av., then go one block north to my office, corner Oakley and Wilmot-avs.; open Sundays. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK, 3 STORIES, CONTAINING 6 flats and lot 24x125, on W. 14th-st., east of Ashland-av.; rent $65 per month; price $7,500; pays over 8 per cent net; might take vacant lot for part worth $2,500 to $3,000. JOHN C. LONG, R. 18 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CORNER ON SOUTH HALSTED-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN; price $70,000; CLEAR; pays 7 per cent net; for improved or vacant South Side business property. Will assume or pay $25,000 to $50,000 cash. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—Two lots on Troy-st., east front, between Colorado-av. and Jackson-st. boulevard; $1,000 each; might take good horse and phaeton or piano worth $300 to $350 for part or first payment. JOHN C. LONG, R. 18 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 LOTS ON THE BOULEVARDS, on Monroe-st., Wilcox-av., Sacramento-av., Harrison, 12th, and Fulton-sts.; $550 to $750 on Albany, Kedzie, and Homan-avs.; easy terms. J. T. SUTOR, offices 1383 Madison-st., cor. Kedzie-av. and Fillmore-st. Open daily except Sunday.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD WITHIN TWO weeks—S. W. corner of Jefferson and Forquer-sts., 50x115 feet, with or without improvements, fine manufacturing property; make us an offer. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST.—SOUTH FRONT, BETWEEN OAKLEY AND WESTERN-AVS., 25 OR 50 FEET, AT A GREAT BARGAIN. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—ALL THE CHOICE PROPERTY ON Washington-boulevard and Warren-av. We make a specialty of these streets. Send for plat. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD. $125 PER FOOT. | 24, 48, or 96; also 60x122 ft.; NEAR FRANCISCO-ST. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT LAWNDALE; $100 down, monthly payments; lots $10 down. BONNEY BROS., owners, Room 511, Tacoma Building, 153 Madison-st., residence 1127 Lawndale-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE DOCK PROPerty on west side of North Branch, with C. & N. W. R. R. switch tracks laid; suitable for lumber, coal, manufacturing, or any business using river and rail. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., NEAR JACKSON, 3-story brick store and flat building; two fronts; pays 10 per cent; cheap. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON W. OHIO-ST., south front, between Hoyne-av. and Leavitt-st.; $900; will loan money to improve. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$16,000—338 W. MADISON-ST.—2-STORY building, store and flat, with lot; terms, $5,000 cash; balance 5 years; 6 per cent.
$3,150—227 Hermitage-av., house, barn, and lot, 35x117 ft.
$110 per ft.—S. e. corner Warren-av. and Francisco-st., 24x123.8 ft. to alley.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO. (Exclusive Agents), 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
537 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON WASHINGTON-boulevard, east of Lincoln-st., 46x125, with frame house. J. C. ROBINSON, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—75X119 ON EWING-ST., near Halsted, at $100 per foot. C. D. SHEPHERD, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON HOMAN-AV., near boulevard, also 4 lots at Fernwood, $700. MOAK & DUTHIL, 116 La Salle-st., Room 50.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT, 30X100, ON PARK-av., adjoining 506; $50 per foot; will loan money to improve. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURERS NOTICE—WILL sell three lots, $9,000; one mile west and three-fourths mile south of Court-House. W 91, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ON OGDEN-AV., NORTH OF HARRIson, 3-story brick store and flats; $8,500. W 141, Tribune office.

North Side.

FOR SALE—A1 NORTH SIDE GROUND FEE near Mr. McCormick's flat building; $60,000, 6 per cent 99 years. Also a $20,000 mortgage running five years at 6 per cent. BITTLESTON & THOMPSON, Room 57, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN STONE-FRONT HOUSE, North Side, south of Division-st.; $7,500 if sold this month. GEORGE MIZE, 249 Rush-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Town of Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—BEST CORNER, EAST FRONT, ON CALumet-av. ever offered for the money; 150x160; avenue 100 ft. wide, paved; sewer and water in; worth $50 ft.; will sell for $29. ½ cash; also 2 choice lots on Prairie-av., with street improvements in. Call and go down at 3 p. m. Also $5,000 brick residence on 43d, east of Grand-boulevard, for $4,000. W. P. LARKIN, 195 La Salle.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. CORNERS AND INSIDE lots from 68th to 75th-st. Auburn Park lots cheaper than surrounding property; favorable prices and terms. Room 53, 107 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—
LANGLEY-AV.
EAST FRONT, NEAR 49TH-ST.; 25X125;
CHEAP FOR A FEW DAYS.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR OAKLAND CENTRE, ON Berkeley-av., between Lake and Ellis-avs. and near 42d-st., modern 8-room house; delightful location; assessments for paving, etc., paid; convenient to trains and cable cars; price $5,500; very easy terms; a bargain. (1,685.) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,400. Prairie-av., near 46th-st., handsome modern 9-room frame, east front, with barn and fine lot, 50x161, for $10,000; terms will be arranged to suit. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. Branch office, 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT BROOKLINE—NEW, MODERN brick houses, two-story, and concrete basements, lots 32x130 to 20 foot alley. Prices $3,000 to $3,500. Inquire of owner, S. Chicago-av. and Cottage Grove, or L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

SPECIAL BARGAINS—DREXEL-AV.

On Drexel-av., between 55th and 56th-sts., 3 lots, 24x130 each, price $1,200 each; assessments for water and sewer paid; look this up. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58th-st., east front, 168x130, at a bargain. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 43d-sts., east front, 100x161 feet, at $85 a foot. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Town of Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—
VINCENNES-AV.,
N. W. COR. BOULEVARD-PLACE;
140X151; $90 PER FOOT.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV.,
Cor. 57th-st., 100 ft.; east front
SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X160 FT. ON INDIANA-AV., E. F., near 59th-st.; only $57.50 a ft.; sewer and water paid. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., between 56 and 57th-sts., 100x171.
SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Four elegant stone and pressed brick houses, just completed, with all modern conveniences, 7 rooms each, on Langley-av., just north of 45th-st.; price, $4,000 each; terms to suit purchaser. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—WINDSOR PARK BARGAINS—BOND-av., just north of 75th-st., 100x212, only $34 per foot; 50x200, near 78th, $30. Coles-av., corners of 71st and 72d, cheap. Inside lots on Coles, $18 and $20. S. W. cor. Coles and 77th, 187x200, only $3,500. Several good lots west of R. R., $11 to $18. Also several good houses cheap. T. H. SAUNDERS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 101.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD, JUST NORTH of Forty-third-st., east front; 100 or 197¼ feet at $170 per foot. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., 24 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—75X160 FT.; CORNER ON MICHIGAN-av., north of 47th-st.; only $125 a foot. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR BUILT TO ORDER—MODERN houses; Hyde Park; easy terms. J. A. COLEMAN, 302 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—CHEAP LOTS.
MADISON-AV.—69x163 ft., near Park.
CALUMET-AV.—98x142 ft., near 43d-st.
FORTY-FOURTH-ST.—75x125 ft., near boulevard.
Address W 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50X160 ON STATE-ST., NEAR 74TH; only $14 a foot; worth $20; guarantee title. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R., on Madison-av., near Parkside Station, on easy payments; $525 to $600 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER CALUMET-AV. AND 44TH-st.; only $75 per foot; a bargain. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PARKSIDE STATION ON Illinois Central R. R. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—
WOODLAWN-AV.,
NEAR 52D-ST.; 44X150; ALLEY ON SIDE AND REAR; $110 PER FT.; EASY PAYMENTS.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

Town of Lake View.

FOR SALE—

EDGEWATER	CAIRNDUFF'S	EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER		EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER	ADDITION.	EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER		EDGEWATER

This beautiful property shows more substantial and attractive improvements for one year's operations than any property in or around Chicago.

ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM EDGEWATER DEPOT.

HIGHEST GROUND IN THIS CHARMING SUBURB.

WATER AND SEWER IN EVERY STREET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES OCCUPIED BY HAPPY PURCHASERS.

LARGE BUILDING OPERATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS.

NEAR AND IN VIEW OF LAKE MICHIGAN'S CHARMING BEACH.

LOTS LOTS LOTS LOTS LOTS
LOTS LOTS LOTS LOTS
LOTS LOTS LOTS
LOTS LOTS
LOTS

IN MIDST OF SPLENDID BUILDINGS.

PRICES $500, $600, $700, $750, $800, $850, $900, $1,000, to $2,000, according to size and location.

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND LONG TIME.

WE WILL LOAN YOU MONEY FOR ENTIRE COST OF YOUR HOUSE, GIVING YOU 8 TO 10 YEARS TO REPAY IT, OR WILL BUILD TO ORDER FOR YOU

6, 8, 9, AND 10 ROOM HOUSES ON EXTRA-SIZED LOTS.

PRICES $3,650, $3,750, $4,500, TO $5,500, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND LONG TIME.

A WORD OF SOLID ADVICE.

IT WILL PAY YOU to buy a lot or a house and lot where the owners of property from whom you buy have sufficient confidence in the property themselves to invest large sums of money in such improvements as water, sewer, walks, trees, and handsome buildings, and where a thoughtful class of people are making homes for themselves and families. IT WILL NOT PAY YOU to buy where all the evidence of improvement you have is that others are buying lots and depending on every one else to do the improving.

VISIT CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION TO EDGEWATER AND SEE THE SPLENDID IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY US IN ONE YEAR.

HOW TO GET THERE:

We will take you out and back free of cost to you if you will call at our office 20 minutes before the departure of any of the following trains of the Chicago & Evanston R. R., which leave Union Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts.:

At 9:30 A. M., 11:15 A. M., 12:30 NOON, 3:10 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 5:20 P. M., 6 P. M., or 6:25 P. M.

You can go by earlier or later trains by calling us up, telephone 1988, and making an appointment.

"SHERIDAN ROAD" WILL BE COMPLETED PAST THE EAST FRONT OF THIS PROPERTY THIS SUMMER.

The lots are being picked up rapidly and it will not be many months before not a single residence lot will be for sale in this desirable property.

FULL WARRANTY DEED—CERTIFIED ABSTRACTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF STREETS AND BUILDINGS ON THIS PROPERTY ON VIEW AT OUR OFFICE.

BRANCH OFFICE NEAR EDGEWATER DEPOT.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,

ROOM 32 CALUMET BLDG., 187 TO 191 LA SALLE-ST.

Town of Lake.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO GET A FIRST-class home at a bargain, take the State street cable to 55th-st. boulevard, which costs only ten cents to go and come. We have 9 new houses complete in every respect, some have 9 rooms besides the cellar, bath-rooms and closets, hot and cold water, furnace, gas fixtures, plate and ornamental glass, in fact, every thing complete, with 25 ft. front on the boulevard. We also have several houses arranged for 2 families of 7 rooms and bath-room and closets on each floor, all complete in every respect with a frontage of 37½ to 50 feet on the boulevard; all of these houses are finished in Georgia pine and oak stairs; price from $6,000 to $8,500; easy terms. For further particulars apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74th to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st., s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts., 150 feet Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood, on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. 69TH AND ABERDEEN-sts., 125x150; can make 8 lots, with lake water and street cars; only $3,000. West fronts on May-st., between 68th and 69th, $350 to $400 each. Lots on Green and Peoria, near 71st, $450 and $500. Reasonable terms. T. H. SAUNDERS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 101, or 68th-st. and Rock I. Depot.

FOR SALE—ACRES—ACRES—AT $650 PER ACRE; a great bargain if taken this week in 40 or 80 acres fronting east on Crawford-av. and extending from 67th to 71st-sts.; convenient to the 67th-st. and 71st-st. stations on the Grand Trunk Road; fare six cents; time, 40 minutes; this property is on a high ridge, 40 feet above the level of the lake; to make a quick sale price has been reduced from $800 to $650 per acre; property near this is selling for $1,250 per acre. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—5-ROOM COTTAGE and lot, conveniently located; new building; can be bought cheap. Address T 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ENGLEWOOD; small cash payment, balance monthly. Call on owner, 1605 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES CORNER FIFTY-FIRST-st. and Kedzie-av., near depot, only $1,000 per acre, which is far less than value. PITNEY, Room A, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 52d-st.; 28 trains daily; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; fare 5 cents; $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Without cash payment, at La Grange, one or two new, pleasant 7-room houses near depot. Also 8, 9, and 10 room houses in beautiful situation, at real bargains and on easy terms. More than 150 FAMILIES HAPPILY LOCATED in that delightful suburb through this agency. Can refer to any of them. Call for terms and tickets. C. W. RICHMOND, Room 3, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—To close an estate we will give especial bargains in beautiful residence property in South Evanston, Hinsdale, Lawndale, and Douglas Park. A rare opportunity for an investment. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, ONE BLOCK FROM CANfield Station; lays beautifully for subdivision; low price for immediate sale. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES—
HYDE PARK—40 acres; near railroads.
AUSTIN—Eleven acres on Division-st.
LYONS—40 acres adjoining Stickney tract.
W 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HIGH AND healthy location, 150 feet above the lake, go to Wheaton; 11 churches, graded school, and college; we have houses with large, beautiful grounds, from $1,000 to $10,000, on easy terms; will show property any day. IRA BROWN & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—

SECOND GRAND EXCURSION

TO GROSSDALE

ON THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RY.,

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889,

AT 2:30 P. M.

CALL FOR FREE TICKETS AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.

LOTS ONLY $100 AND UPWARDS.

$10 TO $25 CASH—$5 TO $10 MONTHLY—LONG TIME.

REMARKABLE SALES.

94 LOTS SOLD IN ONE HOUR,

157 LOTS SOLD IN TWO HOURS

LAST SATURDAY AT THE OPENING EXCURSION.

309 LOTS SOLD THE FIRST WEEK.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

Grossdale is located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on the high land just west of and adjoining Riverside. A beautiful wooded creek runs through the eastern portion of the property, adding much to the picturesqueness of this very beautiful spot and at the same time furnishing the very best of drainage, as all the property is at least fifteen feet above the level of the water in the creek. Here you will see a new and thriving suburb rise like magic, for nature has fitted Grossdale for the homes of those who want to get away from the smoke and turmoil of the city, and I propose to make it the healthiest and finest suburb of villas and mansions on the C., B. & Q. R. R., where you can have all the advantages of suburban life with city conveniences, such as stores, schools, churches, halls, and quick transportation, for Grossdale is only thirty minutes' ride from the Union depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., this being much less time than you can reach the city limits by either cable or horse cars. I have just completed on the property at a cost of $5,000 the finest suburban station on the C., B. & Q. R. R., and have also built a large hall and theatre building, with stores and offices, costing $10,000. Sidewalks have been laid on all streets and beautiful shade trees have been planted in front of every lot. Contract has been let for putting in main sewer and macadamizing Grand-boulevard at once. Other appropriate improvements will soon follow.

CALL OR WRITE FOR FREE TICKETS FOR SECOND GRAND EXCURSION, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, AT 2:30 P. M.

S. E. GROSS,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—EVERGREEN PARK—

Our new subdivision at the corner of 95th-st. and Johnson-av., only half block from depot on Grand Trunk R. R.

8C FARE.

THIS LOCATION, THE FINE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, THE BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, Make it a very desirable place for a home free from the dust and smoke of the city.

A fine two-story brick school-house on the subdivision.

TREES, SIDEWALKS, GRADED STREETS.

PRICES $150 TO $300. TERMS, $10 TO $25 CASH. MONTHLY PAYMENTS, $5.

B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SIX-ACRE TRACT ON TWENTY-fifth-st., in grove; single lots can be relotted to advantage if block is subdivided; will sell block on 10 years' time with release clause in mortgage, so lots can be released when desired.
Ten acres on Seventy-ninth-st., near Cheltenham Station, east of railroad; grove property; offered a bargain.
Ten acres in Carolin's Subdivision, cor. 79th-st. and Jefferson-av.
Sixty-acres cor. 95th and Halsted-sts.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and four blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; will furnish lumber to build: 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 29 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, hotels, college, several stores, and 3,000 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market; shown free to purchasers; abstract free. IRA BROWN & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—FINELY LOcated at Austin. Buy now, before they advance. L. W. F. REYNOLDS, 236 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—BEAUTIFUL HOME; fruit and large shade trees; close to depot; $3,500. J. L. DAY, abstract office, 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Splendid improved farm, 176 acres, just south of Village of Desplaines, 13 miles from Chicago, near two railroad stations; gravel roads leading to the city; 50 acres of it splendid timber; located on both sides of Desplaines River; $120 per acre. JOHN C. LONG, R. 18 Portland Block.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GENEVA LAKE—LOTS EXTENDing to the water's edge, $2,700 to $5,000. Address FRANK PARDEE, 799 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOT IN GOOD RESIDENCE NEIGHborhood, convenient to Madison, Van Buren, or Harrison-st. cars, between Ashland and Western-avs., south or east front; give price and terms. Address T 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FEET OR MORE ON SOUTH SIDE for painting, papering, and calcimining. NORTON'S, 3635 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR FLATS WELL rented worth from $3,000 to $3,500, between Ashland and Western-avs. and Taylor and Madison-sts.; will pay $500 cash and balance annually or semi-annually. JOHN C. LONG, Room 18 Portland Block.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—79 feet east front and 63 feet west front on Calumet-av., 112 feet north of Twenty-ninth-st., for houses and lots in city or Hyde Park, all clear; or might sell to builder and make balance of purchase paper payable on or before, and take two or more houses back as part payment. JOHN C. LONG, R. 18 Portland Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Suburban lots for horse and buggy.
47 lots in San Diego, California, for property here.
$4,000 residence at Wheaton for lots.
Block at Morgan Park for other property.
Paying lodging-house for suburban lots.
Lots at Prospect Park for small store.
1,000,000 cigars for other property.
FRIEND, Room D, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED property in a booming Southern city, unincumbered, to exchange for Chicago real estate. R. L. SPENCER, Kearney, Neb.

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF THE BEST land in Trego Co., Kansas; price, $8 per acre; 4 miles of R. R.; want lumber at Chicago. Address E. T. McKNIGHT, De Kalb, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN 60 LOTS IN CITY, near boulevard, with water, street railroad, etc., all ready to retail or improve. Want dwelling or farm or equity in large piece of improved property. B. P. HINMAN, 307 Tacoma Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, A very fine oak frame parlor suit, new. Address W 43, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOLDING-BED COST $27 FOR buggy, cart with body or what have you? Room 10, 205 Clark-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—BRICK AND FRAME 6-ROOM COTtage, to be moved; South Side. C. J. BARTH, 71 Washington-st., Room 7.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank B'lding. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

A COMPETENT FRENCH LADY TEACHER DEsires more pupils; easy method; terms moderate; private lesssons if desired. M. BROOKES, 29 Twomey-st.

PIANOFORTE TAUGHT BY A LADY WHOSE knowledge of teaching is quite out of the common: she teaches by the new method which gives to her pupils the beautiful touch so seldom heard here. Address T 45, Tribune office.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING—DAY AND NIGHT. 70 State-st. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

STUTTERING—STAMMERING CURED—STAMmerers educated in all branches; school of languages, French, German, Latin. World's Vocal Institute, 130 Dearborn-st., third floor.

WANTED—VOCAL INSTRUCTION FROM ONE of Mrs. L. M. Dunn's lady pupils. Address W 58, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

GYPSY QUEEN CLAIRVOYANT, TRANCE medium, palm reader. 45 S. Morgan-st. Satisfaction given or no fee expected.

MME. ROSA, THE WORLD RENOWNED TRANCE medium and clairvoyant, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction, revealing their most profound secrets and giving an entire life reading. Has astonished thousands by her wonderful powers. If you would be successful in love and marriage, business, lawsuits, or to bring back the absent or estranged one, wear the Cleopatra amulet—a handsome Egyptian talisman, prepared in America only by Mme. Rosa, who asks no questions, uses no cards. Succeeds in the most obstinate cases, where all others fail. Ladies only. 465 North Clark-st.

MME JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, FORTune teller, and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL "HISTORY OF THE Johnstown Flood." Profusely illustrated; graphic views of the mighty inundation; 12mo; 400 pages; liberal terms; thousands want it; demand is immense. Send quickly 30 cents for outfit to HUBBARD BROS, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS MAKE FROM $4 TO $8 DAILY HANDling our goods. Sample mailed, 10 cents. THREAD PROTECTOR CO., 519, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SALESman to sell popular school supplies; good opportunity; permanent and profitable. Western Publishing House, 315 and 321 Wabash-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—HAMMOND TYPEWRITER; USED short time; best of repair; cheap. W 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—2970 SOUTH PARK-AV., ELEgant 9-room brick house, furnished complete; furniture for sale at $1,000; on terms to suit purchaser; rent $45 per month. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—The 3-story and basement stone front, with subcellar and modern improvements, No. 2494 Wabash-av.; immediate possession. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 8, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSES; furnaces, screens, hardwood floors, etc.; within 3 minutes' walk of cable and I. C. R. R.; Nos. 3234 and 3250 Graves-place; keys at 3155 Rhodes-av. Apply there or at 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERNON-AV. AND 40TH-ST., new modern 12 room house; range, furnace, electric bells, etc.; all finely papered and ready to move into and for housekeeping; convenient to steam and cable cars, boulevards, and parks; open today; only $40 per month. 401 40th-st., or BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 2354 INDIANA-AV.—2-STORY and basement frame; pleasant, comfortable house; only $25 per month to good party. JOHN C. LONG, Room 18 Portland Block.

FOR RENT—NO. 5321 JEFFERSON-AV.—Frame house with all modern conveniences premises has large yard; rent, $45 per month. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—2351 AND 2353 MICHIGAN-AV. boulevard, extra fine 10-room houses, with all modern improvements, to first-class families only. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 446 ELM-st., near Lake Shore drive; finely furnished residence for six months or one year; cheap to first-class party; modern in every respect. GORDON & HECKMAN, 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—547 LA SALLE-AV., 16-ROOM house; all or part of elegant furniture for sale; rent $900.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, BEsides bath and all convenieces, on Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln-av. cable. WM. GARNETT, Room 1, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—257 DEARBORN-AV., FINE STONE front dwelling. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., Real Estate Agents, 22, 170 La Salle-st. (Established 1859.)

330 Hermitage-av., modern 2-story and cellar brick house; all the conveniences; 6 rooms; all in first-class order; low rent.

350 Claremont-av., corner, 2-story brick modern house; all the conveniences; 6 rooms; cellar connected; will put in good order; cheap.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
$12 per month—Frame cottage, 512 Campbell-av.
$16 per month—Brick cottage, 1185 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire at 540 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 14-ROOM RESIDENCE, No. 426 Fulton-st.; very low. Inquire on premises, or at Room 49, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—161 AND 406 PARK-AV., GOOD houses, 10 rooms, only $25. Also 570 Washington-boulevard, 7 rooms, cottage and barn, only $25. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FINE 9-ROOM HOUSE WITH barn on Michigan-av. (Englewood), near 62d-st.; lower rooms have been recently papered handsomely. Will rent cheap to a good tenant if taken at once. W 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MODERN 2-STORY STONE-FRONT residence No. 5403 Madison-av., Hyde Park; 3 blocks from I. C. R R. Apply to A. McINTOSH, owner, 3141 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NO. 6835 DICKEY-ST.—ENGLEwood; 9-room modern house; has just been papered throughout; key at 6327, $35 per month. L. A. GILBERT, R. 713, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—FURNISHED house in Riverside, convenient to station; everything complete. D. J. HULL, R. 24, 164 La Salle.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HAVE YOU SEEN THE "ARMOUR Flats"? If not call and see our agent, Mr. Dodge, Flat "A," 407 Thirty-third-st., and he will show you the most desirable flats for the rent asked on the South Side. Finished in hardwood throughout, are kept in first-class repair at all times, furnished with gas-fixtures, shades, screens, etc.; no water rates; halls and grounds are kept in fine order by janitors, who are always around the building. Special inducements to desirable permanent tenants. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., Real Estate Agents, 22, 170 La Salle-st.
3033 Michigan-boulevard, 1st floor, desirable flat, in good order, 7 rooms, hot water, bath, 2 closets, gas fixtures; other occupants in building first-class; $35; no water tax.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., Real Estate Agents, 22, 170 La Salle-st. (Established 1859.)
3704 State-st., rear flat, third floor, 5 rooms and bath-room, light on three sides; first-class apartments; $18.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, CORNER INdiana-av. and 22d-st.—Two good sized, newly papered flats and one small flat; rent reasonable; elevator and janitor service. Apply at elevator of building or at 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS AT 343 and 344 Michigan-boulevard, at southern end of Lake Front Park, facing Lake Michigan; only two flats left. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 3D FLOOR FLAT, FINE location, 23 University-place, near Cottage Grove-av. and 35th-st.

TO RENT—$25 A MONTH, SIX-ROOM FLAT; laundry, etc., basement. 3743 Forest-av.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 9, 18, 27, OR 36 ROOMS, 267 and 269 S. Clark-st., near Jackson; fine order. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1—FURNISHED, A VERY pleasant flat of 7 rooms near Ill. Cent. and cable cars. S. LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, JANITOR, etc., on South Side, convenient to cable and Ill. Cen. Ry. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR service; $27.50. 126 31st-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., Real Estate Agents, 22, 170 La Salle-st. (Established 1859.)
85 Page-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms, all large, bath, furnace, gas fixtures; best flat in city for $35; no dark rooms.
665 West Madison-st., 2d floor, 8 rooms and bath, all large and front the street, in first-class order; no saloons in building; $37.50.
667 West Madison, first-class 6-room and alcove flat, every convenience and in good order; $22.50.

TO RENT—FLATS—
$12 per month—First floor, 1090 West Polk-st.
$10 per month—First floor, 499 S. Western-av.
$10 per month—First floor, 525 S. Western-av.
$12 per month—6 rooms, 1182 Fillmore-st.
$9 per month—4 rooms, 1184 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 540 So. Western-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST SIDE—Amberg Flats, corner Harrison and Loomis-sts., first-class in every respect; all conveniences; parties wishing a flat will do well to call and inspect the Amberg flats. Open to inspection any day. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Telephone 976. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FLATS—2 ASHLAND-ST., 4 rooms, $10.50.
78 and 80 Kendall-av., two 5-room cottages, $6 each.
832 W. Indiana-av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, $8.
Plenty of cheap places. Call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—196 WINCHESTER-AV.—STONE-front, modern flat, 7 rooms; good order; large yard; $30. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st. and 253 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS IN BRICK BLOCK, 168, 170, and 174 Laflin-st.; $20, $22.50, and $27.50; agents on premises weekdays from 10 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM AND BATH FLATS, decorated, $20. 284 South Robey-st.

TO RENT—THE FLAT 734 SOUTH HALSTED-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—NO. 403 W. VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASant 6-room flat, only $18 per month. Also see list of other desirable flats and houses at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIVE-ROOM FLAT OVER drug store, 205 West Adams-st. 112 South Clark-st., Room 206.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—NORTH SIDE—The St. Benedict Flats, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st., have the finest of appointments, are easily accessible, and offer the best inducements at the most reasonable rents. Call and inspect and be convinced. Agent on the premises who will extend the usual courtesies.
788 North Park-av., lower 7-room flat; modern. Entry 170.
377 Superior-st., two 4-room rear flats; rent very cheap. Entry 72.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Telephone 976. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—593 LA SALLE-AV., PARLOR FLAT, 6 rooms and bath; porches, hot water, gas fixtures, screens, mantel, mirror; everything in best condition; newly decorated; no water tax; $30. Apply on the premises, 593 La Salle-av. Also 5 and 6 room flats, No. 17 St. James place; new; $28 and $30. Near Clark-st., first street north of Fullerton-av.; limits cable cars. A. K. WATERS, 8 St. James place.

TO RENT—FINE, PLEASANT, AND CONVENient flats at corner of Elm and Clark-sts.; see janitor at 434 North Clark-st. Also see list of other desirable houses and flats at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, CLARK-ST., near Indiana. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS IN THE FLORENCE, 16 to 22 Bellevue-place, elevators, heat, janitor, etc.; also 5 rooms in the Bellevue, 312 North State-st. Call at Flat 1, 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; GAS-FIXTURES AND bath. 148 La Salle-av., corner Erie-st.

TO RENT—FINE FLAT, SECOND FLOOR, 263 Ohio-st., near State; 6 rooms and alcove; range; fine order; $35. Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-ST., 5 AND 6—GENTS wishing to live near business centre will find at Dearborn Park Building pleasant rooms, single or en suite, furnished complete, with every convenience, and thoroughly respectable; no transients; steam heat and elevator; good table in building.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE SUITE AND ALCOVE rooms, day or week. "The Avon" European Hotel, 282 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 NICE PARLORS, VERY CENTRAL. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping to adults. 3123 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—219 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT ROOMS, by day, week, month; visitors to city find it central.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH alcove; also furnished room. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; 13 Congress-st., opposite Auditorium.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT alcove and other desirable rooms; stationary stands, all conveniencies; gentlemen. 3643 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—37 E. SIXTEENTH-ST., TWO NICELY furnished rooms in private family.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED FLOOR of three rooms, also furnished front room. 41 Eighteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS AT 276 MICHIGAN-av., flat 4; elevator.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, single or en suite; would do for light housekeeping. 10 Peck-court, corner Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED front alcove and other room. Reference required. 2238 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—596 ADAMS-ST., NEAR OGDEN-AV., very pleasant rooms, nicely furnished, with or without board; references exchanged.

TO RENT—520 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., ONE OR two nicely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS FURNISHED SUITable for housekeeping. 274 Park-av.

TO RENT—62 PARK-AV., VERY DESIRABLE SECond flat, private house; price nominal now; also furnished, parlor floor.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with or without board. 602 Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE COOLEST, CLEANEST, AND prettiest rooms in Chicago are at 240 La Salle-av. references.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences, $2 per week. Address Flat 2, 347 Elm-st.

TO RENT—257 E. INDIANA-ST., WITHIN WALKing distance of business centre; elegant newly furnished alcove room; suitable for a party of gentlemen; also a large front parlor; all conveniences.

TO RENT—172 SEMINARY-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—400 CHESTNUT-ST., CORNER CASS, two front rooms cheap.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; BAY window, fireplace; new house; family private; references. Ontario, near State. S V S, Tribune.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM TO ONE OR two gentlemen; all modern conveniences; private family; nice location; convenient to business centre. 209 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATHROOM; 664 BURling-st.; new brick building.

Suburban.

TO RENT—216 CLINTON-AV.—A NICELY FURnished room overlooking Drexel-boulevard, suitable for gentleman and wife or two young men.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TO LADY EMPLOYED DURING THE day, furnished room, with breakfast, and dinners Sundays if desired. W 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH; LARGE STORE, 161 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENant—The store 386 State-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 149 North Clark-st. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., Real Estate Agents, 22, 170 La Salle-st. (Established 1859.)

STORES—WEST SIDE.

667 West Madison-st., store and basement; everything first-class; good location for live man.

698 West Van Buren-st., store and basement; living rooms in rear; plate-glass front; first-class location for shoe store; building attractive.

372 West Indiana-st.; fine store; plate-glass front; 3-story brick building and attractive; has been occupied for drug store for 7 years; first-class location for business.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., Real Estate Agents, 22, 170 La Salle-st. First-class offices in Biddle Block, S. E. corner Huron and North Clark-sts. In perfect order; can be rented single or en suite.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 14 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM. 906 TACOMA BUILDing.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFT—AT LOW PRICE.

Second floor 151 and 153 Fifth-av. In splendid condition, Best of light on three sides, Steam heat. Steam elevators. Adapted to wholesale business.

H. G. YOUNG & CO., Real Estate Agents, 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING; A large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPACE CAN NOW BE PROCURED IN my new model manufacturing building now in process of construction, to be known as Nos. 195 to 207 South Canal-st. This building will be specially adapted for either wholesale or manufacturing purposes, and will be supplied with abundant steam power and heat, large freight and passenger elevators, electric light, etc.; will be lighted from all four sides, nine stories high, and the best of its class, mill construction; the floors will be 150x150 ft. or 75x150 ft., as may be preferred. WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT, in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators; buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.
2 floors, 40x160. 3 floors, 60x160.
2 floors, 42x 76. 1 floor, 40x 50.
1 floor, 42x 38. 1 floor, 48x 48.
WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, for summer or longer; must be first-class, with modern conveniences; respectable residence locality. Will insure proper care of property. References. Address W 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, with the best references, who pays in advance, has no bad habits, and expects to be permanent, a pleasant, outside sleeping-room, located between Wells-st. and Dearborn-av. and south of Chicago-av., for $15 or less; a new house very much preferred. Address T 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG COUPLE (no children)—A flat or cottage of 5 or 6 rooms in respectable neighborhood, North or South Side; neat and improved; moderate rent; no business block; first-class party. Address for two days, with full particulars, W 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms by man and wife for housekeeping; North Side preferred; no children; references; state terms. W 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BROTHER AND SISTER want two well-furnished rooms, first-class location, South Side; send particulars. W 120, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED house, vicinity of Chicago-av., North Side. Address, with particulars, Room 231 Tremont House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PAIR 5-YEAR old geldings, very stylish and extra roadsters; one 7-year-old Swigart mare, exceptionally handsome, and fast; one fine sidebar buggy, nearly new; one double and single harness, robes, etc.; will sell or exchange for real estate; cause for selling, party going to leave the city; answering ad. give full description of property. T 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS KENtucky saddle horses, thoroughly broken in harness; will be sold at reasonable prices. H. G. BUCKNER, 2129 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—FINE KENTUCKY HORSES—coach teams, combination saddlers for ladies' and gentlemen's use, gentlemen's road horses, ponies. CROSSMAN'S livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD PONY, WELL broken. Inquire at club stable in alley between Indiana and Illinois-sts., east of Pine.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A WELL-BRED saddle horse; drives well in harness. 3357 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINEST KENTUCKY SADDLE horse in Chicago; beautiful, large, black, sound. RANSOM'S Stable, 32d-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT PETER'S SALE STABLE, N. e. cor. Michigan-av. and Forty-fifth-st.—One pair bay colts, one bay road horse, one saddler, all the gaits, one dapple gray coupe horse.

TEAMS WANTED—AT H. RICE & SON'S stone quarry, Western-av. and Indiana-st., to haul crushed stone; wages $4 per day.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE; BLOODED; TROTS well in harness; is gentle; trots, lopes, and runs under saddle. B. P. HINMAN, Room 307 Tacoma Building.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR EXCHANGE—All kinds of top and open wagons, single and double trucks, new and second-hand, harness, blankets, etc. Factory, Twenty-third-place and Archer-av. Repository, 2308 to 2318 State-st. C. J. HULL.

$20 BUYS THE BEST HAND-MADE BUGGY harness in the world; full nickel or Davis rubber; elegant barouche harness, only $30. Also express and grocery harness. Chicago Harness Co., 168 West Van Buren-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.'S NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. 87, 89, 91, and 93 S. Jefferson-st. (near Madison). Modern conveniences for storing all kinds of goods, furniture, pianos etc. Telephone 1273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

THE ILLINOIS FIRE-PROOF STORAGE HOUSE, 46 North Morgan-st., will make very low rates of storage on furniture, etc.; separate rooms.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A STEADY MAN WITH $2,500 can secure a first-class business connection with a responsible concern and draw liberal salary and growing business interest; duties inside. Al references. Address Box 495, P.-O.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS, ORGANS,
PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS,
PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS,

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.
Highest Class Pianos,
First-Class Pianos,
Medium Pianos,
Low-Priced Pianos,
Second-Hand Pianos, $25, $50, $75, $100, and Upward.
Church Organs,
Parlor Organs,
Self-Playing Organs.
Second-Hand Organs, $15, $20, $25, $40, and Upward.
Easy Payments,
Closest Prices,
Strongest Guarantee,
Correspondence Invited,
Factory 211 to 217 Canal-st.
Repair Shop 156, 158, and 160 State-st.
Ware-Rooms State and Monroe-sts.
LYON & HEALY.

PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS,
PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS,
PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS.

AN INEXPERIENCED BUYER is placed on an equal footing with THE SHREWDEST PURCHASER by our system of selling pianos and organs AT ONE PRICE.

UNDER THIS PLAN the price must be POSITIVELY THE LOWEST at which we can afford to sell under any circumstances, and it is also A GUARANTY OF FAIR DEALING which is accorded to one and all alike.

We are showing the largest and most carefully selected stock of PIANOS AND ORGANS in the United States, including HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANO.

BARGAIN DEPARTMENT.
Hallet & Davis, Chickering, Decker, Emerson, and Kimball pianos, as well as others of cheaper grade.

Prices, $50 to $250.
ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
PIANOS RENTED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.
Old instruments taken in exchange.

EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS—BARGAINS—We have on sale this week the following squares and uprights that must be sold at once for cash or easy payments:

1 Decker Bros.	$140	1 Hardman	$165
1 Hazelton Bros.	140	1 Miller	235
1 Knabe	155	1 Chicago Music Co.	190
1 Kimball	125	1 Gibbs & Co	165
1 Chickering	85	1 Steinway	140

We can recommend the above pianos to persons desiring an instrument for beginners and we allow full price paid towards a new one at any time within two years. CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—
ON TIME PAYMENTS.
Manufacturer's prices.
Tone and action unsurpassed.
Their excellence is in advance of all others.
PHENOMENAL DURABILITY.
Second-hand pianos sold or exchanged.
NEW SHONINGER PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent money allowed on purchase.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

2 Chickering upright pianos	$225
1 Steinway piano	225
1 Decker Bros.' upright piano	215
1 Hallet & Davis upright piano	200
1 Steck piano	200
2 Emerson upright pianos	185
2 Bauer upright pianos	175

All in fine condition.
EASY PAYMENTS.
J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW
VOSE & SON'S PIANOS,
DECKER & SON PIANOS,
KROEGER & SON'S PIANOS,
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.
Every piano fully warranted. Our prices are low and terms easy. Old pianos and organs taken in exchange. New pianos to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; prices $165, $175, and $200 each.

French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS—No person desiring a first-class piano should purchase before seeing the MASON & HAMLIN, UNSURPASSED by any in purity and delicacy of action, and UNEQUALED by any in durability and ability to stand in tune.
PIANOS rented.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, the standard of excellence. 149 Wabash-av.

RARE BARGAINS.
Two Chickering square.
Two Steinway square.
One Weber Baby Grand.
NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS
At prices and terms to suit the purchaser.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
Successors to E. G. Newell & Co., 223 State-st.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED—We have one or two new pianos, slightly marred in case finish only, which we offer at prices too low to make public. Call and see for yourselves. These are rare bargains. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., Wabash and Adams.

DON'T GIVE YOUR OLD PIANO AWAY IN exchange for a new one, but let us show you what we can do in way of repairing it. For a few dollars you can have it made nearly like new. Estimates for repairs given on application. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., Wabash and Adams.

50 SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS, ALL makes, at $90, $100, $125, $140, $150, and $165 each; every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded; will sell on $5 monthly payments if desired. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS? A full-sized cabinet grand upright, $200; warranted for five years. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., Wabash and Adams.

ATTENTION! DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN? Look at this—a $450 Everett Upright Piano for $225; but slightly used. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., Wabash and Adams.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT—SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR RENT. Rent paid will be allowed on purchase of piano if bought of us. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., Wabash and Adams.

TWO LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANOS; nearly new; large, handsome cases; 7⅓ octaves; $150 and $185; $10 down, $7 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

J. O. TWICHELL, 150 STATE-ST.,
NEW PIANOS, $175.
Easy payments.

GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO FOR RENT, $3 per month, or will sell for $125. ALBERT BRANCH, 226 State-st., Room 1.

125 BUYS ELEGANT STECK PIANO, 7⅓ OCtaves, $10 down, $5 montnly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE cheap; easy payment. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$3, $4, AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 new upright pianos; one year rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7⅓ OCtaves, carved legs, in fine condition, $75; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY SQUARE PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$175 CHICKERING PIANO IN FINE ORDER; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STEINWAY PIANO—LARGE, HANDSOME case, three pedals; nearly new. $255—CASH OR PAYMENTS. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ OCtaves; triple strung; two large cabinet grands, $155 and $190; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, $85; ONE HALLET-Davis 3 string, $190; one Kramich & Bach, used a little, $225; easy payments or rent. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STECK, BOARDMAN & GRAY, AND HARrington pianos; cash or payments to suit. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

HANDSOME UPRIGHT PIANO, $100, 7 OCtave, triple strung; $10 down, $7 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

ONE UPRIGHT STEINWAY PIANO FOR nearly half price. 236 S. State-st., 2d floor.

$10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS BEAUTIful toned new upright piano, triple strung and fully warranted; price, $165. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

2 EMERSON PIANOS, UPRIGHT, LARGE, 7⅓ octaves, nearly new; $165 and $185; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$100 BUYS GOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIano, $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LEFT WITH US ON SALE—Fine large upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $135; cash or payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO; SECOND hand; $100; $5 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION, PIANO BUYERS.

The following second-hand pianos, all in good order and fully warranted for seven years:

1 Hallet & Davis	$100	1 Steinway	$150
1 Weber	150	1 Christie	140
1 Chickering	125	1 Fischer	125
1 Chickering	375	1 Clark	60
1 Nunns	25	1 Corman	50

Will allow full price paid for these pianos any time within two years in exchange for new pianos. Also sell on monthly payments.

R. H. DAY & CO., 179 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED room overlooking the lake with board.

9 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED room, cool, very light, at reduced rates; convenient to steam and cable cars; day board.

13 VAN BUREN-ST., ADJOINING MICHIGAN-av.—First-class rooms and board; terms reasonable; also day board.

48 BRYANT-AV—A PLEASANT SUNNY ROOM with board for gent or couple.

259 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT ROOMS AND board, day, week, or month; centrally located.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE AND TWO single front rooms, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room suitable for 2 or 3; hot and cold water; board if desired.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove rooms; also other rooms; superior board; table boarders.

1328-1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—WILL BE OPENED Tuesday, June 18, as a private hotel; handsome parlor floor, with private dining-room, bath, and extra attendant for a family or party of bachelors; alcove room, with bay window, furnished in plush and velvet; third story suite in blue; four small rooms suitable for two gentlemen at $8 apiece; lawn tennis and billiard-room; table will be excellent.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board.

2124 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE LARGE rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated.

2128 AND 2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMEly furnished alcove and other rooms with board; summer rates. MRS. GOODRICH.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE room, with excellent table board, in fine location, close to cable cars, to first-class people.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent with or without board.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; prices moderate; location fine. References.

2330 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, en suiteor single, with excellent home table. References.

3631 VINCENNES-AV.—GOOD LOCATION; desirable room, excellent table, and all conveniences.

FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, WITH BOARD, TO MAN and wife; South Side, private family. Address W 62, Tribune office.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, TO single gentlemen; private family; South Side. W 61, Tribune office.

PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO HAVE AN ALCOVE room to rent, with board; near steam and cable cars; reasonable price. W 32, Tribune office.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM; NEW furniture; also single room, with board.

62 RUSH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room with board.

68 RUSH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; house newly refurnished and under new management.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE FURNISHED rooms with good board at reduced rates; near business centre.

191 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOMS, WITH board; day boarders accommodated.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED large room with board for two.

278 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board. References.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE PARLORS and single rooms with board.

326 E. INDIANA-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms with board; modern conveniences.

A DELIGHTFUL FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; LARGE closets; running water; prettily furnished; every convenience; first-class home table if desired. Call or address 155 Dearborn-av.

RUSH-ST., NEAR SUPERIOR—ROOM AND board for two gents; private family. W 125, Tribune office.

West Side.

273 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASANT room with breakfast and supper for two young gentlemen.

WOOD-ST., NEAR MONROE—BOARD AND ROOM to man and wife or two ladies; full privileges of whole house in small private family of 3 adults. Good references necessary. Address W 71, Tribune office.

Hotels.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398 TO 400 STATE-ST.—200 elegantly furnished rooms, bath-rooms, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2248 WABASH-AV.—Magnificently furnished, excellent table; $1.50 per day; special rates by week or month.

MACINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEGANT rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

Suburban.

A LADY LIVING 30 MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE city will take a couple of children to board; $5 per week. Address H P 43, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—FOR BACHELORS—FROM THREE to five gentlemen can be accommodated in first-class quarters with home privileges and board. References exchanged. Address T 74, Tribune office.

ELITE RENTING DIRECTORY—FURNISHED rooms with genteel families; references required. Call Room 417, 70 State.

Country.

HICKORY, LAKE CO., ILL.—BOARD AT SHADY farm, two hours from city; lake on farm; fishing good; boats free; $5 per week. D. B. WEBB.

Summer Resorts.

DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO SPEND THE SUMMER months at Quintette Mineral Springs, Arlington Summer Resort, Waukegan, Ill. Send for circular.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PERMANENT—AND ROOM IN REFINED family by party of two, North Side, central. References. Four years with present friends. Address W 93, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPENING—HALF INTEREST IN old established real estate business for sale; retiring partner leaving city. Address T 90, Tribune.

A NEW PATENT ON SIMPLE WASHING-MAchine for sale. Good chance for manufacturers. Address T 23, Tribune office.

A CORNER HOTEL, 30 ROOMS; FINE LOCAtion; large dining-room, kitchen, and laundry. Selling on account of sickness for $3,500; elegantly furnished. U. E. ATWATER & CO., Room 304 Tacoma Bldg.

A SAMPLE-ROOM, NEAR TACOMA BLDG.; REceipts $50 to $70 day; bargain; $5,000. U. E. ATWATER & CO., Room 304 Tacoma Bldg.

A SPLENDID LITTLE BUSINESS, CIGARS AND tobacco, will be sold cheap. 3304 State-st. Good chance for somebody.

ESTABLISHED PLEASANT BUSINESS CLEARing $4,000 annually; services and $750 secures one-half interest; closest investigation solicited; references exchanged. Suite 17, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY ON North Side, cheap if taken at once. Address W 57, Tribune office.

FOR $100 CASH WE WILL FIT A MAN with a small capital for a legitimate business that pays net $5,000 yearly. Call after 6 at 2310 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av.; full of boarders and roomers; part cash, balance in board. W 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUburban property, a paying drug store; county seat town in Indiana. Address W 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED OFFICE BUSINESS, with outfit, suitable for lady or gent; $300. W 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING and merchant tailoring; best locality to make money; at a bargain. W 101, Tribune office.

I HAVE A VERY DESIRABLE POSITION AND business for fair business man, with interest in my business; this will require $500; state experience. Investigate this. Address W 117, Tribune office.

I OFFER MY OLD ESTABLISHED RETAIL store for sale; best location; long lease; good trade; good stock; must leave the city; the best offer takes it. Address W 42, Tribune office.

RARE OPENING IN LEADING JOB PRINTING and bookbinding business; county seat of 30,000 inhabitants; capital required $5,000 to $7,000. McNEIL BROS., San Jose, California.

SUCCESSFUL CONFECTIONERY STORE equipped for manufacturing; trade wholesale and retail; full investigation; come prepared to buy; price, $100; other business hast; must go at once. 150 Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO SELL—½ INTEREST IN A WELL established large wholesale and retail ice business in Omaha, purchaser to take an active part; a large stock on hand and big trade; no bonus asked; amount of capital required, about $7,500; a rare opportunity for some one. Address for a few days, W. BENSON, 75 East Ohio-st., Chicago.

$500 WILL BUY LITTLE RESTAURANT, BUSiness district; receipts $25 per day; $40 rent. E. & W. E. SLOSSON, 14, 1 56 Washington-st.

$5,000—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MANAGER of Western push and snap with above amount will be given sole management of a reliable business (patent) thoroughly established, with ¼ interest. For particulars address W. B. HOYT, 132 Park-av., N. Y.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE THIS month—We have a large stock of first-class fire and fire and burglar proof safes, new and second-hand; ten sets of vault doors, standard size; several burglar chests and time locks; also a large assortment of the Chicago Safe & Lock Co. safes, for which we are agents. Safe moving and repairing at lowest prices. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROWN OIL-STOVES ARE THE BEST. ASK FOR them and buy no other. Wholesale agents, MACLEAN & RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

$15 FOR A BOX WASHINGTON PARK RACES Derby day. Call on B. M. SHAFFNER, 81 South Clark-st., Room 31.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

81 and 83 Washington-st.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

Bankers and Brokers

Choice Securities for Investors.

Money to Loan on Approved Collaterals.

WM. B. WALKER, JNO. H. WRENN.

Walker & Wrenn,

225 La Salle-st., Cor. Quincy,
Members New York Stock Exchange,

Bankers and Brokers.

Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission on New York Stock Exchange, and carried on margins.

WE OFFER TODAY:

$ 75,000 City of Detroit 3.65%.
$125,000 City of St. Louis 4%.
$ 75,000 County of Minnehaha, Dak., 4½%.
$ 75,000 County of Lawrence, Dak., 5%.
$ 50,000 County of Paulding, Ohio, 5%.
$275,000 City of Davenport, Ia., 4½%.
$ 50,000 Frankfort, Ind., Water Co. 6%.
$500,000 City of New Haven, Conn., 3½%.

FARSON, LEACH & CO., Bankers,

73 Dearborn-st., Chicago. 2 Wall-st., New York.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— LAZARUS SILVERMAN

93 DEARBORN STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

Issues Letters of Credit to Travelers and Importers and draws Bills of Exchange on all parts of the world. Exporters' Bills bought.

PLANS WANTED.

The Board of Education of the City of Duluth will receive competitive plans for a two-story brick and stone school building, containing twelve (12) rooms, each about thirty (30) feet square, costing not more than forty thousand (40,000) dollars.

Plans to consist of all floor and elevation plans, all details, and full specifications, including provisions for plumbing, heating, ventilation, and drainage, and draft of contract.

All plans to be filed at the office of the Board of Education, High School Building, on or before Saturday, July 6th, 1889.

The right to reject any or all plans reserved.

The price of one thousand (1,000) dollars will be paid for the plan adopted. GEO. RUPLEY, Clerk.

Money to Loan at Low Rates

On Desirable Property.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
Tacoma Building,
Corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

DISSOLUTION.

The senior member of Beveridge, Richards & Co., having sold his interest, the partnership, this day, by mutual consent, is dissolved.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
WILLIAM T. RICHARDS,
EDWIN T. JOHNSON.

Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1889.

William T. Richards, Edwin T. Johnson, and William S. Mellen have this day formed a copartnership under the style of W. T. Richards & Co., and will continue business as successors of Beveridge, Richards & Co., bankers, 71 Dearborn-st. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

WILLIAM T. RICHARDS,
EDWIN T. JOHNSON,
WILLIAM S. MELLEN.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

TOWN OF LAKE, ILL., June 17, 1889.—Sealed Proposals for the completion of the third story of the new Grant School Building on Morgan-st., near 51st, will be received by the Board of Education at office of Board of Education, 47th and Winter-sts., until 8 o'clock p. m., June 20, 1889.

The work is to be done in the same style as similar work is done on the second story of that building. Each proposal is to include a certified check for two hundred and fifty dollars as a guarantee of good faith.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. HARTIGAN, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rates on Chicago real estate.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.
Building Loans a Speciality.

Loans Upon Chicago Real Estate

At current rates at the Bank of
FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER,
108 La Salle-st.

WANTED.

A Marseilles (France) firm with first-class connections among wholesalers desires to represent A1 houses, packing lard, canned meats, salmon, lobsters, fruit, etc., etc. Best of references given.
Address A. BLOCK & A. PAUL,
Marseilles, France.

WANTED.

Experienced hardware traveling salesmen. Must be of good character and able to command business.
Address W 116, Tribune office.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 19.	June 12.
New York	$121,050,260	$120,477,365
Boston	21,312,277	17,007,445
Chicago	10,640,000	11,366,000
Philadelphia	13,148,747	12,695,616
St. Louis	753,538	3,260,661
Baltimore	1,668,278	1,324,488
New Orleans	892,898	1,036,586

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 40c discount; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 50c premium.

The Chicago money market continued firm and active yesterday. No call loans under 5 per cent were heard of and the demand for that class of accommodations was sharp, coming mainly from dealers in local securities. Discounts were also active and banks were not welcoming outside customers. Country banks were surprisingly good borrowers, and country balances were all around much lighter than usual at this season. Time loans were made at 5@7 per cent, with the bulk at 6 per cent, just as it was at 5 per cent a month ago. New York exchange was not in much demand and fell to 40c discount, with no good reason apparent for the decline. The local sterling market was fractionally lower on account of the fall in New York exchange, but posted rates were unchanged.

The local security market acted a little tired yesterday, prices being a little weak all around. This may have been due to sympathy with Wall street or to the fact that dealers are becoming a little nervous over the increasing firmness of the money market. Many brokers who are carrying securities on 4 per cent will have their plans upset if the rate is advanced to 6 per cent. West Chicago Street Railroad sold down to 102 and the bonds sold at 100⅞. Probably the real reason for the weakness is the fact that investors are temporarily out of the market and are not likely to return until after July 1. Whisky Trusts sold at 36¼. Following were the sales at the Stock Exchange:

$ 1,000 Board Trade 5s (small)....103½
$ 9,000 W. Div. Ry. coup. 5s....102⅝@102⅞
$20,000 W. Chi. St. R. R. 5s....100⅞
$15,000 W. Chi. St. R. R. 5s....101
$10,000 Opera-House 6s....105½
100 shares Cal. Canal & Dock....26½
50 shares W. Chi. St. R. R....102¼
25 shares W. Chi. St. R. R....102
50 shares No. Chi. St. R. R....121⅞

The certificates of the Linseed Oil Trust have been listed on the local Stock Exchange. They have a book value of 33½, it is said, and are offered now at about 60.

For a 5 per cent bond that is selling below par it must be admitted that the Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5 per cent is generously treated. The coupons that are due July 1 in New York are being paid now at the Union National Bank in this city. Payments began Tuesday and will be continued as fast as coupons are presented until June 26, after which date they will be cashed in New York only. Local bondholders are thus enabled to get their interest nearly two weeks in advance.

The list of stockholders in the Corn Exchange Bank is a small one, containing only the names of B. P. Hutchinson, C. L. Hutchinson, and S. A. Kent, but it is to be lengthened, about a dozen outsiders being now in negotiation for an interest. The three old stockholders will retain a controlling interest, and no important change will be made in the character of the bank or of its business. The new stockholders are merchants and brokers, as well as Board of Trade men. President Hutchinson, who has manifold other duties, will be relieved of much of his present responsibility by a Vice-President and Board of Directors to be elected as soon as the new deal is perfected. The bank operates under a State charter, and will, it has been reported, be reorganized under the new law.

The Northern Trust Company, the new banking institution of which Byron L. Smith is President, has rented offices on the first floor of the Rookery, in the southwest portion of the building, with front on La Salle street.

Farson, Leach & Co. bought yesterday $500,000 City of New Haven 3½s at 101½, and sold $75,000 Detroit 3.65s at 104.

The slight weakness in Chicago Gas at New York yesterday was said to be due to a naggish telegram sent by a local broker, who asserted that a director had just told him that the gas business here was particularly light. New York did not catch on and sold vigorously for a few minutes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—The stock market acted a little listless this morning, and in spite of some early advances appeared to be suffering a temporary reaction of feeling after the shock it withstood so well at the time of the Alton's withdrawal. Prices at the opening were generally favorable, and many of the leading stocks were promptly bid up to a still higher figure. Conspicuous among these early advances were gains of ⅝ in Atchison, 1¼ in Lackawanna, ⅝ in Missouri Pacific, ⅝ in New Jersey Central, 1⅛ in Oregon Transcontinental, ⅝ in Reading, and ⅞ in Sugar Trust. In the majority of cases it was soon apparent that the high range of prices, gained on small purchases, was being utilized for rather active sales of stock. The effect was a gradual return in nearly all cases to the neighborhood of opening prices.

New Jersey Central, Lackawanna, Oregon Transcontinental, and Sugar Trusts continued strong at good advances over yesterday's prices; on the other hand, most of the Grangers, together with the Northern Pacific, New England, Louisville & Nashville, and Union Pacific made sharp declines. The last-mentioned stock declined a full point on its decrease of $376,000 in April net earnings.

There was little of interest in the early afternoon market, and transactions continued light, although the general tone was firm.

The closing was heavy, with further declines in all the leading stocks.

The bond market was quiet, with fractional gains in several specialties, but few important features. St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas firsts declined more than a point.

Money on call easy at 2 to 2½ per cent, last loan 2, closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3¾@5½. Sterling exchange dull but steady at 487 for 60 day bills and 488¾ for demand.

The total sales of stock today were 290,986 shares, including Atchison, 39,675; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 29,458; Louisville & Nashville, 4,305; Missouri Pacific, 5,300; Northwestern, 7,310; Northern Pacific preferred, 7,160; Oregon Transcontinental, 6,495; Reading, 53,490; St. Paul, 29,797; Union Pacific, 16,475; Western Union, 3,072.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—J'ne19	Closing—J'ne18
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	3,800	59¼	58¾	59	59
Atlantic & Pac.	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
Atchison	8,505	47⅛	45⅝	46	46⅞
Alton & T. H.	100	48½	48½	48½	
C., B. & Q.	6,900	103⅜	101⅛	101¼	103¼
Canada Southern	850	54	53½	53½	54⅛
Central Pacific	100	35½	35½	35¼	35¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,096	20¾	20¼	20⅜	20¾
Do 2d pfd	100	33¾	33¾	33	33¾
C., C., C. & I.	100	72	72	72	72½
Con. Gas	300	87½	87	87	87
Col. Coal & I.	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
C. & E. Ills. pfd	3,300	101¾	101	101¾	101
C., I., St. L. & C.	315	112	111	111	112¼
Chic. Gas Trust	3,400	59½	58⅛	58⅛	58⅝
D., L. & W.	26,578	148¾	147⅜	148	147⅜
Del. & Hud.	1,700	148	148	148	148⅜
Erie	1,060	28	27⅝	27¾	28⅛
Do pfd	100	69	69	69	
Do seconds	14,000	104¼	104¼	104¼	104
E. Tenn. & Ga.	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Do 1st pfd	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75
Do 2d pfd	800	25	25	25	25
Hocking Valley	2,450	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	15½
Jersey Central	1,126	114¼	112⅜	112¾	113½
K. & T.	100	11½	11½	11½	
Lake Shore	2,200	105¾	105⅛	105⅛	106¼
Louis. & N.	4,100	70⅝	69⅝	70⅛	71⅛
Long Island	1,000	95½	95½	95½	95½
L. E. & W. pfd	245	60¼	60¼	60¼	
Lead Trusts	12,300	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	30
Mo. Pacific	5,300	76⅛	75⅜	75⅝	76
M., L. S. & W. pfd	100	114½	114½	114½	
Mich. Cent	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	91¼
Manhattan	100	98½	98½	98½	98½
Mobile & Ohio	100	13	13	13	13¾
Northwestern	7,000	110¼	109¾	109¾	110⅛
New England	32,310	52⅛	50⅝	51	52
Northern Pacific	810	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28¾
Do pfd	7,160	67⅝	66⅞	66⅞	67¼
Nor. & W.	100	16	16	16	16
Do pfd	100	52½	52½	52½	52½
N. Y. Central	176	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½
N. Y., S. & W.	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do pfd	700	34½	34½	34½	34½
Oregon Imp	100	57¼	57	57	56
O. Trans	6,200	36⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35½
O. Ry. & N. Co.	2,000	101¼	100	101¼	99¾
Ont. & W.	950	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
Ohio & Miss	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	23¼
Omaha Com pfd	300	98	97¾	97¾	
O. S. L.	250	50½	50½	50½	52
Pacific Mail	2,800	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	
Peoria, D. & E.	300	25½	25½	23	
Reading	54,500	49⅛	48	48	48⅜
Richmond Term	320	25¾	25½	25½	25¾
Do pfd	300	83½	83½	83½	84
Rock Island	8,600	97½	95½	95¾	97⅛
St. Paul	29,294	72½	71	71⅛	72⅝
Do pfd	500	114	112½	112½	114
St. P., M. & M.	1,200	103	102⅜	102⅜	
St. L. & S. F.	300	29	28	28	29
Do pfd	600	59½	59½	59½	
Do 1st pfd	200	113½	113½	113½	113¼
St. L., Ark. & T.	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
Sugar Trust	9,100	112⅞	111⅛	111⅛	111¾
Tex. Pacific	225	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Tenn. Coal	400	39	39	39	39
Union Pacific	16,375	62⅞	61⅝	61⅝	63⅝
W. & L. E. pfd	200	70	70	70	70
Wabash	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Do pfd	900	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	29¼
Western Union	3,072	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	Fargo	140
American	114	United States	90

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	128¼	U. S. 4½s reg	106¾
U. S. 4s coup	129¼	U. S. 4½s coup	106¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

6000 A D & I 5s....13
135000 A&P gtd 4s.80¼@80⅝
6000 CNJ g m 5s....115½
1000 CPa gld 6s of '98..116¾
45000 C&O con 5s....98@98¼
2000 CB&Q—DeDiv4s....96@96¼
2000 CB&Q-Neb Ex 4s 94½
2000 CB&Q 4s....91¼
17000 CB&Q 7s....134
10000 CRI&P5scp....108⅛
10000 do (b 3)....108¼
8000 CHV&T 5s....66
3000 CHV&T g m 6s....56
5000 D&RG Imp 5s....83¾
5000 D&RGW1st ast....92
10000 Erie 3d mtg....113
20000 FtW&Dist....97½
5000 H & T C g m trst. 78¾
1000 Ia Cent 1st....87½
1000 LNA&Ccn....103¼
1000 M&StP1st—Tm 5s107½
15000 MLS&W Extn 5s....103¼@103¾
1000 M&N1st 1910—ML.108
14000 MK&T gn 5s.60¼@60⅛
5000 M U T gn 5s....64¾
16000 MK&Ten 7s....94@94½
5000 M&O g m....56¾@57
5000 NYE1 1st....120
5000 NYLE&W n 2d cn104¼
15000 NP&M 1st.107½@108
3000 O&M cons f....121
5000 OSL 6s....114¾
5000 P&R 1st pfd....88½
65000 P&R 2d pfd..68¼@69
2000 do (b 20)....69⅛
15000 P&R 3d pfd..56¼@57
59000 P&R gm 4s....94⅛@94¾
25000 R & W Pte tr 5s....87¾@87⅞
5000 P&W 1st....87½
33000 StL&AT 1st ex cp....76⅞@88
1000 TAA&NM 1st....106¼
13000 UnEl 1st....105⅞
15000 V M g m gtd stp....90½@90¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

2000 A&D 1st....98¾
37000 A&P gtd 4s..80¼@80⅜
5000 BCR&N 1st....108
10000 CR&BC Ga cl g 5s100½
7000 C&O con 5s....98¾
10000 C G L & C Co 1st.100⅞
10000 CIStL&C 4s....101¼
5000 C&C Mid 1st....92
1000 CHV&T 5s....66
1000 C H V & T gm 5s....56
5000 D&RG 4s....82
7000 D&RGImp5s....83¾
11000 DSS&A 5s....99⅛
10000 EL&BS6s....105¼@106
5000 L I g m 4s....101¼
1000 M&SP1s-C&MR5s105¼
5000 MK&T gn 6s....64¾
11000 NYC&StL 4s....94¾
9000 NYLE&W n2d cn104¾
7000 NYS&W1st ref 5s101¾
5000 NPa 1st cp....120¼
1000 NPa 2d cp....115⅛
20000 NP&M 1st.107⅛@108
10000 O So inc....51
10000 OR&N 5s....104
25000 P&R 1st pfd....89@89⅛
10000 P&R 3d pfd....56⅛
1000 P&R g m 4s....94⅛
2000 P&W 1st....87½
5000 R & W Pcol tr 5s....87½
1000 StL&C 1st con....40
12000 Shen Val 1st trst....95@96
5000 SoCar 1st....97
7000 TexPa 1st 5s.89¼@89¾
5000 T P 2d inc....38
10000 TAA&C gtd 6s....104¼
6000 TAA&GT 1st113@115
6000 TAA&N M 1st....106¼
5000 T&OC 1st....104½
13000 TStL&KC1s..102@102¼
4000 WSL&P-Chi Dtr.102¼
8000 WStL&P-DetD tr127½
18000 WS gtd 4s....109@109¼
5000 WNY&P 1st....99⅛

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 A & P gtd 4s....80⅛
7000 C S 2d....99
10000 C&O con 5s....98⅛
2000 CB&Q—D Div 4s....96
1000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s 94¼
5000 CRI&P5s cp....108⅛
4000 CHV&T 5s....66
2000 CHV&T g m 6s....56
5000 D&RG 4s....82⅛
9000 DSS&A 5s....99
5000 F W & D 1st....97½
4000 LE&W1s 5s..113@113⅛
6000 M&SP-D&G t8s....102½
1000 M&SP1s-W&M D.105⅛
2000 M&StP inc....100
9000 MK&T gn 5s....64
3000 MK&T gn 6s..64@64¼
2000 NYC&StL 4s....97⅛
10000 NPa 1st cp. 120⅛@120⅜
1000 OS inc....50½
1000 PD&E 1st-E Div.106¼
1000 P&R 1st pfd....88⅜
21000 P&R 2d pfd. 68⅞@69
2000 P&R gm 4s....94¾@94⅞
14000 R & W Pcol tr 5s....87⅜@87⅝
1000 StL&AT 1st x cp. 80
1000 StL&AT H 2d....28
2000 StL&IM—Ark Bls104⅛
2000 T C & R 6s—TD1s. 94⅛
1000 T & P 2d inc....38¼
2000 TAA&GT1st....113¼
15000 T St L & K C 1st....102⅛@102⅜
1000 WS gtd 4s....109
1000 WNY&P1st....99½
10000 W&LE 1st....105½

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	29,000	46⅞	47⅛	45⅞	46
C., B. & Q.	5,700	103⅛	103⅛	101⅛	101¼
Union Pacific	2,100	63	63⅛	61⅝	61⅞
Wis. Cent	375	21	21½	21	21¼
Bell Telephone	17	242½	244	242½	244
O. S. Line	300	50¼	50½	50	50

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 C B & N 2ds....101
10000 K F S & M 6s....114¾
5000 K M B 5s....99¾
3000 S K 5s, Gulf Div....89
2000 Ogdensbg inc....25
5000 C B & N 5s....104
3000 O S L 6s....112¼
1000 Atch Plain 5s....67
10000 N Eng 6s....118¾@118⅞
3000 N Eng 7s....129
10000 Mex Cent Pr inc....29¾
77000 Mex Cen 4s..65¼@65½

Money at the clearing-house is 1½@2 per cent. Call loans are 2½@3½ per cent and time paper is 3½@5½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—The market closed unsettled. Pennsylvania, 51½@51⅝; Reading, 24@24 1-16; Lehigh Valley, 54½@54¾; Reading, general 4s, 94⅝@94¾; Reading, first preferred, 83¾@83⅞; Reading, second preferred, 68¾@68⅞; Reading, third preferred, 56¼@56½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 19.—Consols closed at 97 11-16 for both money and the account.

Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 31¾; Canadian Pacific, 57⅝; Erie, 28¾; do seconds, 106½; Mexican ordinary, 49; St. Paul common, 73¾; New York Central, 111; Pennsylvania, 53; Reading, 24¾.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £33,000.

PARIS, June 19.—Three per cent rentes, 85f 60c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Mining quotations: Amador, $100; Bodie, $1.15; Chollar, $1.40; Colorado Central, $1.65; Consolidated California & Virginia, $6.87; Commonwealth, $4.20; Deadwood, $1.00; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; El Cristo, $1.15; Gould & Curry, $1.75; Hale & Norcross, $3.10; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $1.00; Iron Silver, $1.70; Mexican, $2.75; Mutual, $1.40; Navajo, $1.35; Ontario, $34.00; Plymouth, $8.87; Savage, $1.00; Sierra Nevada, $1.75; Standard, $1.00; Union Consolidated, $2.65; Yellow Jacket, $2.65.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were easier yesterday, with not much business in wheat, and little trading on outside orders. The weather map was comparatively free from the inequalities which tell of unsettled weather, and this tended to bearishness in grain, but it did not cause much depression.

The "tissue" contains the alarming statement that a great deal of corn land is under ground in Southern Illinois. It is fair to presume that "water" is meant.

Minneapolis reports a good demand for cash wheat, and Kansas City is selling some new wheat to arrive there within this week.

The wheat afloat added to the visible supply in the United States was 32,600,000 bu the 15th of this month, against 48,500,000 bu a year previously. This is a decrease of nearly one-third.

A letter from Oregon says: "We have had such excessively hot weather recently, which continues without rain, that it has injured the wheat crop beyond redemption, I fear. Our former bright prospects have vanished, and that is the condition on the whole of this Pacific coast."

Kirkbride wires from Minneapolis that he does not believe there will be more than half a wheat crop in the Southern half of Minnesota and Dakota. The damage has been great.

St. Louis reports another break in the price of cash wheat, the decline this time being not far from 5c per bu. It would seem to be getting down to near hard pan.

Some inquiry for cash wheat was noted here yesterday. One house had an order for about 10,000 bu on which it could have paid a premium of ½c per bu on June at 80¼c, but none was offered at the price.

New York reports the taking of 36,000 bu wheat and 192,000 bu corn for export.

Baltimore has already received a car-load of new wheat.

The Board of Trade regular cable advices note a decrease of 400,000 bu last week in the quantity of wheat on ocean passage.

A member of the Board of Trade remarks that this talk about the United States being unable to compete with other countries in the supply of Europe with wheat is all bosh. India is a tropical country and Australia a semi-tropical one. These are the only two sources from which serious competition has been promised, and such climates can only be depended on for the growth of tropical products, wheat not being one of them. During the last ten years there has been a reduction of nearly 50c per bu in the cost of raising wheat in the West and transporting it to the seaboard. The people of other countries have not kept pace with ours in the reduction and probably will not be able to do so in the future. Western Europe will want more from us instead of less.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was less active, the demand being dulled by the easy feeling in wheat. The trading was only local and nominally at previous prices.

Wheat was less active and ranged lower. Public cables were firm, the later ones quoted Liverpool ½ penny per cental higher, and some private advices were said to note an advance of 9 pence to a shilling per quarter in London because of reduced shipments from India. But foreigners were reported to be selling in New York, and there was news of more rain in the Northwest, with less of it in the Southwest where it it is not wanted. July opened weak, at 77½c, being ½c below the latest regular price of Tuesday, sold at 77⅝c, and then turned on free buying by Hutchinson, McCormick, Kammerer, Boyd, Edwards, Baxter, and Norton-Worthington. It advanced to 78⅛c, but at that point was met by selling for Hutchinson and by brokers thought to be acting for Pardridge, also by some who had selling orders from New York. It fell back to 77⅝c, and closed at 77½c, with December at 1c discount and this month nominally at 2½c premium. September sold at 74⅝@75⅛c, and the year at 74@74½c. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 60c, and No. 3 do at 70½@78c. Total cash sales, 21 cars and 25,000 bu.

In corn the principal feature was a better demand by shippers, partly due to the fact of moderate receipts and in part to an easing in freight rates. The smaller movement of corn from first hands was attributed to the continued rain, which some allege will cause a poor crop yield on the whole, while others claim to believe yet that the crop will be much the largest ever raised in the United States. It was said that large areas of corn land in Southern Illinois and elsewhere are under water. Cash lots sold fully ¼c higher, and futures reacted after an early tinge of weakness in sympathy with lower prices for wheat. Hutchinson was a moderate buyer on the advance. July opened ⅛c lower, at 34⅛c, improved to 34⅜c, and closed at 34⅜c, with September at a smaller premium of ⅜c. August ranged at 34¾@35¼c, October at 35½@35⅝c, December sold at 35⅛c, and the year at 34@34¼c. In store sold at 34½@34⅝c for No. 2, and 33¾@34⅛c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 33@33½c for No. 4 mixed and 34¼@34⅜c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, 352 cars and 5,600 bu.

Oats were dull, but stronger on the near futures because of a moderate demand from the shorts. July sold up ⅛c, to 22¾@22⅞c, with June resting at 22½c bid after selling at 22⅝c. September was steady at 22½@22⅝c, and May sold chiefly at 25⅞c, with a single small transaction at 26c. The receipts and withdrawals were both only moderate, and No. 2 to go to store was dull and unaltered at 22⅜@22½c, with samples more active and strong to ¼c higher. Free on board lots sold at 21½@26c for No. 3 mixed, 26½@27¼c for do white, and 28@28½c for No. 2 white. A round lot of No. 3 white taken from store sold at 27c free on board. Total cash sales 157 cars and 70,000 bu.

Rye was more active and stronger with an increased call for spot for immediate shipment. A sale of two boat loads was recorded at 40c for No. 2 in one house, or ½c improvement, and the scattering cars on the sample market met with ready disposition at 41@41½c for No. 2 and 35c for No. 3. Total cash sales, three cars and 16,000 bu. July sold ¾c higher at 40c, with regular June at 39⅝c, while for September 41½c was bid. Barley was inactive, with an occasional inquiry for a car or two on the basis of 25@52c for poor to choice; two cars screenings sold at $6.00@11.00 per ton. For September 62c was bid, but no sellers appeared.

Provisions were dull and easier. The receipts of hogs at principal Western points were slightly larger than for the corresponding day last year, and those of product in this city were liberal, while there was little demand except by Beazley, who bought fully 1,500,000 ribs, 1,000,000 of which were sold by Steevers. Beazley was a moderate seller of lard, which was little wanted, and pork weakened in sympathy. There was some shipping demand, but most of it seemed to be limited below the views of holders. Pork opened 2½c lower, at $11.60 for July, advanced to $11.67½, declined to $11.55, and closed at the inside bid, with September at 17½c premium. Year pork was held at $9.90, with $9.75 bid, and January sold at $10.12½. Lard declined 5c, to $6.50 for July, and closed at that bid, with September at 15c premium. October lard was quoted at $6.62½@6.65, the year sold at $6.12½, and January at $6.10@6.12½. Ribs sold 2½c lower to $5.75 for July, and closed at $5.77½, with September at 15c premium. August ribs sold at $5.82½@5.85, and January was offered at $5.15. Cash sales included 1,750 tcs lard at $6.45@6.52½, 125,000 lbs green hams at 9¼c, 200 tcs. S. P. shoulders, average 20 lbs, at 9¼c, and 100,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, average 12 lbs, at 4⅝c.

Millstuffs were offered rather sparingly and under a moderate demand ruled firm. Bran sold at $9.00@9.25 and middlings at $9.50@11.50.

Flaxseed was ½c lower, with $1.52¼ paid for a small lot of No. 1 on track. Only one buyer appeared, and low grades were not mentioned. For year delivery there were buyers at $1.15, but none was offered at figures below 1.17. Timothy seed for September delivery sold at $1.44, or 1½c above a previous bid. Sellers were scarce and only a light business was done, with no cash lots of consequence offered; contract prime was quotably firm at $1.28.

The street produce markets were without marked change, though the warm and moist temperature resulted in causing receivers to make disposition of perishable stuff at inside prices rather than hold over to another day. Hence berries and green vegetables were as a rule easy, with buyers indifferent about taking hold of anything not strictly choice. Butter and cheese were in fairly satisfactory condition, with the latter reported firm in the East and for export account, buyers preferring cheddars. Turpentine was ½c lower at 41½c.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
June	$ 80¾	$ 79¾@ 80¼	$ 80¼
July	78	77⅝@ 78⅛	77½
September	75⅛	74⅝@ 75⅛	75
December	76⅞	76⅛@ 76⅞	76½
CORN.			
June	$ 34¼	$ 34⅛@ 34⅜	$ 34⅛
July	34⅝	34⅛@ 34⅜	34⅜
September	35⅝	35⅛@ 35⅜	35⅜
OATS.			
June	$ 22⅜	$ 22½@ 22⅝	$ 22½
July	22⅞	22¾@ 22⅞	22⅞
September	22⅝	22½@ 22⅝	22½
MESS PORK.			
July	$11.62½	$11.55 @11.67½	$11.55
September	11.77½	11.72½@11.80	11.72½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
June	$ 6.50	....@....	$ 6.45
July	6.55	6.50 @ 6.55	6.50
September	6.70	6.65 @ 6.70	6.65
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
June	$ 5.75	....@....	$ 5.75
July	5.77½	5.75 @ 5.80	5.77½
September	5.92½	5.90 @ 5.95	5.92½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	June.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$ 80⅞	$ 81⅛	$ 81⅛
No. 3 corn	49⅞	49⅞	50⅛
No. 2 oats	31	31⅛	26⅞
Mess pork	13.50	13.55	13.65
Lard	8.05	8.12½	8.22½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Tuesday by car lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	1	4	2	7
Spring wheat	4	3	4	11
Corn	227	61	10	298
Oats	23	148		171
Rye	2			2
Barley			5	5
Total	257	216	21	494

Also by canal: 10,000 bu oats.

Inspected out: 18,436 bu wheat, 228,726 bu corn, 60,336 bu oats, and 741 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 19 cars wheat, 230 cars corn, 157 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.
Flour, brls	13,531	22,275	12,532	16,809
Wheat, bu	6,936	39,215	6,926	11,909
Corn, bu	266,387	371,696	250,962	205,064
Oats, bu	173,334	220,209	339,763	254,521
Rye, bu	3,192	2,000	437	3,167
Barley, bu	6,004	3,729	4,765	3,490
Grass-seed, lbs	33,520	5,338	111,285	24,585
Flaxseed, bu	1,635	31,690	519	506
Broom-corn, lbs	3,780	30,900	1,662	24,740
Cheese, lbs	203,600	154,105	71,485	136,055
Butter, lbs	1,149,108	378,621	343,845	717,646
Hides, lbs	424,175	310,596	596,110	328,518
Wool, lbs	391,728	312,455	193,610	93,568

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 19.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 18.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 19.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 18.
Western.				
Chicago	6,936	5,933	6,926	14,320
Milwaukee	13,125	18,175	525	5,450
St. Louis	20,000	32,000	7,000	2,000
Toledo	3,715	919	5,000	4,230
Detroit	283	7,134	519	980
Peoria		500		4,870
Minneapolis	51,775	73,030	39,240	46,880
Duluth	7,088		28,200	5,092
Total	102,922	137,690	86,386	81,817
Eastern.				
New York	45,250	26,200	34,613	39,606
Philadelphia	607	4,070	1,921	5,037
Baltimore	3,056	620		
Total	48,913	30,890	36,534	44,643
Grand total	151,835	168,580	122,920	126,460
Same days 1888	275,572	228,123	216,262	91,286

The following are reported on passage to the United Kingdom:

	June 15, 1889.	June 8, 1889.	June 16, 1888.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,500,000	1,580,000	2,330,000
Corn, qrs	490,000	470,000	340,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	June 15, 1889.	June 8, 1889.	June 16, 1888.
Wheat, qrs	280,000	340,000	520,000
Corn, qrs	110,000	130,000	40,000

Lake freights were less firm, with former rates repeated of 1⅝c for oats and 2c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were recorded for 32,000 bu rye, 180,000 bu oats, 116,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This market is about steady, with a fair trade in the best class of both creameries and dairies at the quotations, which are nearly the lowest of the year. The demand is sufficient to keep stocks well reduced. Quotations: Good to fine Western creamery, 15@15½c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 16@16½c; choice dairies, 12@14½c; poor or streaked lots, 7@10c.

CHEESE—Most of the call is for cheddars, which are firm and meeting with ready sale because of an excellent foreign inquiry, while other shapes are quiet and only steady. Quotations: Full cream cheddars, 8@8¼c per lb; twins, 7½@7¾c per lb; Young Americas, 8¼@8½c; poor to common lots, 3@5c; Swiss cheese, 8@10c; brick cheese, new full cream, 8@9c.

EGGS—Were in satisfactory condition with a good trade sufficient to keep stocks well in hand. Former prices ruled, with fresh Northern lots at 12@12½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—The supply of berries was ample for the demand, with prices tending to easiness. Peaches were in increased receipt and other fruits quiet at the quotations: Red raspberries, $1.00@1.50 per case of 24 pts; gooseberries, $1.25@1.50 per 24 qts; Michigan strawberries, $1.25@1.50 per case of 16 qts for good to choice; sour cherries, $1.75@2.25 per case of 24 qts; apples, $3.50@5.00 per brl; lemons, $4.00@5.00 per box; California oranges, $3.00@5.00 per box; pineapples, $10.00@15.00 per 100. Southern peaches, 15@30c per box of one-third bu.

HAY—The demand was not urgent, with few shipping orders noted. The arrivals include large quantities of poor to common prairie from day to day, and for such there is little inquiry except at low prices. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $10.00; 22 cars upland prairie at $6.50@8.50. Receipts, 628 tons; shipments, 387 tons.

HIDES—Receipts include a large number of calfskins, and as a result of the depressed condition of the hide market these will bring little or no premium over cowskins. The feeling was weak at the quotations; No. 1 green salted, 5@5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3@3½c; No. 1 calf, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 3@3½c; deacons, each, 25@30c; dry flint, 7@8c per lb; dry salted, 6@7c.

POTATOES—Old potatoes are meeting with fair sale at nearly recent prices when attractive, as the receipts of new are scarcely sufficient to meet the wants of consumers at anything like reasonable prices. Quotations: Old stock—Good to choice Burbanks or white star, 42@45c per bu on track; beauty of Hebron, 37@43c; fair to good mixed lots, 25@33c. New potatoes sell at $1.85@2.75 per brl, according to condition.

POULTRY—Supplies proved ample, as the demand was not urgent, and the market ruled slow and weak, with poor and light weight springs neglected at figures below those quoted: Chickens, 8@8½c per lb; springs, 1½@2 lbs weight, 12@14c per lb; roosters, 5@5½c; hen turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 8@9c; live geese, $3.00@4.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—A large part of the liberal supply was in a condition otherwise than really attractive, as the weather was hot and moist. Prices were easy at following quotations: Asparagus, 75c@$1.25 per doz; wax beans, $1.50@1.75 per box; cauliflower, $1.00@1.25 per box; cucumbers, 20@30c per doz; lettuce, 75c per brl; young onions, 6@8c per doz; green peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu; pie plant, 8@10c per bunch; radishes, 10@15c per doz.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—Was quiet, with a fair inquiry on the part of manufacturers, and former quotations ruled.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 17	10,629	535	22,100	5,814
Tuesday, June 18	7,952	580	15,027	3,112
Wednesday, June 19	15,000	600	21,000	4,500
Total	33,581	1,715	58,127	13,426
Last week	35,722	1,056	64,797	20,576
Shipments—				
Monday, June 17	4,184	152	5,524	523
Tuesday, June 18	3,076		1,775	1,658
Wednesday, June 19	6,000		5,000	1,000
Total	13,260	152	12,299	3,181
Last week	19,378	169	12,422	5,813

Today's receipts are estimated at 23,000 hogs, 13,000 cattle, and 7,000 sheep, against 27,182 hogs, 13,350 cattle, and 6,264 sheep Thursday of last week, and 20,408 hogs, 10,457 cattle, and 6,945 sheep the corresponding day last year.

Nine packers bought 17,700 hogs yesterday, about 3,000 remaining unsold. Armour bought 6,700. Packers' droves of heavy cost $4.18@4.34, or 7@11c lower than yesterday.

CATTLE—An unsatisfactory market was experienced yesterday. Most dealers called it "dull and lower," but opinions regarding the decline varied somewhat. Some thought the best grades were only 5@10c lower, while others called all grades 15c lower. The general market averaged 10c lower, and at the close quite a good many remained unsold. Hardly a third of the fresh receipts were Texans, so that there was a large proportion of natives. The quality was fairly good, though quite a good many "grassy" steers numbered among the arrivals. Competition between local and outside buyers was comparatively light, although shippers took a good many cattle. The highest sale of natives was $4.35, with $4.20 the next highest price. Most of the natives sold at $3.65@4.00. Some 1,706-lb steers sold at $4.00, and the steers averaging less than 1,200 lbs at $4.10. Dressed-beef men bought principally at $3.70@3.90; they paid as high as $4.05 for 1,350-lb steers. Eastern shippers paid $3.50@4.35 for 920@1,570-lb steers. Some 1,236-lb steers sold at $3.50, and 1,088-lb steers at at $4.00. Texas cattle sold at $1.65@2.20 for bulls and cows and $2.25@3.30 for steers. About 600 Texas calves sold at $2.25@2.75. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to fancy steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs....$4.30@4.50
Fair to choice, 1,150@1,450 lbs....3.70@4.25
Poor to good, 900@1,250 lbs....3.30@4.10
Grassers, 1,000@1,500 lbs....3.25@3.75
Fancy cows and heifers....2.90@3.10
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs....1.80@2.75
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs....2.10@2.30
Stockers and feeders....2.45@3.50
Texas bulls and cows....1.60@2.45
Texas steers, 700@1,200 lbs....2.25@3.40

HOGS—Yesterday's hog market was 10c lower than Tuesday's highest quotations. One "drove" cost 11c less than Tuesday. The market opened slow and weak, but strengthened toward the close. The quality continues good. Rough to choice heavy sold at $4.05@4.25, with a fancy "sort" at $4.30; mixed lots sold at $4.10@4.35, bulk at $4.25@4.30; light sold at $4.20@4.50, bulk at $4.30@4.40, with one lot of 460 "singeing" hogs averaging 170 lbs at $4.60.

SHEEP—The market ruled firm and best grades ruled 5@10c higher. Texans and Oregons averaging 67 to 100 lbs sold at $3.35@4.10; natives averaging 60 to 130 lbs sold at $3.00@4.85, bulk at $3.85@4.50. Five head of 124-lb sheep sold at $5.00. Lambs sold at $1.75@3.50 per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,740, including 110 carloads for the market and 50 carloads for exporters and city slaughterers direct. The demand was weak and the market closed heavy and lower. Steers, all natives, sold at $3.80@4.70 per 100 lbs, with 10 selected extra do at $4.80; bulls and dry cows at $1.85@3.50. Exports, 300 beeves and 3,020 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 4,200; dull and depressed, with many more offered than could be sold even at the low range of 3½@4½c per lb for veals and 2@2½c for buttermilk calves.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,400; firmer and higher for both sheep and lambs; the transactions included sheep at $3.37½@5.12½ per 100 lbs and lambs at $6.00@7.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,300; none offered alive; nominal selling value, $4.50@5.00.

Kansas City, Mo., June 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,242; shipments, 2,653; slow and weak; beef steers 10c lower; cows weak, 6@10c lower; stockers and feeding steers 5@10c lower; good to choice corn fed steers, $3.75@4.00; common to medium, $3.20@3.60; stockers and feeding steers, $2.00@3.20; cows, $1.60@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,174; shipments, 1,918; weak and 2½@5c lower; light, $4.10@4.15; heavy and mixed, $4.00@4.07½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 490; no shipments; steady; good to choice muttons, $3.50@3.80; common to medium, $2.50@3.25.

Omaha, Neb., June 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; market slow; beeves 10@20c lower. Good 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $3.80@4.00; 1,100 to 1,300 lb steers, $3.60@3.80; feeders, $2.70@3.10; common to good cows, $1.80@2.40; good to choice, $2.40@2.80; choice to fancy, $2.80@3.10; bulls, $2.00@2.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,800; active, at steady prices; heavy, $3.95@4.00; light, $4.00@4.05; mixed, $3.95@4.00.

Sioux City, Ia., June 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 324; shipments, 205; steady; fat steers, $3.00@3.80; stockers, $2.25@2.60; feeders, $2.35@2.90; canners and bulls, 75c@$1.25; veal calves, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,945; 2½@5c lower; light mixed, $3.90@3.97½; heavy, $3.92½@4.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 19.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess and Eastern, 63s, easy; do Western 50s, easy. Lard—Holders offer freely; spot, June, July, and August, 34s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; No. 2 Winter, 6s 5d, steady; do Spring, 7s 1d, steady. Flour—Holders offer moderately at 10s 3d, dull. Corn—Holders offer spot moderately and futures sparingly; spot and June, 3s 8¼d, steady; July 3s 8¾d, steady; August 3s 9d, steady.

COTTON—Firm, with an improved demand; sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 8,400 American.

New York, June 19.—COTTON—Hubbard, Price & Co. were large buyers of August. Henry Hentz & Co. also bought that month. Gormans bought it to some extent, it is understood, for short account. The selling in the main was scattered. This crop options advanced 6 to 12 points, and the next 1 to 4 points. Liverpool advanced 1-64d. The rally seemed natural after the decline of late. The receipts at the ports today were 513 bales, against 206 this day last week and 274 last year. The close was steady after sales of 64,600 bales. Spot cotton was active, firm and unchanged; sales of 3,158 bales, including 2,750 for export and 408 for home consumption. Middling uplands, 11 1-16c.

WHEAT—Was ½c lower with more favorable crop advices. Kansas City was reported to have bought five cars of new winter wheat to arrive and St. Louis ten cars. Foreign houses at one time sold to a small extent. Bingham is said to have bought freely. Brokers for a large local operator were good buyers. The cables early in the day were less active. There were reports of clearing weather in the Southwest, where there has been too much rain, and of rains in the Northwest, where there have been complaints of drouth. The crowd was disposed to sell. A late Liverpool cable said: "Wheat ½d higher; more buyers than sellers. With the local feeling the market will require only the shadow of a good report to further advance it. Heavy rains in Germany." Cottrell's cables were quiet and steady, with the weather favorable for the crop. The trading was large, but pretty well scattered. The option sales were 9,000,000 bu.

CORN—Was firmer. The receipts at the West were smaller. The option sales were 1,080,000 bu No. 2 mixed for June, 41½c; July, 41 9-16@41⅝c; August, 42⅛@42¼@42⅛c; September, 42¾@43@42⅞c. The cash sales were 250,000 bu, including 14 loads for export at 41½@41⅝c for No. 2 mixed in elevator. 42¼@42½c delivered, 42½c for No. 2 Chicago white afloat, and 41½c for No. 2 mixed, cost, freight, and insurance, to arrive via lake and rail.

OATS—Were firmer for mixed and easier for white. The option sales were 400,000 bu No. 2 mixed for June at 28⅛@28¼c; July, 28¼@28⅜c; August, 28⅛@28¼c; September, 28⅜@28½c; No. 2 white for June, 33c; July, 33½c. The cash sales were 45,000 bu at 28⅛@28½c for No. 2 mixed, and 33⅛c for do white.

SUGAR—Raw was quiet and not so firm; fair refining, 7c; 96° centrifugal, 8c. Sales of 350 hhds and 1,400 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 7c, and 2,000 bags centrifugal, 96°, to arrive, at 8c. Refined was in fair demand and generally steady. Cut loaf, 9¾c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9¾c; granulated, 9⅛c; mold A, 9⅛c; cubes, 9⅛c; standard A, 8¾c; off A, 8 5-16@8⅝c; confectioners' A, 8¾c; white extra C, 8@8⅛c; yellow extra C, 7⅝@7⅞c; yellow, 7⅛@7⅝c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 15,690 pkgs; exports, 9,507 brls, 2,899 sacks; fairly active; home and export steady; sales, 20,650 brls.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points down; closed firm, 30@35 points up; active; sales 121,000 bags, including June, 14.75@14.90c; July, 14.75@15.10c; August, 14.90@15.20c; September, 15.25@15.35c; October, 15.10@15.40c; November, 15.15@15.45c; December, 15.10@15.50c; January, 15.52@15.55c; February, 15.52@15.60c; March, 15.25@15.50c; April, 15.30.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at 83⅝c, and after a slight advance in the first hour became heavy and sagged off to 83⅛c, closing steady at 83⅛c. Consolidated Exchange—Opening, 83⅝c; highest, 83⅝c; lowest, 83⅛c, closing at 83⅛c. Stock Exchange—Opening, 83⅝c; highest, 83⅝c; lowest, 83⅛c, closing at 83⅛c; total sales, 217,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—The general demand was moderate. There was a fair business in fine brown cottons and wide sheetings. Print cloths are firm with an upward tendency.

Boston, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 18@18½c; fancy higher; firsts and extra firsts, 15@17c; extra imitation, 14@15c; seconds, 13@14c; factory, choice, 12@13c; others, 10@12c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 18@19c; extra firsts, 16@18c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@17c; fair to good, 12@14c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Vermont and New York choice, 9@9¼c; Western, 8¼@8¾c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 16c; firsts, 15c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 16c; Western extra, 14½@15c; Michigan, 15c.

CORN—Strong; sales high mixed at 45½@46c; steamer yellow, 45½c; steamer 45c; good no grade, 43½c.

OATS—Quiet; Peoria No. 2 white oats, to arrive, at 35c, with No. 3 white at 33@33½c, Chicago No. 3 white at 34@34½c, and Burling No. 3 white 34½c; fancy, 37@40c; No. 2 white, 35½@36c; No. 3 white, 34½@35c; low grades at 32@34c.

Duluth, Minn., June 19.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was dull and inactive today. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard, car-lots, nominal at 92c; No. 1 Northern, 86½c; No. 2 Northern nominal at 75c; June, 93c; July 94c asked; August nominal at 82c; September nominal at 80½c.

RECEIPTS—7,088 bu.
SHIPMENTS—28,200 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spot firm; futures dull and nominal. Corn—Spot dull; futures strong and higher; No. 2 low mixed in grain depot 41½c; No. 2 yellow in do 42; No. 2 mixed, June, 41¾@42c; July, 41¾@42c; August, 42¼@42¾c; September, 42¾@43¼c. Oats—Car lots in fair demand and prices steady. Sales—No. 2 white, 33½c; do prime in grain depot, 33½c; do choice on track, 35c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, June and July, 32½@32¾c; August, 31½@32c, September, 31½@32c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 23,100 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 7,900 bu; oats, 28,800 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 19.—WHEAT—Less than 100 cars were posted as the day's receipts, and the indications were at the start that prices of cash wheat were to be advanced again. There was no demand, however, at the beginning, and millers were contenting themselves with looking the samples over. Later in the session there was some buying and more orders were received from outside points, so that nearly all the grade wheat was picked up at steady prices. Sales averaged fully up to yesterday's range except on the poor samples of No. 3 and all below that. Receipts were 97 cars and 72 were shipped. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, June, 97c; July, 97c; on track, 98c; No. 1 Northern, June, 90c; July, 90c; September, 76½c; on track, 92@95c; No. 2 Northern, June, 81c; July, 81c; on track, 82@85c.

Baltimore, Md., June 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady; No. 2 winter red, spot, and June, 84½c; July, 80¾@81c; August, 80¾@80⅞c; September, 81@81¼c. Corn—Western steady; mixed spot and June, 40¼@40⅝c; July, 41½@41¼c; August, 41⅝@41¾c; September, 42⅛c bid; steamer, 39½c. Oats firm; Western white, 32@34c; do mixed, 29@30c; graded No. 2 white, 33½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—None.

Toledo, O., June 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Easier. Cash, 86@88c; June, 89c; July, 77¾c; August, 77¼c. December, 80¼. Corn dull; cash, 34½c; September, 36½c. Oats quiet; cash 24½c.

CLOVERSEED—Steady; cash, $4.10; October, $4.60.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., June 19.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm; high mixed, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33½c; rejected, 32¾@33c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 26@28c; No. 3 white, 24@25c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.03; spirits, $1.05.
RECEIPTS—Corn, 15,600 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,750 bu; oats, 22,800 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Old No. 1 hard, $1.24; new No. 1 hard, 98c; No. 1 Northern, 94@97c; winter No. 2 red, 88c. Corn—No. 2, 38½c.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 421,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 19.—TURPENTINE—Firm; 34½c bid.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, June 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Central Park av, 300 ft s of Augusta st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated May 16, 1887 (T. J. Diven to J. Schoenenberger)	$ 250
Thirty-sixth st, 125 ft e of Gage, s f, 25x147 ft, dated June 5 (C. C. Bonney to C. Lesser)	650
Loomis st, near Arthington, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated June 19 (M. A. and E. W. Murphy to C. O. Terry)	7,000
Berlin st, 260 ft e of Western av, n f, 72x100 ft, dated June 12 (M. B. and I. N. Herrick to C. E. Pierce)	3,000
Twenty lots in Holstein, dated June 12 (H. A. Beard to C. E. Pierce)	20,000
Walnut st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne, s f, 26x124 ft, dated June 13 (N. Robinson to W. T. Church)	2,000
Clifton Park av, 216 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 72x125 ft, dated June 17 (C. G. Wicker to T. Bowen)	1,500
North Clark st, 369 ft n of Division, w f, 30x149 ft, dated June 18 (M. Kuhr to A. F. Stevenson)	8,000
Humboldt av, w of Western, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated June 18 (F. and M. Bauckmeyer to A. and P. Schnasa)	1,235
Leavitt st, 325 ft s of Thompson, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 19 (J. and D. Cygan to A. Hansner)	5,000
California av, 50¼ ft n of Thirteenth st, w f, 50x127 ft, dated June 17 (J. G. Lansing to Thomas Byrne)	3,600
Thirty-first st, n w cor of Shields av, s f, 40x100 ft, dated June 5 (G. J. Lyons to A. S. and M. J. Lyons)	7,000
Warren av, 213 ft e of Albany, n f, 25x120⅝ ft, dated June 19 (P. B. Mainwaring to W. T. Little)	2,625
Armitage av, n w cor of Robey st, s f, 32x72 ft, dated June 1 (T. Paczinske to W. E. Hatterman)	1,300
Harrison st, 100 ft w of Forty-second, s f, 75x124 ft, dated June 8 (F. P. Sheldon to J. D. and N. A. Erb)	1,800
Kedzie av, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, w f, 24x126 ft, dated May 16 (R. R. Rasmussen to J. Ruzek)	500
Kedzie av, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, w f, 24x126 ft, dated May 16 (Same to J. Koca)	500
Walnut st, 120 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 30x136 ft, improved, dated June 18 (M. G. and E. Howard to P. Kehoe)	3,000
Rockwell st, 125 ft s of Wabansia av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 11 (G. W. Higgins to J. and C. M. Dethlefsen)	825
Lincoln av, n e corner Sedgwick st, triangle of 94x94x78 ft, dated May 21 (M. Best et al. to L. Klein)	17,000
Burling st, between Garfield and Webster avs, e f, 44x90 ft, improved, dated June 18 (A. Welchko to C. L. Poffenholz)	3,500
Kedzie av, 96 ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 24x114 ft, dated Feb. 1, 1888 (S. W. Roth to D. McFayden)	1,000
Nebraska av, n of Armitage, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 15, 1887 (J. N. Hansen to S. Johnson)	1,650
The premises No. 1197 West Monroe st, dated June 12 (M. and D. F. Delany to J. M. Bailey)	3,100
South Halsted st, 84 ft n of Archer av, e f, 50x112 ft, dated Sept. 12, 1888 (J. Grogan to L. H. Peirce)	7,000
La Salle av, 180 ft s of Eugenie st, e f, 25x115 ft, imp, dated May 21 (William Wadley to E. J. Curley)	7,000
Lot 2 of Lots 5 to 10, etc., Blk. 4, s e ¼, Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated April 1 (F. C. Farnum to J. Spry)	8,500
West Madison st, 120 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 50x124 ft, dated June 1 (G. Sherwood to J. Berry)	20,000
Willis court, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, w f, 24x72 ft, dated March 1, 1888 (E. A. West to J. Fraise)	1,800
Willis court, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, w f, 25x72 ft, dated Sept. 1, 1888 (same to Thomas Mahon)	1,800
Raleigh court, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, w f, 25x72 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1888 (same to E. Azling)	2,900
Oakley av, 50 ft s of 13th st, e f, 25x72 ft, dated April 2, 1888 (same to F. C. Caldwell)	3,139
Willis court, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, w f, 25x72 ft, dated March 1, 1888 (same to E. Rawle)	2,650
Willis court, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, e f, 25x72 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1888 (same to C. J. and C. R. Lorengen)	2,700
Oakley av, 100 ft s of Thirteenth st, e f, 25x72 ft, dated Oct. 8, 1888 (same to E. H. Alcott)	2,900
Lake st, w of Francisco av, n f, 20 ft to alley, dated June 6 (A. E. Flint to S. McCarthy)	1,000
Forest av, s of Diversey, w f, 25x126 ft, dated March 18 (H. L. Vanderwalker to E. B. Fisk)	1,500
Oak st, 78 ft w of Sedgwick, n f, 42x86 ft, dated June 18 (First Swedish Baptist Church to C. E. Carlson)	7,100

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wellington st, n w cor of Baxter, s f, 96x125 ft, dated June 18 (C. F. Shepard to J. Shepard)	$ 9,500
Evanston av, s w cor of Victor st, e f, 85x125 ft, dated June 15 (W. H. Cairnduff to A. P. De Forest)	3,550
Perry st, 72 ft n of Lill av, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 17 (T. Moulding to E. Rapp)	450
Sheffield av, 175⅛ ft s of Roscoe st, e f, 25x123 ft, dated May 16 (A. F. Baxter to F. W. Larson)	1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-fourth st, 24 ft w of Wright, n f, 24x125⅛ ft, dated Oct. 19, 1888 (J. S. Ross to M. Galway)	$ 700
Hyde Park av, bet 43d and 44th sts, s w f, 22x125 ft, dated May 21 (P. C. Edwards to E. B. Haire)	6,000
Peoria st, 50 ft n of 60th, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 1, 1887 (B. F. Jacobs to J. Westphal)	450
South Park av, 214 ft s of 60th st, w f, 50x151.7 ft, dated May 31 (J. J. Mitchell to G. P. Patterson)	3,000
Swan st, 264 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 6 (J. C. Blaney to J. and S. B. Slattery)	1,200
Tracy av, 245 ft n of 59th st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 13 (M. Reich to E. Lynch)	750
Fifty-first st, 35 ft w of Loomis, n f, 35x125 ft, dated June 18 (W. and J. Lampert to E. A. Warfield)	1,650
Desplaines st, 197 ft n of Fifty-eight, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 10 (H. W. Ames to W. Carpenter)	1,500
Lexington av, n w cor of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 100x164 ft, dated June 13 (Jas. Fitzpatrick to W. P. Nelson)	10,660
Michigan av, s e cor of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 100x161½ ft, dated May 3 (S. K. and E. A. Otis to V. Wagner)	7,500
Halsted st, 149 ft s of Fifty-first, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 19 (J. Flory to B. Neenan)	1,025
Halsted st, 124 ft s of Fifty-first, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 19 (same to P. J. Peppard)	1,025
Fifty-sixth st, 200 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x140 ft, dated June 15 (G. S. Sargent to C. A. Londelius)	3,200
Sixty-second st, 345 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 19 (D. C. Gates to J. P. Lux)	3,200
Greenwood av, n w cor of Forty-fourth st, e f, 50⅛x123 ft, dated June 12 (M. M. B. and C. W. Brown to F. H. Marder)	7,600
Chappell place, 25⅛ ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 99x123 ft, dated June 12 (same to J. Marder)	7,900
Vincennes av, n e cor of Forty-first st, w f, 34 ft to alley, dated Nov. 1, 1888 (C. C. Landt to C. B. Tyler)	9,000

OUTSIDE SALE.

Seventy-fifth st, n e cor of Paxton, s f, 627x297 ft, dated May 11 (G. N. Pogue to J. H. Bissell)	$10,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Homan av, s e cor of Carroll, 150x62 ft, by J. E. Tracy.

Lombard av, s e cor of Madison st, w f, 1,563x373 ft, by Samuel Kerr.

Twelfth st, s w cor of Prairie av, all of Block 12, by S. B. Foster.

Ashland av, s e cor of Fifty-ninth st, 10 acres, by A. N. Demorest.

Wood st, s w cor of Sixty-ninth, 10 acres, by B. M. Baker.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

E. Ryerson, three-story dwelling, 25x48 feet, No. 32 Banks street, to cost $9,700.

Louis Schutt, four-story store and flats, 25x88 feet, No. 73 Centre street, to cost $7,000.

H. P. Olson, four-story flats, 23x85 feet, No. 235 North Curtis street, to cost $7,600.

L. Morris, two-story dwelling, 25x43 feet, No. 1846 Twenty-second street, to cost $2,500.

Frank Charvat, two-story flats, 20x56 feet, No. 20 Fisk street, to cost $2,500.

C. L. Langosck, cottage, 21x32 feet, No. 420 North avenue, to cost $1,000.

H. Friedenberg, two three-story flats, 35x32 feet, No. 2 Pleasant street, to cost $4,000.

A. Linguist, three-story flats, 22x48 feet, No. 141 Laughton street, to cost $4,000.

Hannah Miller, two-story flats, 22x54 feet, No. 1015 Park avenue, to cost $3,000.

J. I. West, three-story dwelling, 24x55 feet, No. 36 Gilpin place, to cost $4,000.

Joseph Barrett, three-story flats, 20x60 feet, No. 43 Emma street, to cost $4,800.

J. Fuermann, store, 24x72 feet, No. 869 West Kinzie street, to cost $2,000.

R. A. Brason, 3-story flats, 21x72 feet, No. 134 Cornelia street, to cost $5,000.

J. S. Smith, three-story dwelling, 24x39 feet, No. 3400 Prairie avenue, to cost $8,000.

J. E. Tracey, six two-story flats, 22x42 feet, Nos. 90-100 Homan avenue, to cost $15,000.

Albert Rogowski, cottage, 21x36 feet, No. 604 Clybourn avenue, to cost $1,000.

Joseph Balko, dwelling, 22x60 feet, No. 662 Throop street, to cost $2,500.

T. Wendt, two-story flats, 21x33 feet, No. 271 Augusta street, to cost $1,500.

Proceedings of the Augustan Synod.

MOLINE, Ill., June 19.—The Augustan Synod today resolved to extend missionary work in Utah by the establishment of English schools and an English Mission at Salt Lake City. It was decided that a missionary should be sent to Australia, where many Swedes are settled. Arrangements were made to form a publication society and purchase the Augustan Book Concern. The Rev. P. J. Sword of St. Paul was reëlected theological professor at a salary of $1,500. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the proselyting work of the Protestant Episcopal Church among Swedish Lutherans in America. Jamestown, N. Y., was chosen for next year's meeting.

The Superstitious Esquimaux.

The Esquimaux of Hudson's Straits are in the habit of making offerings of various articles to spirits, and scraps of food, powder and shot, tobacco, and the like are to be found on the graves of their dead. But they are anxious to conciliate all the known supernatural powers as well as the unknown, and therefore they made similar offerings to the beacon in the shape of a man recently erected in that region.

SYMPTOMS OF PARESIS.

(CONSUMPTION OF THE BRAIN.)

Restlessness, a feverish feeling, sleeplessness, periodic headaches, dizziness, dimness of vision, ringing in the ears, difficulty in thinking, trouble in remembering names and the faces even of friends. The victim of Paresis is often shocked or annoyed by little noises and trifling things. The nervous system is often in such condition that very slight causes, or even no cause at all, may excite to sudden outbursts of anger. A feeling of pressure upon the brain is frequently followed by seasons of despondency, mental depressions alternating with periods of wild, illusive hopes. When the brain begins to consume or decay many of these symptoms become aggravated. The world seems strange or different from what it was in the past; thought becomes a positive effort and life an intense burden.

Too often the victim of this great modern disease seeks to overcome these symptoms by stimulants. Nothing could be more injurious. The system needs soothing, toning, and building up. Something unusual is demanded. And here is where the great difficulty has always been—to find something pure and yet positive in its results. The late Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth College realized this when he began his investigations which resulted in the discovery of Paine's Celery Compound. He knew men and women required something heretofore unknown to the world, and his great discovery has furnished it. This compound checks Paresis, even after it has secured a foothold in the system. Taken on the approach of the first symptoms it will positively prevent their increase. Its high indorsement by the medical fraternity and the cures it is effecting easily account for its wonderful popularity and the unusual stir it has caused in this community.

The State Line

BETWEEN NEW YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST (LARNE)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
State of Indiana, noon, June 20.
State of Pennsylvania, 4 p. m., June 27.

Cabin passage $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
52 Broadway, New York.
JNO. BLEGEN, General Western Agent, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.

S. S. Saale, Wednesday, June 19, 10 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, June 22, 2 p. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, June 26, 4 p. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, June 29, 4 p. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, July 3, 9 a m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, July 6, 11 a. m.

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $100 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 and $60 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Apply to Netherlands Line, 86 La Salle-st., for new Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exposition. Entirely renewed fleet of modern steamers. Latest additions: 1886, SS. Rotterdam; 1887, SS. Amsterdam; 1888, SS. Veendam; 1889, SS. Obdam and Maasdam. First cabin, after May 1, $40, $50, $60; second cabin, $32. Ten days to Rotterdam by SS. Veendam, sailing July 18, Aug. 29, and Oct. 10. Rotterdam to Paris, 9 hours.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—SAILINGS.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee at....*9 a. m. and *8 p. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at....*8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at....*9 a. m.
(Saturdays boat leaves at 8 p. m.)
Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at....*7 p. m.
Tri-weekly for Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, etc., Mon., Wed., and Fri., at....8 p. m.
Semi-weekly for Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday and Sat. at....7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office & Docks foot Michigan-av.

GRAHAM & MORTON TRANS. CO.

Twice daily line of steamers at 10 a. m. and 11:30 p. m., except Saturdays at 10 a. m., to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich. Also to points south on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Ry., and points north on the Chicago & West Michigan Ry. Fare, including berth, $1 each way. On Sunday the elegant steamer Puritan will give an excursion to the Sister Cities, leaving her dock at 10 a. m., returning at 10 p. m. Fare for round trip, $1; berth extra. Excursionists have 4 hours to enjoy some of old Michigan's beautiful scenery, fine drives, lovely fruit orchards and flower gardens. These steamers have a dock each in St. Joseph and Benton Harbor.
Dock, 48 River-st., foot of Wabash-av.

GREAT LAKE MICHIGAN ROUTE.

Northern Michigan Line Steamers.
CITY OF CHARLEVOIX AND LAWRENCE.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. for Milwaukee, Traverse City, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Mackinac, Sheboygan, and all intermediate points. For tourist's guide, giving full information, address S. S. BURKE, Agent.
Entrance to office and dock from east end of Madison Street Bridge. Telephone 572.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am § 5:30 pm ‡10:30 pm	*10:00 pm § 9:30 am ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am †10:30 pm	* 7:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	†10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	‡12:30 pm †10:40 pm	* 2:15 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‡12:30 pm †10:40 pm	* 2:15 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:40 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Burlington Route—C., B. & Q. R. R.

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:30 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		*11:59 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:10 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	10:20 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	10:20 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:10 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.		Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	*	12.00N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	*	6 00 PM	8.00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	*	11.20 PM	7.35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*	9 00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	*	9.00 AM	7.30 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*	11 20 PM	7 35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	*	5 00 PM	9 30 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

KANKAKEE LINE C. I. St. L. & C.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	8:30 am	6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	8:15 pm	6:50 am

All trains daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	§12:01 n'n § 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	§12:00 n'n § 7:00 am § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	† 9:00 am † 9:00 pm X8:30 am	§ 6:50 pm † 6:25 am X1:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 5:30 pm § 7:30 pm § 9:05 pm * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm § 6:30 am § 6:30 am § 9:45 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	*11:30 am § 3:00 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:55 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	§ 6:55 pm § 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 6:30 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	§ 3:00 pm *11:30 am	§ 6:30 am * 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 3:00 pm § 9:05 pm	§ 1:50 pm § 6:30 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:25 am * 6:30 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	§ 7:00 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

		Leave.		Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	†	8:15 am	†	7:25 pm
Council Bluffs, Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, Peoria, and Dakota Exp	†	1:00 pm	†	1:35 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*	1:00 pm	*	1:35 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp	*	4:15 pm	*	11:30 am
Atchison and Leavenworth Vestibule Express	*	4:15 pm	*	11:30 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	*	2:45 pm	*	2:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	*	4:00 pm	*	10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	†	5:00 pm	†	10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*	10:30 pm	*	6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡	11:00 pm	¶	6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡	11:00 pm	*	6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x	10:30 pm	o	6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:55 pm	§ 7:20am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:55 pm	§ 7:20am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 2:45pm	* 7:20pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 3:10pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:55 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:45 am	* 1:55 pm
a Rockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	§11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:55 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm
Hotel Riverview Express	* 4:05 pm	* 8:00 pm

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:20pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.30 pm	1:00pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Quincy, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:20pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Quincy & Burlington Exp	9:00 pm	7:15am
Custer Park & Essex Accom	4:30 pm	9:40 am

The Santa Fe Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 8:10 am	† 7:15pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 5:25pm	* 9:00am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Ex	† 4:15pm	† 2:00pm
San Francisco Express	*11:30pm	* 7:00am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30pm	* 7:00am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville Night Line	§11:20 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:50 pm	§11:20 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 3:50 pm	§ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. City ticket office, 205 Clark-st. Waukesha Local, *5:15 p. m., *8:00 a. m. Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, leave *5:00 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, and Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m. and †10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, and Waukesha, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

June 9, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Special New York Day Express	*10:35 a m	† 4:55 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	† 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 4:40 p m	† 3:20 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	†10:10 p m	† 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

The Pennsylvania Lines.

"Fort Wayne and Pan-Handle Routes."

Union Passenger Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams. Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	† 8:00 am
	Penna. Special	*10:30 am
	Fast Line	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express	* 8:15 pm
	Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and the South		† 8:30 am * 8:15 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago *6:55 am., *7:00 am., *9:00 am., †5:00 pm., *6:30 pm., *9:30 pm.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	§ 8:50 am	§ 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:10pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted. Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, 1st section Pacific Exp	* 9:05 am	† 7:30 am
Limited Express	§ 2:35 pm	§10:00 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & 2d section Pacific Exp	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:45am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m * 5:30 pm * 6:25 pm	§ 3:35 pm * 6:40 am * 7:10 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	§ 8:15 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave	Arrive.
Day Express	8:10 am	5 20 pm
New York Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:40 pm
Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg and Wheeling Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 4:30 pm
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:20 pm	x 8:25am
New York and Boston Limited	x10:00 am	x 9:00pm
Philadelphia Express	x10:00 am	x 9:00pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 8:35 am	o 7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 8:50 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x10:00 am	x 9:00pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	x 7:20 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.